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Giá: 85.000đ

TUYỂN TẬP ĐỀ THI OLYMPIC  
 30 tháng 4, lần thứ XVIII - 2012

BAN TỔ CHỨC KÌ THI

# TUYỂN TẬP ĐỀ THI OLYMPIC

30 tháng 4, lần thứ XVIII - 2012

# Tiếng Anh

Tiếng Anh



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM





## Phân I

# ĐỀ THI OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4 LẦN XVIII – NĂM 2012

## A. LỚP 10

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU  
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN

### ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

KÌ THI OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4  
LẦN THỨ XVIII – NĂM 2012

Khóa ngày 07 tháng 4 năm 2012

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh lớp 11

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

### Chú ý:

- Đề thi này có 12 trang.
- Thí sinh làm bài ngay trên đề.
- Thí sinh không được sử dụng từ điển khi làm bài.
- Giám thị không giải thích gì thêm.

## A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

### I. PHONOLOGY

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

- |                           |                      |                       |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. <u>canal</u>        | b. <u>cas</u> ino    | c. <u>can</u> ary     | d. <u>can</u> on     |
| 2. a. <u>teenage</u>      | b. <u>dosage</u>     | c. <u>voyage</u>      | d. <u>carriage</u>   |
| 3. a. <u>ecosystem</u>    | b. <u>know</u> ledge | c. <u>techno</u> logy | d. <u>com</u> modity |
| 4. a. <u>count</u> erfeit | b. <u>cour</u> tesy  | c. <u>drou</u> ght    | d. <u>ou</u> ster    |
| 5. a. <u>dan</u> ger      | b. <u>land</u> scape | c. <u>han</u> d       | d. <u>nat</u> ure    |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- |                    |               |               |               |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 6. a. prerequisite | b. necessity  | c. European   | d. synonymous |
| 7. a. compromise   | b. correspond | c. dominate   | d. educate    |
| 8. a. metropolis   | b. descendant | c. impetus    | d. perpetuate |
| 9. a. vigorous     | b. scandalous | c. victorious | d. dangerous  |
| 10. a. necessary   | b. infamous   | c. automobile | d. technique  |

Your answers:

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

## II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

Choose the best answer

11. He tries to ..... himself with everyone by paying them compliments.
- |            |           |               |            |
|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| a. gratify | b. please | c. ingratiate | d. commend |
|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|



12. Assembly lines are useful for producing a large ..... of identical products.  
a. quality                      b. quantity                      c. quandary                      d. qualification
13. Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have ..... any solutions.  
a. thought over                      b. come up with                      c. looked into                      d. got round to
14. Mr. Nixon refused to answer the questions on the ..... that the matter was confidential.  
a. reasons                      b. excuses                      c. grounds                      d. foundations
15. The VCTV tries to ..... for all tastes with its 4 national programs.  
a. cater                      b. suit                      c. furnish                      d. regard
16. When his alarm went off, he shut it off and slept for ..... 15 minutes.  
a. other                      b. others                      c. another                      d. the others
17. Every woman who has enough criteria can join the beauty contest irrespective of their background.  
a. regardless of                      b. can have gone                      c. must have been                      d. was
18. ...., dolphins have no sense of smell.  
a. As known as far                      b. As far as is known  
c. It is known as far                      d. Known as far as it is
19. "Another cup of coffee?" – "No, but thanks ....."  
a. not at all                      b. for all                      c. all the same                      d. you for all
20. .... I've told him not to go out with those people, but he wouldn't listen. Just let him face the music now.  
a. Many a time                      b. Many the time                      c. Quite a time                      d. For a time
21. Most crimes that are committed are no more than ..... theft.  
a. slight                      b. small                      c. unimportant                      d. petty
22. This is ..... the most difficult job I've ever had to do.  
a. by heart                      b. by chance                      c. by far                      d. by myself
23. No matter how angry he was, he would never ..... to violence.  
a. resolve                      b. recourse                      c. exert                      d. resort
24. He had to retire from the match suffering from a ..... ligament.  
a. torn                      b. broken                      c. slipped                      d. sprained
25. ...., he felt so unhappy and lonely.  
a. Despite of his riches                      b. Rich as was he  
c. Rich though he was                      d. Despite of the fact that he was rich
26. .... as taste is really a composite sense made up of both taste and smell.  
a. That we refer to                      b. What we refer to  
c. To which we refer                      d. What do we refer to
27. The police ..... a good deal of criticism over their handling of the demonstration.  
a. came in for                      b. brought about                      c. back out                      d. back up
28. Paul's been in Alice's bad ..... ever since he offended her at the party.  
a. eyes                      b. books                      c. likes                      d. treats
29. The photocopier in our office needs a complete ..... These copies are terrible.  
a. maintenance                      b. repair                      c. overhaul                      d. renovation
30. The burglar's presence was betrayed by a ..... floorboard.  
a. crackling                      b. crunching                      c. groaning                      d. creaking

Your answers:

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |
| 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |

### III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

#### Letter to the editor

The Prime Minister's comments yesterday on education spending (31)..... the point, as the secondary education system also needs a major overhaul. Firstly, the system only views the weakest learners as having special needs. The brightest and most conscientious students are not encouraged to develop to their full (32)..... Secondly, there's too much testing and not enough learning. My fifteen-year-old daughter, for example, has just spent the last month or so (33) ..... for exams. These aren't even real, important exams, as her GCSEs will be next year. They're just (34) ..... exams. Is the work she's been doing really going to make her more knowledgeable about her subjects, or will she forget it all tomorrow? I suspect the (35).....

Thirdly, the standard (36) ..... doesn't give students any tuition in developing practical work-related, (37)..... and social skills, or in skills necessary for higher education. How many students entering university have the first idea what the difference is between (38) ..... someone else's work and (39)..... good use of someone else's ideas? Shouldn't they have been taught this at school? How many of them are really able to go about (40) ..... – a skill that's essential at university because there are no teachers to tell you what to do – in an efficient way? Indeed, how many students graduate from university totally unable to spell even simple English words correctly? The system is letting our children down.

- |                  |               |                      |               |
|------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 31. a. lose      | b. escape     | c. miss              | d. fail       |
| 32. a. capacity  | b. ability    | c. achievement       | d. potential  |
| 33. a. cramming  | b. lecturing  | c. reading           | d. practising |
| 34. a. false     | b. mock       | c. fake              | d. artificial |
| 35. a. latter    | b. frontier   | c. later             | d. former     |
| 36. a. timetable | b. lecture    | c. seminar           | d. curriculum |
| 37. a. life      | b. alive      | c. living            | d. live       |
| 38. a. writing   | b. going over | c. plagiarising      | d. repeating  |
| 39. a. taking    | b. making     | c. having            | d. creating   |
| 40. a. reviewing | b. revision   | c. distance learning | d. self-study |

Your answers:

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 31. | 32. | 33. | 34. | 35. | 36. | 37. | 38. | 39. | 40. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

### IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Fill in each gap in the passage with one suitable sentence from A-J

#### What You Need to Know about Culture Shock

Most people who move to a foreign country or culture may experience a period of time when they feel very homesick and have a lot of stress and difficulty functioning in the new culture. (41).....



First of all, it's important to know that culture shock is normal. (42)..... If you go, for example, to a culture that is far different from your own, you're likely to experience culture shock more sharply than those who move to a new culture knowing the language and the behavioral norms of the new culture. (43).....

The first stage is usually referred to as the excitement stage or the 'honeymoon' stage. (44)..... During this stage you are merely soaking up the new landscape, taking in these impressions passively, and at this stage you have little meaningful experience of the culture.

But it isn't long before the honeymoon stage dissolves into the second stage – sometimes called the withdrawal stage. The excitement you felt before changes to frustration as you find it difficult to cope with the problems that arise. (45)..... It is at this stage that you are likely to feel anxious and homesick, and you will probably find yourself complaining about the new culture or country. (46) .....

Culture shock is only temporary, and at some point, if you are one of those who manage to stick it out, you'll transition into the third stage of cultural adjustment, the 'recovery' stage. At this point, you'll have a routine, and you'll feel more confident functioning in the new culture. (47)..... Customs and traditions are clearer and easier to understand. At this stage, you'll deal with new challenges with humor rather than anxiety.

The last stage is the 'home' or 'stability' stage – this is the point when people start to feel at home in the new culture. (48).....

There is, in a sense, a fifth stage to this process. (49)..... This means that you may find aspects of your own culture 'foreign' because you are so used to the new culture that you have spent so long adjusting to. (50)..... Reverse culture shock rarely lasts for very long.

- A. At this stage, you'll function well in the new culture, adopt certain features and behaviors from your new home, and prefer certain aspects of the new culture to your own culture.
- B. Upon arriving in a new environment, you'll be interested in the new culture, everything will seem exciting, everyone will seem friendly and helpful and you'll be overwhelmed with impressions.
- C. Reverse culture shock is usually pretty mild – you may notice things about your home culture that you had never noticed before, and some of the ways people do things may seem odd.
- D. There are four general stages of cultural adjustment, and it is important that you are aware of these stages and can recognize which stage you are in and when so that you will understand why you feel the way you do and that any difficulties you are experiencing are temporary, a process you are going through rather than a constant situation.
- E. You'll start to feel less isolated as you start to understand and accept the way things are done and the way people behave in your new environment.
- F. This feeling is often called 'culture shock' and it is important to understand and learn how to cope with culture shock if you are to adapt successfully to your new home's culture.
- G. If you decide to return home after a long period in a new culture, you may experience what is called 'reverse culture shock'.

H. It seems that everything is difficult, the language is hard to learn, people are unusual and unpredictable, friends are hard to make, and simple things like shopping and going to the bank are challenges.

I. This is the stage which is referred to as 'culture shock'.

J. Everyone in a new situation will go through some form of culture shock, and the extent to which they do is determined by factors such as the difference between cultures, the degree to which someone is anxious to adapt to a new culture and the familiarity that person has to the new culture.

**Your answers:**

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 41. | 42. | 43. | 44. | 45. | 46. | 47. | 48. | 49. | 50. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

**Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.**

### **The World and Its Global Economy**

The world as man knows it today is getting smaller and smaller because of technology such as the Internet and high speed modems. In fact, on March 3, 2005, a man flew entirely around the globe without refueling or stopping in a one-person jet. The world is changing the world, and as the 21<sup>st</sup> century continues, the global economy will play a larger and larger role. As Thomas Friedman so eloquently put it in *Lexus and the Olive Tree*, globalization is "the **inexorable** integration of markets, nation-states, and technologies to a degree never witnessed before."

[A] With today's technology it is possible for people to **solicit** business from the far side of the globe. [B] A company like Dell Computers can order parts from several different countries, take shipment in North Carolina where the new computer will be assembled, and then ship **them** to all regions of the globe. [C] An American oil firm can do a satellite survey in Siberia for oil deposits and then contract with a Russian oil firm to drill the actual well, while the petroleum engineer, acting as the project supervisor, remains in the US and runs the project by using a computer, a high speed Internet connection, and a cellular telephone for quick questions. [D]

A global economy poses some serious problems. If the company doesn't act fast enough, it can lose, and if the company loses heavily, what will happen to the employees working for the company, and then in turn what will happen to the stores that depend on those employees buying their goods? As can be seen, there is a definite **trickle-down effect**. How is the child who is about to graduate from high school supposed to decide on what career field to enter? A career field that is here today might gone long before the child can graduate from college, so not only does it become vital that a person gain the needed knowledge to enter a given career field, but the person also needs to learn how to learn. Learning how to learn may prove to be given more necessary than the knowledge needed to enter a given career field. A person who is good at learning how to learn can quickly adapt to changes in the global economy by quickly preparing to enter other career fields **if his job is here today, but gone in the morning**.

If the world turns into a global economy, a person will need to be able to get along and work with people from different cultural backgrounds. However, unless a



person has spent time living in different parts of the world, this might be hard to do. While many students from foreign countries, especially the Asian countries, come to the US to earn a graduate degree, how many students from the US spend even a semester abroad studying in another country? The answer to this question is of course a very small percentage.

While individuals from some of foreign countries and some individuals from the US and the US economy will adjust to globalization, will the rest of the world? *Mass media are more than willing to continue to stir the pot of controversy as they not only have to learn how to report the positive news, but also dole out a continuous stream of negative news.* When a person in a developing country sees all the cars on the streets of Beijing, of course that person wants a car so he can show his neighbour how wealthy he is, and all this does is promote unneeded consumption. Why does the person who has nowhere to go and no money to spend for travel want to own a car? The simple answer is because the media paint owning a car as a symbol of wealth and it is human nature to want to become wealthy or at least to appear wealthy.

On the positive side, as prices rise due to increased demands on scarce resources, there will be an incentive to find affordable alternatives. For example, as the price of oil rises and along with it the price of a gallon of gasoline, a point will be reached at which people are no longer willing to purchase gasoline so they can drive their cars, and they will demand both alternative transportation methods and cars which use another source of energy. A current online survey says \$ 2.50 per gallon of gasoline is the point at which the people in the US will start making demands on the auto manufacturer, which will open up new career fields in a few countries that have the technology needed to meet the demands; however, people around the globe will work together on it.

51. The word *inexorable* in the passage is closest in meaning to
  - a. upward
  - b. recent
  - c. inevitable
  - d. preposterous
52. The word *solicit* in the passage is closest meaning to
  - a. lure
  - b. sell
  - c. help
  - d. ask for
53. The word *them* in the passage refers to
  - a. parts
  - b. the new computers
  - c. all regions
  - d. several different countries
54. According to paragraph 2, what can be inferred about the role of a project supervisor?
  - a. to make sure the project is finished correctly and on time
  - b. to hand-check each of the steps in a project
  - c. to assign each of the items that needs to be done in a project
  - d. to talk to everyone in a daily basis
55. Based on the information in paragraph 3, which of the following best explains the *trickle-down effect*?
  - a. Water runs downhill.
  - b. What happens at the top eventually affects those at the bottom.
  - c. The people who have things get more and those without anything continue to go without.
  - d. If a person gets yelled at when he is at work, he should go home and kick the furniture since it will make him feel better.

56. According to the passage, people need to learn how to learn, otherwise
  - a. they will not move from the first grade to the second grade in elementary school
  - b. they will not be able to work in the same job throughout college
  - c. they will not be able to switch from one career to another as the global economy changes
  - d. they will not be able to graduate from college and become a member of the global economy
57. In paragraph 3, why does the author mention the phrase "*If his job is here today, but gone in the morning*"?
  - a. To suggest that he is going to lose his job in the morning
  - b. To give an example of losing the job when he has reached the mandatory retirement age.
  - c. To explain that he is a part time worker and only works when the company needs him
  - d. To support the claim that learning how to learn is important to a person.
58. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the sentence in italics in the passage?
  - a. The mass media are like a witch stirring her cauldron.
  - b. The mass media always report the truth since this keeps the ratings up and brings in the most advertising revenue.
  - c. The mass media will report half-truths if it will keep their ratings up so they can sell advertising.
  - d. The mass media report every angle of a story since reports are apolitical and never present only one viewpoint.
59. In paragraph 5, what can be inferred from the description of the media about owning a car?
  - a. A car needs to be painted certain colors if it is going to show others a person is wealthy.
  - b. The media are so biased that they will provide paint if a person needs to paint his car so as to project the car as a symbol of wealth
  - c. The media slant the stories, so it will appear to viewers that only wealthy people own a car.
  - d. The members of the media don't own cars, so they are jealous of those wealthy people who do own cars.
60. Look at [A] [B] [C] [D] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:  
*E-businesses will be the lucrative businesses in the future since they are available to everyone with an Internet connection.*  
 Where would the sentence best fit? [A] [B] [C] [D]

Your answers:

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 51. | 52. | 53. | 54. | 55. | 56. | 57. | 58. | 59. | 60. |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|



## B. WRITTEN TEST

### I. VERB TENSES / FORMS

Supply the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

- If there aren't any tickets left when we reach the front of the queue, we (wait) .....all the time for nothing.
- I haven't decided yet about whether to buy a new car or a second hand one. But I (think) .....about it.
- There (be) .....any errors, let me know.
- We have just got to the top in time. The sun (rise) .....in a minute.
- By midnight he (be) .....unconscious for forty-eight hours.
- It (not be) .....Anna who cooked that food. She was out all day yesterday.
- It is highly desirable that from every product in regular production, samples (withdraw) .....periodically.
- The portrait is widely known (paint) .....by an Italian.
- Can you keep calm for a moment? You (always make) .....noise in class.
- You (visit) .....Aunt Mary while you were in Paris.

Your answers:

|    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6.  |
| 2. | 7.  |
| 3. | 8.  |
| 4. | 9.  |
| 5. | 10. |

Complete the following passage with the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

A year ago, Laura reached her lowest point. (11.utterly exhaust) ..... after a short walk, she was picked up off the pavement and driven home by the police. "My feet felt (12. nail) .....to the ground," she recalls. With permanent flu symptoms panic stricken and confined to a wheelchair, she was eventually diagnosed as (13. have) .....chronic fatigue syndrome, the term doctors now use for her illness. Laura, a 30-year-old marketing manager, (14. since make) ..... a remarkable recovery in her health. She is now able to walk for an hour, swims twenty lengths three times a week and (15. contemplate) ..... going back to work. She puts her new-found sense of well-being down to a technique called cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT). CBT (16. aim) .....to help people understand how the beliefs they hold about themselves and others influence mood and behaviour - and how re-evaluating negative beliefs can help them to feel and behave differently. It (17. be) ..... successful in dealing with problems ranging from depression to chronic, unexplained pain. Research shows that CBT can also help people like Laura. Yet many sufferers are bitterly opposed to the treatment, (18. argue) .....that their condition is physical not psychological. Psychological therapy, they believe, implies that they are to blame and their disorder is not genuine. Laura says CBT (19. help) ..... her change the way she thought about her problems without implying that they were her fault "I was an "all-or-nothing" thinker and felt I had to be perfect in everything. The therapy (20. encourage) .....a less perfectionist approach to life and helped me gradually to build up more physical activity."

Your answers:

|     |     |
|-----|-----|
| 11. | 16. |
| 12. | 17. |
| 13. | 18. |
| 14. | 19. |
| 15. | 20. |

### II. WORD FORMS

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words given

- It's undeniable that the ..... of the local incompetent healer was responsible for her sudden death (DIAGNOSE)
- A few jokes can ..... up a lecture. (LIFE)
- He is ..... late for meetings. He is always on time. (VARY)
- Nothing wrong will happen to you as long as you follow the strict ..... set by the inspector. (GUIDE)
- I'm thinking of giving Anna and Mathew a ..... vase for her silver wedding. (CRYSTAL)
- A renewable resource is one that may be replaced overtime by natural process or is ..... (EXHAUST)
- It is said that the problem of rapid climate change has been caused by too drastic ..... (FOREST)
- The mother of the child hurried ..... to her neighborhood drugstore. (BREATH)
- The workers who were ..... during the recession badly need help from the government. (SIZE)
- His performance in the match today ..... his reputation as a great player. (LIE)

Your answers:

|     |     |
|-----|-----|
| 21. | 26. |
| 22. | 27. |
| 23. | 28. |
| 24. | 29. |
| 25. | 30. |

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words given

As Philadelphia grew from a small town into a city in the first half of the eighteenth century, it became an (31.INCREASE) ..... important marketing center for a vast and growing agricultural hinterland. Market days saw the crowded city even more crowded, as farmers from within a radius of 24 or more kilometers brought their sheep, cows, pigs, vegetables, cider, and other products for direct sale to the (32.TOWN) ..... The High Street Market was continuously (33.LARGE) ..... throughout the period until 1736, when it reached from Front street to Third. By 1745 New Market was opened on Second Street between Pine and Cedar. The next year the Callowhill Market began operation. Along with market days, the institution of twice-yearly fairs *persisted* in Philadelphia even after similar trading



days had been (34.CONTINUE) \_\_\_\_\_ in other colonial cities. The fairs provided a means of bringing (35.HAND) \_\_\_\_\_ goods from outlying places to would-be buyers in the city. *Linens and stockings* from Germantown, for example, were popular items. Auctions were another popular form of occasional trade. Because of the competition, retail merchants opposed these as well as the fairs. Although (36.GOVERNMENT) \_\_\_\_\_ attempts to *eradicate* fairs and auctions were less than successful, the ordinary course of *economic development* was *on the merchants' side*, as increasing business specialization became the order of the day. Export merchants became (37.DIFFERENCE) \_\_\_\_\_ from their importing counterparts, and (38.SPECIAL) \_\_\_\_\_ shops began to appear in addition to general stores selling a variety of goods. One of the reasons Philadelphia's merchants generally (39.PROSPERITY) \_\_\_\_\_ was because the surrounding area was (40.GO) \_\_\_\_\_ tremendous economic and demographic growth. They did their business, after all, in the capital city of the province. Not only did they cater to the governor and his circle, but citizens from all over the colony came to the capital for legislative sessions of the assembly and council and meetings of the courts of justice.

Your answers:

|     |     |
|-----|-----|
| 31. | 36. |
| 32. | 37. |
| 33. | 38. |
| 34. | 39. |
| 35. | 40. |

### III. GAP-FILLING

Fill in each gap with one suitable word.

The knowledge and eloquence that people gain through travelling is usually perceived (41)..... the best fulfillment in life. It is the inquisitive human nature (42).....impels people to seek thrilling experiences and to set out on an exploration trip. Those who travel frequently and to diverse places benefit from establishing new relationships and (43).....a better knowledge about other cultures and lifestyles. However, there is a grain of truth in the assumption that people are prone to cherishing clichés and unfounded prejudices about other nations and their characteristics. Sometimes, it is only the first-hand encounter that can help change the approach towards the (44)..... 'inferior communities'. This direct (45).....with a different civilization enables travelers to drop their baseless assumptions and get acquainted with the real concept of life in all four (46).....of the globe. Beyond question, travelling facilitates friendship and makes (47).....easier for many individuals to acknowledge the true value of different traditions and customs. Yet, it does not always (48).....enjoyment. It (49).....also involve coming close with the atrocities of real existence as well as becoming aware of the challenges and hardships that other people have to struggle with. Hence, a true voyage is the one with a good deal of experience to reminisce about, (50).....often combined with exposure to abhorrent sights and incredible ordeals. The learning to be complete, thus, requires an ability to observe and analyze the surroundings, both their glamour and brutality.

Your answers:

|     |     |
|-----|-----|
| 41. | 46. |
| 42. | 47. |
| 43. | 48. |
| 44. | 49. |
| 45. | 50. |

### IV. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

Fill in each gap with one suitable preposition or particle.

51. The couple broke ..... their engagement after they had a huge argument.
52. At school, Luis got into a lot of trouble for something I did, and now he holds it ..... me.
53. Do you have to go already? Can't you stick ..... for a few minutes?
54. Josh can while ..... a whole day playing online computer games with his mates.
55. The company's announced it is laying ..... over 1,000 workers.
56. The music blared ..... and it was impossible to have a conversation.
57. My plans for starting a restaurant fell .....
58. After a week on the run, he gave himself ..... to the police.
59. The students were slow to catch ....., but gradually they began to understand.
60. We made ..... that we had forgotten Jane's birthday, though it was not true.

Your answers:

|     |     |
|-----|-----|
| 51. | 56. |
| 52. | 57. |
| 53. | 58. |
| 54. | 59. |
| 55. | 60. |

### V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

61. Bruce said that the situation at work was like a family argument. (LIKENED)  
→ .....
62. When she sold the jewelry at such a low price, she was cheated. (RIDE)  
→ .....
63. Suppose she make no changes at all for the time being?  
→ What .....
64. It's rumored that we will have a new manager.  
→ Rumor has .....
65. They arrived at their destination alive and kicking. (SOUND)  
→ .....
66. At this moment I only have time to think about my university thesis. (PREOCCUPIED)  
→ .....
67. Do you have any idea about how Jack made enough money to buy his new house? (LIGHT)  
→ Can you ..... Jack made enough money to buy his new house?
68. My salary is half what I would be in the job I was offered in January.  
→ If.....



69. Our boss is absolutely determined not to give us that pay rise. (INTENT)  
→ Our boss ..... the pay rise.
70. The value of sterling has fallen considerably in the past week.  
→ There .....

Your answers:

61.

62.

63.

64.

65.

66.

67.

68.

69.

70.

## VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them

Water scarcity is fast becoming one of the major limited factors in world crop production. In many areas, poor agricultural practices have led to increasing desertification and the loss of formerly arable lands. Consequently, those plants species that are well adapted with survival in dry climates are being looked at for an answer in development more efficient crops to grow on marginally arable lands. Plants use several mechanisms to ensure their survival in desert environments. Some involve pure mechanical and physical adaptations, such as the shape of the plant's surface, smaller leafed size, and extensive root systems. Some of the adaptations are related to chemical mechanisms. Many plants, such as cacti, have internal gums and mucilages which give them water-retaining properties. Other chemical mechanism is that of the epicuticular wax layer. This wax layer acts as an impervious cover to protect the plant. It prevents excessive loss from internal moisture. It also protects the plant from external aggression, which can come from inorganic agents such as gases, or organic agents which include bacteria ant plant pets.

Researchers have proposed that synthetic waxes with similar protective abilities could be prepared based on knowledge of could be used to greatly increasing a plant's ability to supply, limited fertilizers availability, attacked by pets, and poor storage after harvesting.

Line 1:

Line 2:

Line 3:

Line 4:

Line 5:

Line 6:

Line 7:

Line 8:

Line 9:

Line 10:

Line 11:

Line 12:

Line 13:

Line 14:

Line 15:

Line 16:

Line 17:

Line 18:

Line 19:

Line 20:

Line 21:

Line 22:

Line 23:

Line 24:

Line 25:

Line 26:

## A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

### I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- |                            |                      |                      |                     |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>e</u> laborate    | B. <u>e</u> liminate | C. <u>e</u> lection  | D. <u>e</u> qual    |
| 2. A. pe <u>t</u> ty       | B. de <u>m</u> ise   | C. me <u>d</u> dle   | D. he <u>r</u> oism |
| 3. A. i <u>t</u> inerant   | B. i <u>d</u>        | C. i <u>d</u> olise  | D. fun <u>g</u> i   |
| 4. A. co <u>u</u> nterfeit | B. co <u>u</u> rtesy | C. dro <u>u</u> ght  | D. o <u>u</u> ster  |
| 5. A. string <u>e</u> r    | B. hang <u>e</u> r   | C. strong <u>e</u> r | D. bang <u>e</u> r  |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.

- |                   |                 |                |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. theatergoer | B. reputable    | C. admirable   | D. sidereal     |
| 7. A. premature   | B. immature     | C. engineer    | D. addressee    |
| 8. A. arithmetic  | B. composition  | C. interpreter | D. attributable |
| 9. A. hotel       | B. preview      | C. annex       | D. annul        |
| 10. A. diminutive | B. prerequisite | C. geocentric  | D. impolitic    |

### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (30 pts)

Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete each blank.

11. Judy is \_\_\_\_\_ smarter than the others that she ought to be in a higher grade at school.  
A. much                      B. so much                      C. too much                      D. such a
12. They'd never realized \_\_\_\_\_ kind person their neighbor was until they asked for her help."  
A. so                      B. such a                      C. how                      D. what a
13. "I asked Ned which team I should try out for." – "But he doesn't know a tennis ball \_\_\_\_\_ a basketball."  
A. than                      B. out of                      C. for                      D. from
14. "Who can I tell about the new project?" – "Nobody, \_\_\_\_\_ your family must know about it!"  
A. not even                      B. not only                      C. much more                      D. rather than
15. The sales practices of this company will have to be totally \_\_\_\_\_ if we are to save it.  
A. overthrown                      B. overhauled                      C. overrun                      D. overwhelmed
16. Sue admitted that she could not concentrate on her work \_\_\_\_\_ due to this irritating noise.  
A. in all                      B. the bit least                      C. in the least                      D. at the least
17. Sammy was so nervous the night before the exam that he couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ a wink of sleep.  
A. do                      B. get                      C. make                      D. take
18. A very cheerful and energetic woman, Joyce is \_\_\_\_\_ when there's work to be done.  
A. first always to sign up                      B. to sign up always first  
C. always first to sign up                      D. first to sign up always



19. We were \_\_\_\_\_ looking for a manager when the impeccable candidate showed up.  
 A. in view of B. in the hopes of  
 C. with a view towards D. in the process of
20. With a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to getting high scores in the final exam, Scott studied as hard as he could.  
 A. sight B. eye C. vision D. nose
21. If I were you, I'd \_\_\_\_\_ everything he says with a pinch of salt.  
 A. make B. admit C. take D. accept
22. You ought to \_\_\_\_\_ the responsibility to keep everyone in the company informed about latest news from the top manager.  
 A. burden B. shoulder C. take with D. hand
23. \_\_\_\_\_ I've told him not to go out with those people, but he wouldn't listen. Just let him face the music now!  
 A. Many a time B. Many the time C. Quite a time D. For a time
24. Rumors going round, Mr. Long is \_\_\_\_\_ Head of the Department.  
 A. in the proximity of B. in line for  
 C. in adjacent to D. in view of
25. "Why are you so sad?" - "\_\_\_\_\_ person I called is busy tonight."  
 A. Each and every one B. Every one C. Every single D. Out of all the
26. Susan got a feeling that Tom liked her, but she soon realized that was just \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. pinky thoughts B. wishful thinking  
 C. blessing thoughts D. imaginary thinking
27. There are \_\_\_\_\_ words in English having more than one meaning. Pay close attention to this fact.  
 A. a large many B. quite many C. quite a lot D. a great many
28. If a whale \_\_\_\_\_ itself, it swims onto the shore and cannot get back in the water.  
 A. beaches B. seats C. sticks D. shores
29. Your request for greater financial support has to be \_\_\_\_\_ the claim from other departments.  
 A. banked on B. broken through C. balanced against D. built up
30. Recently, the company has received a \_\_\_\_\_ of complaints from the customers about poor products.  
 A. pack B. barrage C. pool D. bank

### III. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and do as directed.

#### PASSAGE 1:

In the early 1800s, to reach the **jump-off point** for the West, a family from the East of the United States could either buy steamboat passage to Missouri for themselves, their wagons, and their livestock or-as happened more often-simply pile everything into a wagon, hitch up a team, and begin their overland trek right in their front yard.

Along the macadamized roads and turnpikes east of the Missouri River, travel was comparatively fast, camping easy, and supplies plentiful. Then, in one river town or another, the **neophyte** emigrants would pause to lay in provisions. For outfitting purposes, the town of Independence had been **preeminent** ever since 1827, but the rising momentum of pioneer emigration had produced some rival jump-off points. Westport and Fort Leavenworth flourished a few miles upriver. St. Joseph had sprung up 55 miles to the northwest; in fact, emigrants who went to Missouri by riverboat could save four days on the trail by staying on the paddle-wheelers to St. Joe before striking overland.

At whatever jump-off point they chose, the emigrants studied guidebooks and directions, asked questions of others as green as themselves, and made their final decisions about outfitting. They had various, sometimes conflicting, options. For example, either pack animals or two-wheel carts or wagons could be used for the overland crossing. A family man usually chose the wagon. It was the costliest and slowest of the three, but it provided space and shelter for children and for a wife who likely as not was pregnant. Everybody knew that a top-heavy covered wagon might blow over in a prairie wind or be overturned by mountain rocks that it might mire in river mud or sink to its hubs in desert sand - but maybe if those things happened on this trip, they would happen to someone else. Anyway, most pioneers, with their farm background, were used to wagons.

Choose the best answers to the following questions.

31. What is the topic of this passage?  
 A. Important river towns C. The advantages of traveling by wagon  
 B. Getting started on the trip west D. Choosing a point of departure
32. All of the following can be inferred from the passage about travel east of the Missouri EXCEPT that it  
 A. was faster than in the West C. took place on good roads  
 B. was easier than in the West D. was usually by steamboat
33. The phrase "jump-off point" is closest in meaning to  
 A. a bridge across a river C. a gathering place  
 B. a point of departure D. a trading post
34. Which of the cities that served as a jump-off point can be inferred from the passage to be farthest west?  
 A. Independence C. Westport  
 B. St. Joseph D. Fort Leavenworth
35. The word "preeminent" is closest in meaning to  
 A. oldest C. most easily reached  
 B. superior D. closest
36. The author implies in the passage that the early emigrants  
 A. knew a lot about travel  
 B. were well stocked with provisions when they left their homes  
 C. left from the same place in Missouri  
 D. preferred wagon travel to other types of travel



37. The word "neophyte" is closest in meaning to  
A. eager B. courageous C. prosperous D. inexperienced
38. All of the following were mentioned in the passage as options for modes of transportation from the Missouri River to the West EXCEPT  
A. a wagon B. a riverboat  
C. a pack animal D. a two-wheel cart
39. All of the following features of the covered wagon made it unattractive to the emigrants EXCEPT  
A. the speed at which it could travel C. its familiarity and size  
B. its bulk D. its cost
40. The phrase "those things" refers to  
A. the types of transportation C. the problems of wagon travel  
B. the belongings of the pioneers D. the overland routes

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and do as directed.

PASSAGE 2:

**Is this REALLY Proof that People can see into the Future?**  
*Do some of us avoid tragedy by foreseeing it? Some scientists now believe that the brain really can predict events before they happen.*

- A. Professor Dick Bierman sits hunched over his computer. In the next room, a patient slips inside a hospital brain scanner. If it wasn't for the strange smiles that flicker across the woman's face, you could be forgiven for thinking this was just a normal health check. But this scanner is engaged in one of the most profound paranormal experiments of all time, one that may well prove whether it is possible to predict the future. For the results suggest that ordinary people really do have a sixth sense that can help them 'see' the future. Such amazing studies - if verified - might help explain the predictive powers of mediums and a range of other psychic phenomena such as extrasensory perception, deja vu and clairvoyance. On a more mundane level, it may account for 'gut feelings' and instinct.
- B. The man behind the experiments is certainly convinced. 'We're satisfied that people can sense the future before it happens,' says Professor Bierman, a psychologist at the University of Amsterdam. Bierman is not alone: his findings mirror the data gathered by other scientists and paranormal researchers. Professor Brian Josephson, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist from Cambridge University, says: 'So far, the evidence seems compelling. What seems to be happening is that information is coming from the future. The scientist Ed Cox found that trains 'destined' to crash carried fewer people than they did normally. Dr Jessica Utts, a statistician at the University of California, found exactly the same bizarre effect.
- C. The military has long been fascinated by such phenomena. For many years the US military funded a programme known as Stargate, which set out to investigate premonitions. Dr Dean Radin worked on the programme and became fascinated by the ability of 'lucky' soldiers to forecast the future. Radin became convinced that thoughts and feelings could flow backwards in time to guide them. It helped them make life-saving decisions, often on the basis of a hunch.

- D. Radin devised an experiment to test these ideas. He showed violent or soothing images to volunteers in a random sequence. He soon discovered that people began reacting to the pictures before they actually saw them. Professor Dick Bierman decided to take this work further, by looking inside the brains of volunteers using an MRI\* scanner while repeating Dr Radin's experiments. The results suggest that seemingly ordinary people are capable of sensing the future on a fairly consistent basis. Bierman emphasises that people are receiving feelings from the future rather than specific 'visions'.
- E. But if we can sense what is going to happen, doesn't that mean we can change the future and make the 'prediction' obsolete? Such paradoxes provide material for films such as *Minority Report*, in which a special police department is able to foresee and prevent crimes before they have taken place. Could such science fiction have a grain of truth in it after all? Professor Bierman responds: This phenomenon allows you to make a decision on the basis of what will happen in the future. Does that restrain our free will? That's up to the philosophers.'
- F. There are plenty of instances where people wished they had listened to their premonitions. In 1966, a coal tip collapsed and swept through a Welsh school, killing 144 people. It turned out that 24 people had had premonitions of the tragedy. One involved a girl who was killed. She told her mother shortly before she was taken to school: 'I dreamt I went to school and there was no school there. Something black had come down all over it.'
- G. So should we listen to our instincts? Dr Utts believes we are constantly sampling the future and using the knowledge to help us make better decisions. 'I think we're doing it all the time,' she says. Perhaps the Queen in Lewis Carroll's *Through The Looking Glass* was right: 'It's a poor sort of memory that only works backwards.'
- \* Magnetic Resonance Imaging (used for diagnostic purposes)

Questions 41-46

The Reading Passage has seven paragraphs, A-G.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-G from the list of headings below.

|         |             |                                    |
|---------|-------------|------------------------------------|
|         | i           | Knowing what you are about to view |
|         | ii          | Not an unusual situation           |
|         | iii         | In widespread agreement            |
|         | iv          | Questioning the results            |
|         | v           | Predictions in the armed forces    |
|         | vi          | Raising complex questions          |
|         | vii         | Not an ordinary medical test       |
|         | viii        | A tragic example                   |
| Example | Paragraph A | vii                                |
| 41      | Paragraph B |                                    |
| 42      | Paragraph C |                                    |
| 43      | Paragraph D |                                    |
| 44      | Paragraph E |                                    |
| 45      | Paragraph F |                                    |
| 46      | Paragraph G |                                    |



## Questions 47-50

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

47. How does Dick Biermans patient differ from a typical patient?  
 A. She is being treated in a different kind of hospital.  
 B. She is being tested with different equipment.  
 C. She reacts and expresses emotions in a different way.  
 D. She has had several paranormal experiences.
48. Ed Cox's findings are used to demonstrate that  
 A. people don't get on trains they think will crash.  
 B. train crashes will happen less often in the future.  
 C. we cannot prevent some trains from crashing.  
 D. lighter trains crash much more frequently.
49. How does Professor Biermans experiment differ from Dr Radin's?  
 A. Only Dr Radin's pictures are in random order.  
 B. Only Dr Radin found that people can predict the future.  
 C. Only Professor Biermans volunteers predict the future.  
 D. Only Professor Bierman used medical equipment.
50. What is Professor Biermans response to the paradox mentioned in paragraph E?  
 A. He says that humans still have complete free will.  
 B. He doesn't provide a solution to the problem.  
 C. He claims that the issue isn't a paradox at all.  
 D. He denies that humans have free will anyway.

## IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Reading the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.

The knowledge and eloquence that people gain through travelling is usually perceived as the best \_\_\_\_\_ (51) in life. It is the inquisitive human nature that impels people to seek \_\_\_\_\_ (52) experiences and to set out on an exploration trip. Those who travel frequently and to diverse places benefit from establishing new relationships and acquiring a better knowledge about other cultures and lifestyles. However, there is a \_\_\_\_\_ (53) of truth in the assumption that people are prone to \_\_\_\_\_ (54) clichés and unfounded prejudices about other nations and their characteristics. Sometimes, it is only the first-hand encounter that can help change the \_\_\_\_\_ (55) towards the so-called 'inferior communities'. This direct contact with a different civilization enables travelers to \_\_\_\_\_ (56) their baseless assumptions and get \_\_\_\_\_ (57) with the real concept of life in all four corners of the globe. \_\_\_\_\_ (58) question, travelling \_\_\_\_\_ (59) friendship and makes it easier for many individuals to acknowledge the true value of different traditions and customs. Yet, it does not always mean enjoyment. It may also involve coming close with the atrocities of real existence as well as becoming aware of the challenges and hardships that other people have to struggle with. Hence, a true voyage is the one with a good deal of experience to \_\_\_\_\_ (60) about, very often combined with exposure to abhorrent sights and incredible ordeals. The learning

to be complete, thus, requires an ability to observe and analyze the surroundings, both their glamour and brutality.

- |                    |                |               |               |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 51. A. completion  | B. fulfillment | C. conclusion | D. resolution |
| 52. A. thriving    | B. throbbing   | C. thwarting  | D. thrilling  |
| 53. A. speck       | B. grain       | C. scrap      | D. tip        |
| 54. A. persevering | B. cherishing  | C. indulging  | D. persisting |
| 55. A. prejudice   | B. manner      | C. outlook    | D. approach   |
| 56. A. drop        | B. cease       | C. fail       | D. quit       |
| 57. A. informed    | B. realized    | C. acquainted | D. defined    |
| 58. A. Apart       | B. Beyond      | C. Unfailing  | D. Beneath    |
| 59. A. facilitates | B. affords     | C. elicits    | D. incites    |
| 60. A. commemorate | B. reminisce   | C. resemble   | D. remind     |

## B. WRITTEN TEST

### I. VERB TENSES AND VERB FORMS

- It's about time the government \_\_\_\_\_ something about the sewage system which \_\_\_\_\_ for years. (do/ not upgrade)
- Mr. Nam asked that a trustee \_\_\_\_\_ to take control of the company. (appoint)
- Critics say the mayor is too busy \_\_\_\_\_ his job properly. (campaign / do)
- To perform this operation, the surgeons use a laser with a beam \_\_\_\_\_ 0,1 millimeter. (measure)
- When she found her dog \_\_\_\_\_ her birthday cake, she couldn't but \_\_\_\_\_ it out. (eat/ kick)
- If there aren't any tickets left when we reach the front of the queue, we \_\_\_\_\_ all the time for nothing. (wait)
- It is highly desirable that from every product in regular production, samples \_\_\_\_\_ periodically. (withdraw)

### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

- My boss is biased \_\_\_\_\_ me, which explains why I'll never get promoted if I stay with this company.
- People who eat an unhealthy diet are susceptible \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of illnesses and diseases.
- Is there any evidence \_\_\_\_\_ the contrary?
- The noisy children were frightened \_\_\_\_\_ holding their tongues by the terrible accident.
- Do you know the girl \_\_\_\_\_ long hair? - Yes, she is a girl \_\_\_\_\_ few words.
- We spent an hour trying to puzzle \_\_\_\_\_ the answer to this problem.
- We have to finish \_\_\_\_\_ our essays for homework tonight.
- Has your toothache passed \_\_\_\_\_ yet?
- The two brothers set off in quest \_\_\_\_\_ gold.



### III. WORD FORMS

Supply the correct form of the word in the bracket in each sentence.

1. The private school feared losing its \_\_\_\_\_ with the state's university system. (credit)
2. It was found that some aromas made people feel drowsy, others made them feel \_\_\_\_\_. (lift)
3. The workers who were \_\_\_\_\_ during the recession badly need help from the government. (size)
4. That the child behaved \_\_\_\_\_ made the couple happy. (dear)
5. His behaviour in his father's presence caused his \_\_\_\_\_ and his sister ended up inheriting the whole family fortune. (inherit)
6. His performance in the match today \_\_\_\_\_ his reputation as a great player. (lie)
7. She is very efficient and \_\_\_\_\_ polite to the customers. (fail)
8. The tsunami has caused \_\_\_\_\_ damage to the Japanese. (calculate)
9. The TV serial presented a scene of happy \_\_\_\_\_. (domestic)
10. Tuition at private universities has become \_\_\_\_\_. (astronomy)

### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

There are ten mistakes in the following paragraph. Find them then give the correction:

Cooperation is the common endeavor of two or more people to perform a task or reach a jointly cherished goal. **Unlikely** competition and conflict, there are different forms of cooperation, based on group organization and **altitudes**.

In the first form, known **for** primary cooperation, group and individual fuse. The group contains **mainly** all of each individual's life. The rewards of the group's work are shared with each member. There is an interlocking identity of individual, group, and task performed. Means and goals become **ones**, for cooperation itself is valued.

While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterate societies, secondary cooperation is characteristic of many modern societies. In secondary cooperation, individuals devote only part of their lives **for** the group. Cooperation itself is not a value. Almost members of the group feel loyalty, but the welfare of the group is not the first consideration. Members perform tasks so that they can separately enjoy the fruits of their cooperation in the form of salary, prestige, or power. Business offices and **professionally** athletic teams are examples of secondary cooperation.

In the third type, called tertiary cooperation or accommodation, latent conflict underlies the **sharing** work. The willingness of the cooperating parties is purely opportunistic; the organization is loose and fragile. Accommodation involves common means to achieve antagonistic goals; it breaks **away** when the common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goals. This is not, strictly **spoken**, cooperation at all, and hence the contradictory term *antagonistic cooperation* is sometimes used for this relationship.

### V. OPEN CLOZE

The captain of a container ship that ran aground on a reef (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the coast of New Zealand which is leaking oil into the sea has been arrested and charged, officials say. The captain will appear in (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on Wednesday on the charge of "operating a vessel in a manner (3) \_\_\_\_\_ unnecessary danger or risk. "If convicted, he faces a maximum fine of \$7,800, or up to 12 months (4) \_\_\_\_\_. New Zealand's oil spill response agency, Maritime New Zealand (MNZ), said it is likely more charges will follow. The Rena, a Liberian-(5) \_\_\_\_\_ vessel, struck the Astrolabe Reef, about 12 nautical miles off the city of Tauranga, on the North Island, a week ago. Hundreds of tons of fuel oil have leaked (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the ship, leading New Zealand's environment minister, Nick Smith, to call the spill the country's most significant maritime environmental disaster. MNZ estimates that 200-300 tons of oil has leaked, which was carrying 1,700 (7) \_\_\_\_\_ meters (450,000 gallons) of fuel. The agency said a "significant" amount of oil is (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to come ashore within days between the towns of Mount Maunganui and Maketu in the North Island's Bay of Plenty. Clumps of oil have washed onto Mount Maunganui beach near Tauranga and 53 (9) \_\_\_\_\_ birds have been found and 17 (10) \_\_\_\_\_ oil-soaked birds are being treated at a rescue center, MNZ said.

### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Returning from the battle, they had no money left. (RUB)  
.....
2. I was very lucky to escape from that crash. (COUNT)  
I .....
3. Our boss is absolutely determined not to give us that pay rise. (INTENT)  
Our boss .....the pay rise.
4. I'd thought about it for some time and decided to try to do something. (A GO)  
.....
5. It was disgraceful that Barbara refused to help one of her oldest and closest friends. (BACK)  
.....
6. The director's bodyguards stood behind him, watching.  
Watchfully .....
7. We must think about ways of improving the transport system.  
Thought must .....
8. I hadn't realized the full implications of what had happened until some time later.  
It was .....
9. The police only warned Sally because it was her first offence.  
Sally was let .....
10. It's nobody's fault that the match was cancelled.  
Nobody is to .....



## A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

### I. PHONOLOGY (10 pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others of the group.

1. A. unaffected B. unanimous C. unbeatable D. uncertain
2. A. carriage B. dosage C. massage D. voyage
3. A. wicked B. sacred C. helped D. beloved
4. A. architecture B. immature C. manufacture D. superstructure
5. A. circuit B. building C. guiltless D. unsuitable

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the others of the group.

6. A. agricultural B. environmental C. biological D. geographical
7. A. reservoir B. wilderness C. microwave D. enthronement
8. A. temporarily B. historically C. immediately D. remarkably
9. A. cannonball B. biosphere C. cholesterol D. automobile
10. A. accommodate B. dedicate C. emigrate D. maximize

### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 pts)

Choose the best answer that fits each blank.

11. He's on his own now – he'll have to.....his own canoe!  
A. ride B. row C. paddle D. steer
12. The performance was spoilt by the leading actor losing his train of thought and.....over his works in the final scene.  
A. stammering B. stuttering C. spluttering D. stumbling
13. I was astonished that he turned down the job – I .....it would have been ideal for him.  
A. have thought B. would have thought  
C. am thinking D. had been thinking
14. He looks very aggressive and threatening, and so his soft gentle voice is rather.....  
A. disembodied B. disconcerting C. dismissive D. discordant
15. Claims for compensation could.....run into billions of pounds.  
A. far B. much C. well D. most
16. When his accomplices failed to turn up at the meeting point, it.....on him that he had been tricks.  
A. dawned B. broke C. awoke D. became clear
17. They live in a very.....populated area of Italy.  
A. sparsely B. scarcely C. hardly D. barely
18. Tourism provides people with jobs – albeit often rather.....ones!  
A. superficial B. remedial C. trivial D. menial

19. According to the opinion polls, over 20% of voters in the.....General Election have yet to make up their minds.

- A. forthcoming B. future C. impending D. incumbent

20. Whenever he had an important decision to make, he.....a cigar, supposedly to calm his nerves.

- A. had lit B. would have lit C. would light D. would be

21. I'm opting out of the.....race and going to live on a small farm in the countryside.

- A. horse B. rat C. dog D. cat and mouse

22. I am sorry to have bothered you – I was under the.....that you wanted me to call you.

- A. mistake B. miscalculation C. misconception D. misapprehension

23. During her vacation in Europe, Margaret visited museums, went shopping, and.....a lot of interesting people.

- A. had met B. was meeting  
C. met D. has been meeting

24. When travelling in a foreign country, one should be careful to carry.....at all times.

- A. their passport B. your passport C. one's passport D. hers passport

25. Learning to do routine car maintenance oneself is often easier.....competent people to do it.

- A. as to find B. as finding C. than to find D. than finding

26. If we had known....., we could have invited him to speak at our ceremonies.

- A. whom was B. who he was C. who was he D. he was who

27. During the height of the season, tourists arrive in.....to see Shakespeare's birthplace.

- A. loads B. flocks C. shoals D. droves

28. I am rather suspicious of your brother's sudden concern for your welfare and fear that he may have.....motives.

- A. ulterior B. underlying C. aggrieved D. aggravated

29. I have no idea whether the restaurant will be open – we'll just have to take pot.....

- A. choice B. chance C. luck D. fortune

30. The Red Cross is.....an international aid organization.

- A. intriguingly B. intrusively C. intrinsically D. intrepidly

### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

#### Reading 1:

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the questions. (10 pts)

Through pre-historic cave paintings have been extant since the Upper Paleolithic Era, from 40,000 to 10,000 BC, they were not rediscovered until 1879, in a cave in Spain. At first they were suspected of being a **hoax**. But **their** authenticity became



accepted as cave art was found in other sites around the globe. Modern techniques of carbon dating have confirmed their ancient origin. Other impressive work has been located on the walls of caves in France, Italy, Africa, Australia, and Southeast Asia.

The 1879 find was the work of the Magdalenian people, so named after the nearby town of Magdalena, Spain. They lived from about 18,000 to 10,000 BC. Magdalenian art is distinctive, characterized by recurring themes and style. The most popular subjects were animals, especially bison, deer, horses, and the woolly mammoth, which is now extinct. Realistic human subjects were rare, limited to abstractions of human shapes. But recognizable human hands, which an artist might have included as his or her "signature," can be seen.

Cave paintings remained hidden as long as they did because of two factors. First, artists chose to do their work deep inside the caves, where their stone-wall "canvases" were protected from the weather. These locales were often inaccessible to modern searchers for signs of ancient civilizations. Second, once a cave's art is detected and announced to a curious public, **excavations** are made that expose the work to both people and the elements, from which it had been protected for thousands of years. Thus, a treasure trove of paintings identified in France during World War I disappeared within six months of becoming open to the public. Air conditioning can preserve some sights for viewing, but most are closed to tourists. Scholars must apply for access, and then they are permitted to study the artwork for only short periods.

Despite cave art's relative inaccessibility, scientists have managed to infer much about the methods and materials used by ancient artisans. The earliest works were finger drawings in soft clay on the surface of rock, which depicted animals' claw marks. Artists then adopted engraving methods, using stone tools to carve figures into rock walls. Using their own skill as well as specialized implements, artists could alter the tone, color, and depth of a scene.

The last technique to evolve was wall painting. Few colors were available, as the Paleolithic people were limited to what they found in nature. They manufactured their colors from various minerals and trees. For example, red was extracted from oxidized iron and white from mica. From burned wood they obtained carbon to make a black pigment.

Even with their primitive resources, the artists nonetheless showed **ingenuity** in mixing and applying colors. Nearly 200 color-producing mineral fragments have been found in barnacle shells, in which the pigments were mixed. One artist used a human skull to mix his colors. Cave water containing calcium was used as a mixing agent, and animal and vegetable oils bound the pigments. Though no paint brushes have survived, the finished works show telltale brush marks. Paint was sometimes sprayed onto surfaces covered by prepared stencils, with blow pipes serving as paint sprayers.

Painting was a profession. It was too difficult and expensive to be practiced by casual amateurs, who had to spend all their time hunting and inventing means of survival. One difficulty was **illuminating** the dark cave walls. Scientists theorize that ancient painters worked by torches fueled by animal fat. Another problem was the inaccessibility of some wall surfaces. Some scenes could only have been painted lying down in narrow openings, and others were so high from the floor as to have required elaborate scaffolding.

The locales chosen for painting offer anthropologists important clues about the lifestyles of the Upper Paleolithic people. Despite their popular label, they did not actually live inside caves. Cave walls served as their canvases for the practical reason that open-air work quickly disappeared. So caves sheltered and preserved the art. They wanted the art to last, not simply for their own entertainment but also because of the cultural function it served. Art was the medium through which prehistoric civilizations passed on their history and honored their traditions and ancestry.

31. The word "hoax" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- A. fake                      B. exception                      C. mirage                      D. copy

32. The word "excavations" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. journeys                      B. sightings                      C. drawings                      D. diggings

33. According to the author, each of the following is true about Magdalenian art EXCEPT

- A. It is found as far east as Southeast Asia.  
B. Most of its themes involve animals.  
C. Artists signed their work with paintings of their hands.  
D. It is named after the inhabitants of a town in Spain.

34. The word "their" in paragraph 1 refers to

- A. cave paintings found in Spain                      B. sites around the world  
C. cave painters from Spain                      D. techniques of carbon dating

35. The word "it" in paragraph 3 refers to

- A. excavations                      B. the public                      C. artwork                      D. painters

36. In paragraph 3, why does the author mention cave paintings found in France?

- A. To show that cave paintings are found all over the world  
B. To illustrate how cave art can disappear once exposed to the elements  
C. To indicate that some cave art is considered to be a "treasure"  
D. To give an example of cave paintings that are still preserved after being excavated

37. The word "ingenuity" in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to

- A. boldness                      B. timidity                      C. cleverness                      D. reluctance

38. According to paragraph 3, one reason cave paintings were NOT discovered until the late 19th century was that

- A. carbon dating was not invented before then  
B. scholars did not search for them before then  
C. many were destroyed in World War I  
D. they were located on walls deep inside caves

39. Which of the following can be inferred about the site of cave paintings found in France during World War I?

- A. It was destroyed by bombing during the war.  
B. It was first discovered in 1879.  
C. It was destroyed by exposure to weather and people.  
D. It is still visited by scholars today.



40. The word "illuminating" in paragraph 7 is closest in meaning to  
A. lighting      B. covering      C. finding      D. coloring

**Reading 2:**

*Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 pts)*

Today, like most other kinds of theater and music, the musical drama of opera enjoys a myriad of different forms and interpretations. Operas can exhibit both comical moods as well as the most tragic ones while the actors may be of the highest **caliber** or simply part-time novices. But it has not always been this way. Since its inception in Italy around the year 1600, the opera has experienced a number of shifts and trends. In the beginning, it was heavily influenced by classical Greek drama and attempted to adhere to its heroic subject matter and theme. Yet, by the eighteenth century, two distinct forms were beginning to branch out from the original operatic base in Italy. Italian audiences were able to witness two fundamental styles: the opera seria and the opera buffa. Their distinct styles reflected the social mentality of the era and its ability to morph and grow in a new direction, which later influenced further alterations in modern opera.

The first half of the eighteenth century was dominated by the opera seria, which most closely resembled the earliest form of the opera. Its characteristics were heavily influenced by the Enlightenment, a period in Europe which put human reason at the forefront of thought. In turn, clarity and structure became the foundation of the opera seria. In many ways, simplicity and rational thought, which were further major characteristics of the opera seria, go hand in hand. It eschewed imagination and improvisation in favor of familiar storylines, most often Greek, which was easier on the audience and did not tax their mental capacities too much. However, some operagoers felt slighted by the fact that the operas failed to challenge them, and though it remained a popular form of entertainment, it displayed a number of other limitations.

Some members of the audience found further difficulties with the opera seria. First, the organization of the opera never deviated from the usual norm. It was always composed of three acts, and, within each act were its fundamental components: the recitatives and the arias. Recitatives are the singing of the cast, which pushes the action of the opera forward. Arias usually followed as a climax and revealed the emotion or internal conflict of the actors. The main issue was that such a rigid structure made the opera bland and at times predictable. If there had been more flexibility, the operas would have been more vivid and alive, yet the composers were bound by the predominant philosophical constraints of the early 1700s. The stage, then, was ripe for change in the form of the opera buffa, which was beginning to manifest itself within the opera seria itself through the intermezzo.

The intermezzo was already an **integral** part of the opera seria in that it was a short performance break between acts and was less predictable than the major production. Over time, the style of the intermezzo caught on and was eventually put on separately, eventually being dubbed the opera buffa. **A** This type of opera was characterized by a light, even comic, motif. **B** More importantly, it was less

constrained and displayed elements of free emotion and subject matter that mirrored everyday life, not, for example, heroes from Greek tragedies. **C** Further, music began to play a greater role in the opera, was spontaneous, and often mirrored the emotions of the characters. **D** Because the themes were more true to life, the audience could relate more closely with the opera buffa. As it developed, the opera buffa also began to take on more serious subject matter yet retained its free flowing manner.

By the late 1700s, the influence of the Enlightenment was beginning to lose its luster, and the two predominant forms of opera began to merge into one. The opera seria started to display more elasticity in its form and structure and even included some dancing in its performances. Likewise, the opera buffa began to engage in more sophisticated themes. By the end of the century, even the most sensitive opera enthusiast could hardly distinguish between the two. More importantly, as each form changed, they were able to provide the audience with the best of both worlds and a more complete opera experience, as they were composed with intellectual integrity, stimulation sprinkled with lightheartedness, and humor. From this, the modern form of opera was born.

41. The word "caliber" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to  
A. size      B. experience      C. talent      D. character
42. According to paragraph 1, two forms in eighteenth-century Italian opera arose because  
A. it was heavily grounded and influenced by classical domestic drama  
B. the way people thought was beginning both to develop and change  
C. traditional themes of heroism were enjoyed by the regular audience  
D. most opera enthusiasts were demanding a more flexible, exciting style
43. The author discusses "the Enlightenment" in paragraph 2 in order to  
A. discuss how it was the pinnacle of intellectual thought in Europe  
B. indicate what was most responsible for the traits of the opera seria  
C. contrast the structure of the opera seria with that of the opera buffa  
D. note that though it was a major social influence, it affected the opera little
44. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the opera seria?  
A. It had little connection with the plots or themes of classical Greek drama.  
B. It was too complicated for the average Italian to comprehend completely.  
C. It was created by people who were influenced by the Enlightenment.  
D. It failed to reveal a story ambitious enough to make the audience think.
45. The author's description of the problems with the opera seria mentions all of the following EXCEPT:  
A. The storyline left little surprises for the audience's benefit.  
B. It regularly followed the same form of recitatives and arias.  
C. The action and imagination of the opera confused the audience.  
D. The composers were, for the most part, bound by social obligation.
46. Which of the following can be inferred about the audience's reaction to the opera seria?  
A. The majority of the audience frowned upon the content of the opera seria.  
B. A large number of audience members found the opera seria to be quite enjoyable



- C. The fact that the opera seria focused on themes from everyday life was respected.  
 D. The audiences were most attracted by the recitative singing in the opera seria.
47. The word "integral" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to  
 A. essential      B. incidental      C. popular      D. formulaic
48. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the opera buffa?  
 A. Its composers avoided music in favor of a more flexible structure.  
 B. Its style and delivery became even more restrained than the opera seria.  
 C. It was characterized by a serious, heroic motif like the Greek drama.  
 D. It was born from the intermezzo, which was a part of the opera seria.
49. According to paragraph 4, the audience felt more attached to the opera buffa because  
 A. it included dancing and more music in the performances  
 B. it looked to instances from daily life for its subject matter  
 C. it avoided comedy and embraced a more challenging tone  
 D. it contained a logical structure that was easy to follow
50. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to paragraph 4.

**For example, a violin might mimic an actor's laughter**  
 Where would the sentence best fit?

**IV. GUIDED CLOZE (10 pts)**

*Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.*

A new threat to our health seems to have arisen in our midst, confusion and stress caused by technology. All you need to do to (51).....this to yourself is to telephone a large company; a recorded voice will offer you a bewildering list of choices, and when you have finished answering its questions, you will probably be (52).....to several minutes of piped music before you eventually make (53).....with a human being. But the stress you undergo as a result is negligible compared to the impression the telegraph (54).....on people 150 years ago. Until then, messages could only travel as fast as a messenger could carry them. But now they could be sent great distances in seconds. Before long, submarine cables were (55).....across the oceans, and thirty years later, the network reached 20,000 towns around the world. When the first transatlantic cable was completed in 1858, the Queen and the President exchanged messages, preachers found (56).....for it in the Bible, and the New York jewellers, Tiffany's, bought unused pieces of the cable and sold them as souvenirs. But then, as now, everyone was not (57).....of the technological advantages. Information arrived so quickly, often (58).....what had previously been transmitted, that businessmen had to work much harder to (59).....up with developments. They arrived home tired and stressed. If we find difficulty with the Internet, which is technological evolution, not revolution, our (60).....had a far harder task in getting used to the invention in the first place.

51. A. confirm      B. prove      C. show      D. test  
 52. A. oppressed      B. subdued      C. subjected      D. submitted  
 53. A. collision      B. connection      C. communication      D. contact  
 54. A. did      B. got      C. made      D. worked

55. A. laid      B. lain      C. put      D. set  
 56. A. apology      B. argument      C. excuse      D. justification  
 57. A. believed      B. convinced      C. pleased      D. satisfied  
 58. A. contradicting      B. differing      C. disagreeing      D. objecting  
 59. A. keep      B. maintain      C. remain      D. stay  
 60. A. ancestors      B. elders      C. fathers      D. forerunner

**B. WRITTEN TEST**

**I. VERB TENSES / FORMS**

*Use the correct forms/tenses of the given words. (10 pts)*

- He (1. know).....her a long time before he finally (2. get).....married to her.  
 – I hope it (3. not rain).....when the bride (4. leave).....the church.  
 – "You (5. forever misunderstand).....what I (6. explain).....to you! Why don't you listen while I am speaking to you?"  
 – Mike was exhausted because he (7. work).....in the garden all day.  
 – On their next anniversary, Doris and Fred (8. be).....married for 30 years.  
 – Can you be at the station to meet us? We (9. travel).....on the 10 a.m. train, which (10. arrive).....in Edinburgh at 15:30.

**II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)**

*Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition or particle.*

1. He's been to the USA, Australia and India this year. He certainly gets.....!  
 2. The elaborate bridal costumes of the coastal Indians are handed.....from mother to daughter.  
 3. I could probably work.....the answer if I had a pencil, some paper and a calculator.  
 4. Delilah wasn't at all hungry, and could only toy.....the food on her plate.  
 5. As the years passed, Joe's memories of his terrible experience faded....., and he began to lead a normal life again.  
 6. As darkness fell, there was nothing but to make.....the nearest village.  
 7. There is no time to do anything but touch briefly.....the most important points.  
 8. Look, I take it all..... I should never have spoken like that.  
 9. The official looked quickly.....my file, and then handed it back to me.  
 10. You shouldn't have sent Sebastian that Valentine's card. I think you've scared him.....

**III. WORD FORMS**

*Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. (10 pts)*

1. Many people who wanted tickets were disappointed because the organisers had..... the singer's popularity. (ESTIMATE)  
 2. ....fighting between the two minorities had led to civil war in the country. (RACE)



3. Tom knew the information was somewhere in his....., but he couldn't remember it. (CONSCIOUSNESS)
4. As these programmes are....., they can be used with any computer system. (CHANGE)
5. We won't allowed onto the ferry because it had been..... (BOOK)
6. She's very.....She never tells anyone about the wonderful things she's achieved in her life. (EFFACE)
7. No one seemed to notice the rather.....woman sitting in the lobby. She seemed to blend into the wallpaper. (SCRIPT)
8. It was rather.....to find that someone had been opening my letters. (CONCERT)
9. He has no.....of taking the documents out of the filing cabinet. (COLLECT)
10. The whole accounting system was.....last year and it is now more efficient than ever. (HAUL)

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them. (10 pts)

New technology has made a tremendous impact in modern life and communications. For example, went are the day when newspapers were full of misprints and spelling errors. These are now virtually things of the past. Whilst it cannot be always said that the content of some newspapers have improved, and it may be truth that the moral standards of others are opened to question, no one would deny that the papers itself are more visual attractive than they ever were before. Nevertheless, if you opt for a paper which has its origin in the more dubious gutter press, it is unlikely that you can expect to find accuracy, for the fact is usually blended with fiction and seems to be of little import, so long as the paper wins the major battles of the circulation war.

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word. (10 pts)

Special boats designed to dive and operate beneath the surface of the sea, submarines were first devised in 1620 and hand-operated (1).....were invented in the1770s. By the 1870s, a steam-operated submarine was in use which had a fire to heat water to (2).....steam but when it dived, the chimney had to be pulled down and the fire (3).....out.

In the twentieth century, submarines were developed and used during both World Wars by the opposing naval forces. They were (4).....by petrol-driven engines while on the surface but (5).....on batteries beneath the sea, and today diesel is used in modern submarines of this (6).....

All submarines operate on a similar principle, as far as diving and (7).....to the surface is concerned. They have hollow ballast tanks beneath the outer 'skin' which are filled with air when the craft is on the surface. In order to dive, valves are (8).....and water enters the tanks driving out the air, so the submarine becomes heavier and (9)..... To return to the surface, compressed air is pumped into the tanks, with the valves open so that the water is forced out.

(10).....the submarine becomes lighter again and rises to the surface with wing-like hydroplanes providing control as it dives and rises.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged. (20 pts)

1. The discovery of how to light fires gave man a new control over his environment.  
→ Man was able.....
2. There are no problems of communication between members of the same social class.  
→ It is easy.....
3. It's what people eat that betrays their social background, not their table manners.  
→ What gives.....
4. She answered the policeman's question as accurately as she could.  
→ She gave.....
5. The average family surveyed expects to spend £28,246 on education over the years.  
→ Education.....
6. We did not have to lean on him much before he agreed. PRESSURE  
→ We.....
7. It will be a long time before mini-skirts come back into fashion. FASHIONABLE  
→ .....
8. It was the telephonist's fault that they didn't get the message. BLAME  
→ The.....
9. The reason for the high proportion of the old is births rather than deaths. CAUSE  
→ Births.....
10. Marjorie Proops is considered to be Britain's most famous advice columnist. RECOGNIZED  
→ Marjorie Proops.....

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH – ĐỒNG NAI

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (10 PTS)

I. PHONOLOGY

1. Choose the word that has the underlined (letters) pronounced differently from the others

- |                               |                               |                    |                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>d</u> istortion      | B. att <u>o</u> rn <u>e</u> y | C. <u>t</u> orture | D. <u>p</u> ortable |
| 2. A. m <u>o</u> uth <u>s</u> | B. wreath <u>s</u>            | C. path <u>s</u>   | D. month <u>s</u>   |
| 3. A. az <u>u</u> re          | B. raz <u>o</u> r             | C. am <u>a</u> ze  | D. oz <u>o</u> ne   |
| 4. A. crook <u>e</u> d        | B. wick <u>e</u> d            | C. dogg <u>e</u> d | D. cook <u>e</u> d  |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> uit            | B. bru <u>i</u> se            | C. <u>s</u> uite   | D. fru <u>i</u> t   |



2. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.

- |                   |               |                 |                |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. bronchitis  | B. acacia     | C. gorilla      | D. islander    |
| 2. A. memorial    | B. rhinoceros | C. kindergarten | D. photography |
| 3. A. documentary | B. mausoleum  | C. television   | D. managerial  |
| 4. A. acupuncture | B. understand | C. internet     | D. agriculture |
| 5. A. promiscuous | B. ambassador | C. mischievous  | D. considerate |

## II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 pts)

Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

- "I'm going out now."  
"..... you happen to pass a chemist's, would you get me some aspirins?"  
A. Had B. Did C. Would D. Should
- Don't tell anyone about this, .....?  
A. do you B. won't you C. will you D. should you
- The patient's heart-rate and breathing must be carefully..... during the operation.  
A. counted B. monitored C. observed D. supervised
- I didn't learn very much .....my time at that college.  
A. during B. throughout C. on D. all
- Guy was .....the conspiracy because of his friendship with the conspirators.  
A. caught in B. taken in C. drawn into D. pulled by
- This court deals only with.....crime.  
A. petty B. trivial C. small D. insignificant
- It was decided that .....the following Thursday.  
A. we met B. we would meet C. our meeting D. we still meet
- ..... we understand his reasons, we cannot condone his behaviour.  
A. Even if B. Only if C. What if D. As if
- The two trains came ..... ten metres of collision.  
A. just B. near C. within D. almost
- When both parents went to prison, social workers took the children ..... care.  
A. with B. for C. into D. to
- George decided to ..... from his position as company chairman.  
A. step down B. step aside C. step back D. step out
- The police car drove into the car park and..... sharply.  
A. pulled in B. pulled up C. pulled aside D. pulled about
- The general was relieved of his command after committing one of the worst .....in the history of warfare.  
A. faults B. defeats C. disasters D. blunders
- .....attempts were made to reach those buried beneath the rubble of the collapsed building.  
A. Strong B. Strenuous C. Energetic D. Exhausting
- She got the job .....of considerable competition.  
A. in the face B. in the teeth C. regardless D. irrespective
- You may not have liked her, but ..... be quite so rude?  
A. should you B. did you dare to C. did you need to D. would you have to

17. In the ..... climate, it is difficult to anticipate what the political reaction will be.

- A. current B. topical C. contemporary D. actual

18. John's observation was a bit wide of the .....

- A. target B. mark C. point D. goal

19. Sally's remark that she was feeling worn out.....thoughts of a holiday.

- A. stimulated B. provoked C. prompted D. engendered

20. Doctors are often ..... to accidents in rural areas.

- A. called up B. driven out C. called out D. rung up

## III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

1. Read the passage and choose the best answer

Life originated in the early seas less than a billion years after Earth was formed. Yet another three billion years were to pass before the first plants and animals appeared on the continents. Life's transition from the sea to the land was perhaps as much of an evolutionary challenge as was the genesis of life.

What forms of life were able to make such a **drastic** change in lifestyle? *The traditional view* of the first terrestrial organisms is based on megafossils — relatively large specimens of essentially whole plants and animals. Vascular plants, related to modern seed plants and ferns, left the first comprehensive megafossil record. Because of this, it has been commonly assumed that the sequence of terrestrialization reflected the evolution of modern terrestrial ecosystems. In this view, primitive vascular plants first colonized the margins of continental waters, followed by animals that fed on the plants, and lastly by animals that preyed on the plant-eaters. Moreover, the megafossils suggest that terrestrial life appeared and diversified explosively near the boundary between the Silurian and the Devonian periods, a little more than 400 million years ago.

Recently, however, paleontologists have been taking a closer look at the sediments below this Silurian-Devonian geological boundary. *It turns out that some fossils can be extracted from these sediments by putting the rocks in an acid bath. The technique has uncovered new evidence from sediments that were deposited near the shores of the ancient oceans — plant microfossils and microscopic pieces of small animals.* In many **instances** the specimens are less than one-tenth of a millimeter in diameter. Although **they** were **entombed** in the rocks for hundreds of millions of years, many of the fossils consist of the organic remains of the organism.

These newly discovered fossils have not only revealed the existence of previously unknown organisms, but have also pushed back these dates for the invasion of land by multicellular organisms. Our views about the nature of the early plant and animal communities are now being revised. And with those revisions come new speculations about the first terrestrial life-forms.

1. The word "drastic" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to

- A. widespread B. radical C. progressive D. risky

2. According to the theory that the author calls "*the traditional view*," what was the first form of life to appear on land?

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Bacteria             | B. Meat-eating animals |
| C. Plant-eating animals | D. Vascular plants     |



3. According to the passage, what happened about 400 million years ago?
- Many terrestrial life-forms died out.
  - New life-forms on land developed at a rapid rate.
  - The megafossils were destroyed by floods.
  - Life began to develop in the ancient seas.
4. The word "extracted" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to
- located
  - preserved
  - removed
  - studied
5. What can be inferred from the passage about the fossils mentioned in the italicized lines in the third paragraph?
- They have not been helpful in understanding the evolution of terrestrial life.
  - They were found in approximately the same numbers as vascular plant fossils.
  - They are older than the megafossils.
  - They consist of modern life-forms.
6. The word "instances" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to
- methods
  - processes
  - cases
  - reasons
7. The word "they" in the third paragraph refers to
- rocks
  - shores
  - oceans
  - specimens
8. The word "entombed" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to
- crushed
  - trapped
  - produced
  - excavated
9. Which of the following resulted from the discovery of microscopic fossils?
- The time estimate for the first appearance of terrestrial life-forms was revised.
  - Old techniques for analyzing fossils were found to have new uses.
  - The origins of primitive sea life were explained.
  - Assumptions about the locations of ancient seas were changed.
10. With which of the following conclusions would the author probably agree?
- The evolution of terrestrial life was as complicated as the origin of life itself.
  - The discovery of microfossils supports the traditional view of how terrestrial life evolved.
  - New species have appeared at the same rate over the course of the last 400 million years.
  - The technology used by paleontologists is too primitive to make accurate determinations about ages of fossils.

2. Choose the most suitable heading, I -XIII, for each paragraph from the list of headings below:

#### A Global Warning

- A. The *Stern Review Report on The Economics of Climate Change*, published in 2006, the same year as Al Gores highly-acclaimed film and book, *An inconvenient Tenets*, made it clear that governments need to take the issue of global warming very seriously indeed. The *Stern Review* examined the issue of climate change from an economic perspective, looking at what it would cost the government to take appropriate action, and what it would cost if appropriate action were not

taken. The report also highlighted a number of catastrophes that would occur if urgent measures were not taken to stop the carbon dioxide production that is heating up the planet. The report indicates that in the last 200 years, average temperatures on the planet have increased by less than one degree Celsius; however, if we do not control also rising carbon dioxide levels over the next 100 years, a rise of up to five degrees Celsius can be expected. This will have an enormous impact on global economic growth and will cause many potentially disastrous changes, including the following:

- Melting glaciers—Beginning in the Andes, and then extending to the huge glaciers of the Himalayas, the ice will begin to disappear, threatening the water supply of billions of people. Sea levels will also rise, flooding huge areas of the world, including cities such as London and Tokyo.
- Melting ice sheets—Not only will glaciers melt, but as the planet warms up, the huge Antarctic Ice Sheets and the floating sea ice of the Arctic will begin to melt, again resulting in catastrophic rises in sea levels. It is estimated that Arctic summers will be ice-free within 10 years, and the landscapes of the Antarctic will change beyond recognition by 2050. The vast ice plains of Greenland are also under threat.
- The acidity resulting from the huge amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> that the oceans will absorb will lead to the extinction of hundreds of species as marine ecosystems are destroyed; this will also threaten the fishing industry as thousands of millions of fish die off. This in turn will destroy the livelihood of thousands of fishing communities that depend on already overfished coastal areas.
- Accompanying the floods will be an increasing occurrence of droughts, with a decrease of up to 30% in water availability in Africa, and similar decreases in Australia. This will, of course, result in crop failure and malnutrition the world over. It will also lead to an increase in disease, particularly in tropical regions. Large cities in dry regions will find it increasingly difficult to provide enough water for their populations.
- Hurricanes, cyclones and tidal waves—Both Al Gore's book and the *Stern Review* indicate that if global temperatures continue to rise, we can expect a greater number of extreme weather phenomena, of an increased severity. Hurricane Katrina, which devastated the United States in 2005, is cited as just one example of the kind of environmental and economic havoc that will result from unchecked global warming. Typhoons, which often cause extensive flooding, are becoming more frequent and devastating in South East Asia.
- Up to 50% of animal and plant species on the planet, beginning with those living in fragile environments such as coral reefs, tropical rainforest and alpine tundra, will become extinct. Climate change will eventually affect every ecosystem on the planet as temperatures increase, rainforest is destroyed and sea levels rise, leading to flooding and drought. The impact on ecosystems will be so dramatic that they will never recover from the damage caused by rising temperatures.
- Does all this sound too depressing even to contemplate? Well, don't despair if you are optimistic by nature, there are two approaches to tackling the problem of global warming you could take.



- I. The first approach is to begin to act locally to do your bit to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and minimise pollution, at the same time hoping that governments will listen to the recommendations of the Stern Review, which, while recognising the seriousness of the threat, clearly indicates that if action is taken now, the right balance between economic growth and environmental conservation may be achieved. The Report is significant, both in its scope and its depth, and it does offer positive outcome that allows economic growth to continue - so perhaps this will convince governments to take the action necessary to save the planet from environmental and economic disaster.
- J. The second approach you could take, if you wish to remain optimistic, is to disregard the warnings of Al Gore, the Stern Review team and other like-minded harbingers of doom, and instead opt for the much more positive and less dramatic stance taken by very different group of scientists and economists. With its nominal leader the Danish economist, Bjorn Lomborg, the Omgivelse group believes that many of the predictions of the environmentalists are hugely exaggerated. Like Stern, Lomborg takes a pragmatic economic approach to the environmental situation and argues for investment in environmental research and development, rather than 'quick-fix' measures that would not, he claims, solve the problems. With significantly less investment than that recommended in the Kyoto Accord or by the Stern Review Report, Lomborg believes the planet can be saved.

| List of headings         | Your answer           |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| I. Long-term Solutions   | 1. Paragraph A .....  |
| II. A Balancing Act      | 2. Paragraph B .....  |
| III. Killing Wildlife    | 3. Paragraph C .....  |
| IV. Extreme Weather      | 4. Paragraph D .....  |
| V. Water Crisis          | 5. Paragraph E .....  |
| VI. Endangering Sea Life | 6. Paragraph F .....  |
| VII. Sinking Cities      | 7. Paragraph G .....  |
| VIII. Intensive Farming  | 8. Paragraph H .....  |
| IX. Trouble at the Poles | 9. Paragraph I .....  |
| X. Alarming Studies      | 10. Paragraph J ..... |
| XI. Two Outlooks         |                       |
| XII. Arctic Wildlife     |                       |
| XIII. Burning Coal       |                       |

**IV. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)**

Choose the words that best complete the sentences in the text.

Sad as it is, a social misperception of the disabled is still ..... (1) in many communities. It is only in a few highly civilised states where the problems and needs of people with physical or mental incapacities are given the proper ..... (2). In the remaining countries, the discrimination against the disabled is still practiced in many ..... (3) of social life. As in the past, they are ignored, denounced

and forced to stay away from the normal community which, unfortunately, isn't capable of making any provisions for its less fit members.

For decades, the ..... (4) and hearty part of every society has ..... (5) the disabled of their fundamental rights as their job applications have been ..... (6) down, their active participation in business life has on most occasions been disallowed and there has been little concern for their convenience in access to public transport. Equally little effort has been made to help the disabled fully ..... (7) with the able-bodied thus laying ..... (8) for greater community awareness of the drawbacks that the handicapped have to wrestle with daily.

There's an urgent need to offer the disabled more adequate assistance and support in their struggle for putting their basic rights into ..... (9). The key principle is that the stereotyped approach towards the impaired individuals ought to be exchanged for a more considerate one. Another pressing matter is that the disabled shouldn't be appraised on the basis of their handicap, but society should rather focus on providing them with complete acceptance ..... (10) of any imperfections thus treating them as fully-fledged citizens.

- |                   |                  |               |                |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. infinite    | B. universal     | C. abundant   | D. prevalent   |
| 2. A. relevance   | B. consideration | C. approach   | D. esteem      |
| 3. A. ranges      | B. fractions     | C. realms     | D. areas       |
| 4. A. hale        | B. vivid         | C. fit        | D. right       |
| 5. A. shelled     | B. sneaked       | C. seized     | D. stripped    |
| 6. A. pulled      | B. turned        | C. passed     | D. brought     |
| 7. A. collaborate | B. incorporate   | C. ally       | D. integrate   |
| 8. A. foundations | B. bases         | C. grounds    | D. rudiments   |
| 9. A. handling    | B. operation     | C. activation | D. performance |
| 10. A. despite    | B. irrespective  | C. except     | D. nonetheless |

**B. WRITTEN TEST**

**I. Provide the correct verb forms (10pts)**

- I didn't do the test well. I (prepare) ..... it very carefully at home.
- The cup, which is very old, certainly (lose) ..... its original colour.
- Were the painting genuine, it (be) ..... worth thousands of pounds.
- The teller (make) (lie) ..... down on the floor.
- I don't mind her (appoint) ..... above me.
- She feels as though she (sit) ..... on a fire
- Look! The rain (spoil)..... our furniture. You (close) ..... the windows last night.
- He suggested that a petition (draw) ..... up.
- Jimmy was pleased (admit) ..... to the college
- The price of gold (say) (go) ..... up now.



**II. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition (10pts).**

1. I wonder what everybody finds (1) \_\_\_\_\_ him. What is there so remarkable (2) \_\_\_\_\_ him that people will hang (3) \_\_\_\_\_ his every word.
2. He was last (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a long line, and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the look (6) \_\_\_\_\_ it, he was unlikely to get a good seat (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the show.
3. The poverty (8) \_\_\_\_\_ her childhood stands (9) \_\_\_\_\_ total contrast (10) \_\_\_\_\_ her life (11) \_\_\_\_\_ Hollywood.
4. It's a book (12) \_\_\_\_\_ three men and their dog on a boating holiday.
5. He drove (13) \_\_\_\_\_ a red light and a policeman saw him.
6. The assistant manager has no authority (14) \_\_\_\_\_ matters that have to do (15) \_\_\_\_\_ accommodation. You'd better speak to the manager.
7. If they are really concerned (16) \_\_\_\_\_ his future and want him to be prepared (17) \_\_\_\_\_ the hardship of life, they should not make things too smooth (18) \_\_\_\_\_ him.
8. His chances (19) \_\_\_\_\_ recovery after the operation were a hundred (20) \_\_\_\_\_ one, but he did get well.

**III. Provide the correct word form of the word in brackets (10pts).**

1. She is quite an (eye) .....
2. When he doesn't like anyone, he often speaks in (syllable) .....
3. I am (famine) .....! How about you? Have you had lunch yet?
4. When a person begins a new job, he may feel rather (orientation) ..... at the beginning.
5. The thief was caught in the very (act). .....
6. What is done can't be (do). .....
7. It is (character) ..... of him to lose his temper like that. He's usually very calm.
8. I was surprised by the (formal) ..... of the occasion. All the men wore dark suits and ties.
9. The unresponsive audience made the lecturer somewhat (heart) ..... What a shame!
10. Any opposition to the rule is (tolerate) .....

**IV. Read the following passage, identify the 10 errors and then correct them (10 points).**

E.g: (0) *language* → *languages*

In countries where two or more language are spoken, language is frequently a political and highly emotive issue. Although Canada is officially bilingual, the French-speaking province of Quebec introduced the law in 1976 which, in other measures, banned languages rather than French on commercial signs and restricted admissions to English-speaking schools. In 1988, the supreme court of Canada ruled that some sections of this law were illegal. No sooner had they done so than thousands of French speakers took to the streets in protest. Under the regime of General Franco, a Basque language, spoken by about 600,000 people in Spain, was forbidden. So strict was this ban that people using Basque in public could be imprisoned.

Lingual suppression still goes on, but on the whole, governments today are more tolerable of their minority languages. Nowhere has this reverse of attitudes been more pronounced than in Wales. Until the twentieth century, Welsh was all along illegal, and its usage was forbidden in schools and at many places of work. Only after a long campaign of protests and vandalism by Welsh speakers in the 1960s did the British government allow Welsh to become an official language.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....
10. ....

**V. Fill in each blank with a suitable word (10pts).**

About twenty percent of the world's present energy already comes from the sun in one form or another. Special devices have been (1) ..... available to place on the (2) ..... of houses or flats to catch the sun's rays and thus heat water. Thousands of these (3) ..... are now being used to provide (4) ..... in homes throughout the United States while more than a million solar water-heating units have already been (5) ..... in homes in Japan. Other purposes for which energy is at present (6) ..... used include the extraction of salt (7) ..... sea water, irrigation and sewage disposal.

(8) ..... most people in developing countries, the need is (9) ..... for air condition or central heating but for cheap (10) ..... of cooking food, drying crops and lighting home.

**VI. Rewrite the second sentence so that it is closest in meaning to the original one, using the word(s) provided (20pts).**

1. As there are no more questions, I think we can end the meeting.  
- There.....
2. I would like, moreover, to choose my own clothes.  
- What's .....
3. Something must be done quickly to solve the problem of homelessness.  
- Urgent .....
4. We couldn't have managed without my father's money.  
- If it .....
5. This is the procedure. (follows)  
- .....



6. Make yourself at home. (ceremony)  
.....
7. The film didn't come up to my expectations (short)  
.....
8. He is a generous person. (name)  
.....
9. I think his theory is logical and clear. (stands)  
.....
10. In the area, Thailand is much better than all other countries in football. (shoulders)  
.....

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HÙNG VƯƠNG – BÌNH DƯƠNG

### PART A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### I. PHONOLOGY. (10pts)

A. Pronunciation: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others (5pts)

1. A. afraid      B. nation      C. nature      D. natural
2. A. bathe      B. promenade      C. heart      D. reservoir
3. A. receipt      B. concept      C. cupboard      D. pneumonia
4. A. book      B. good      C. food      D. put
5. A. naked      B. cooked      C. wicked      D. crooked

B. Stress: Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from part of the others (5pts)

1. A. volunteer      B. evacuee      C. magazine      D. newspaper
2. A. photography      B. advantageous      C. proverbial      D. tranquility
3. A. inevitable      B. impersonate      C. influential      D. competitive
4. A. deserts      B. comrade      C. decade      D. hostage
5. A. compensate      B. contribute      C. gratitude      D. memorize

#### II. READING COMPREHENSION. (20 pts)

READING 1: Read the following passages and choose the best answer.

It's a sound you will probably never hear, a sickened tree sending out a distress signal. But a group of scientists has heard the cries, and they think some insects also hear the trees and are drawn to **them** like vultures to a dying animal. Researchers with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service fastened sensors to the bark of drought-stricken trees and clearly heard distress calls. According to one of the scientists, most **parched** trees transmit their **plight** in the 50- to 500-kilohertz range. (The unaided human ear can detect no more than 20 kilohertz.) Red oak, maple, white pine, and birch all make slightly different sounds in the form of vibrations at the surface of the wood. The scientists think

that the vibrations are created when the water columns inside tubes that run the length of the tree break, a result of too little water flowing through them. These **fractured** columns send out distinctive vibration patterns. Because some insects communicate at ultrasonic frequencies, they may **pick up** the trees' vibrations and attack the weakened trees. Researchers are now running tests with potted trees that have been deprived of water to see if the sound is what attracts the insects. "Water-stressed trees also smell differently from other trees, and they experience thermal changes, so insects could be responding to something other than sound," one scientist said.

11. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?  
A. the vibrations produced by insects      B. the mission of the U.S. Forest Service  
C. the effect of insects on trees      D. the sounds made by trees
12. The word "them" in line 3 refers to  
A. trees      B. scientists      C. insects      D. vultures
13. The word "parched" in line 6 is closest in meaning to which of the following?  
A. burned      B. dehydrated      C. recovered      D. damaged
14. The word "plight" in line 6 is closest in meaning to  
A. cry      B. condition      C. need      D. agony
15. It can be inferred from the passage that the sounds produced by the trees  
A. serve as a form of communication among trees  
B. are the same no matter what type of tree produces them  
C. cannot be heard by the unaided human ear  
D. fall into the 1-20-kilohertz range
16. The word "fractured" in line 11 is closest in meaning to  
A. long      B. blocked      C. hollow      D. broken
17. Which of the following could be considered a cause of the trees' distress signals?  
A. torn roots      B. attacks by insects  
C. experiments by scientists      D. lack of water
18. In line 12, the phrase "pick up" could best be replaced by which of the following?  
A. perceive      B. lift      C. transmit      D. attack
19. All of the following are mentioned as possible factors in drawing insects to weakened trees EXCEPT  
A. thermal changes      B. smells      C. sounds      D. changes in color
20. It can be inferred from the passage that research concerning the distress signals of trees  
A. was conducted many years ago      B. has been unproductive up to now  
C. is continuing      D. is no longer sponsored by the government

#### READING 2

The time when humans crossed the Arctic land bridge from Siberia to Alaska seems remote to us today, but actually represents a late stage in the prehistory of humans, an era when polished stone **implements** and bows and arrows were already being used and dogs had already been domesticated.



When these **early migrants** arrived in North America, they found the woods and plains dominated by three types of American mammoths. These elephants were distinguished from today's elephants mainly by their thick, shaggy coats and their huge, upward-curving tusks. They had arrived on the continent hundreds of thousands of years before their human followers. The woolly mammoth in the North, the Columbian mammoth in middle North America, and the imperial mammoth of the South, together with their distant cousins the mastodons, dominated the land. Here, as in the Old World, there is evidence that humans hunted these elephants, as shown by the numerous spear points found with mammoth **remains**.

Then, at the end of the Ice Age, when the last glaciers had retreated, there was a relatively sudden and widespread extinction of elephants. In the New World, both mammoths and mastodons disappeared. In the Old World, only Indian and African elephants survived.

Why did the huge, **seemingly** successful mammoths disappear? Were humans connected with their extinction? Perhaps, but at that time, although they were **cunning** hunters, humans were still widely scattered and not very numerous. It is difficult to see how they could have prevailed over the mammoth to such an extent.

21. With which of the following is the passage primarily concerned?
  - A. Migration from Siberia to Alaska.
  - B. Techniques used to hunt mammoths.
  - C. The prehistory of humans.
  - D. The relationship between man and mammoth in the New World.
22. The word "implements" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
  - A. tools
  - B. ornaments
  - C. houses
  - D. carvings
23. The phrase "these early migrants" in line 5 refers to
  - A. mammoths
  - B. humans
  - C. dogs
  - D. mastodons
24. Where were the imperial mammoths the dominant type of mammoth?
  - A. Alaska
  - B. the central portion of North America
  - C. the southern part of North America
  - D. South America
25. It can be inferred that when humans crossed into the New World, they
  - A. had previously hunted mammoths in Siberia
  - B. had never seen mammoths before
  - C. brought mammoths with them from the Old World
  - D. soon learned to use dogs to hunt mammoths
26. Which of the following could best substitute for the word "remains" in line 12?
  - A. bones
  - B. drawings
  - C. footprints
  - D. spear points
27. The word "seemingly" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
  - A. tremendously
  - B. apparently
  - C. formerly
  - D. obviously
28. The passage supports which of the following conclusions about mammoths?
  - A. Humans hunted them to extinction.
  - B. The freezing temperatures of the Ice Age destroyed their food supply.
  - C. The cause of their extinction is not definitely known.
  - D. Competition with mastodons caused them to become extinct.

29. The word "cunning" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
  - A. clever
  - B. determined
  - C. efficient
  - D. cautious
30. Which of the following is NOT true about prehistoric humans at the time of the mammoths' extinction?
  - A. They were relatively few in number.
  - B. They knew how to use bows and arrows.
  - C. They were concentrated in a small area.
  - D. They were skilled hunters.

### III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by thermonuclear .....31..... near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present state for about 4 billion, 600 million years and is thousands of times larger than the Earth. By studying other stars,.....32.....can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About 5 billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface .....33.....will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest .....34.....to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too hot for life to.....35..... Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to.....36..... After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw .....37.....huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant ...38.....a white dwarf.

After billions of years .....39.....a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have .....40.....onto the Earth's surface.

- |                    |                |                |                   |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 31. A. reactions   | B. reactor     | C. reactive    | D. reactivity     |
| 32. A. astronauts  | B. astronomers | C. astrologers | D. physicians     |
| 33. A. temperature | B. clouds      | C. atmosphere  | D. magnetic field |
| 34. A. satellite   | B. asteroid    | C. planet      | D. comet          |
| 35. A. start       | B. die         | C. end         | D. exist          |
| 36. A. shrink      | B. expand      | C. freeze      | D. break          |
| 37. A. away        | B. off         | C. aside       | D. back           |
| 38. A. up          | B. in          | C. to          | D. of             |
| 39. A. same        | B. similar     | C. like        | D. as             |
| 40. A. melt        | B. heat        | C. frozen      | D. vaporise       |

### PART B: WRITTEN TEST

#### I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10pts).

- Human beings (create) \_\_\_1\_\_\_ equal and (endow) \_\_\_2\_\_\_ with certain inalienable rights (include) \_\_\_3\_\_\_ life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
- The fire (fan) \_\_\_4\_\_\_ by gusty winds (engulf) \_\_\_5\_\_\_ the whole village yesterday.



- On March 11, 2011 Japan (hit) \_\_\_6\_\_\_ by a (devastate) \_\_\_7\_\_\_ earthquake, which triggered a tsunami that measured as high as 10 meters in some places.
- A mechanic in Binh Duong is said (successfully make) \_\_\_8\_\_\_ a helicopter.
- Whatever you do, don't let yourself (cheat) \_\_\_9\_\_\_.
- But for the seat belt, I (not be) \_\_\_10\_\_\_ alive now.
- Alan didn't go to the meeting yesterday. He (forget) \_\_\_11\_\_\_.
- If he had taken my advice, he (not be) \_\_\_12\_\_\_ in trouble now.
- Many people claimed (see) \_\_\_13\_\_\_ (unidentify) \_\_\_14\_\_\_ (fly) \_\_\_15\_\_\_ objects.
- The tragic (sink) \_\_\_16\_\_\_ of the Titanic always (remember) \_\_\_17\_\_\_, for she went down on her first voyage with heavy loss of life.
- The noblest and most imperative task of a Government is (defend) \_\_\_18\_\_\_ the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Nation.
- Henry deported for having an expired visa. He (have) \_\_\_19\_\_\_ his visa (renew) \_\_\_20\_\_\_.

## II. PREPOSITIONS / PHRASAL VERBS. (10pts)

\_\_\_1\_\_\_ returning \_\_\_2\_\_\_ our motel, I decided to finish reading my novel. It is \_\_\_3\_\_\_ far the most exciting book that Victoria Holt has ever written. \_\_\_4\_\_\_ the most part, her book deals \_\_\_5\_\_\_ a group \_\_\_6\_\_\_ archeologists who went \_\_\_7\_\_\_ Egypt \_\_\_8\_\_\_ hopes \_\_\_9\_\_\_ discovering some pharaoh's tomb. \_\_\_10\_\_\_ accident they uncovered a plot to smuggle the treasures \_\_\_11\_\_\_ \_\_\_12\_\_\_ Egypt. \_\_\_13\_\_\_ course the archeologists got \_\_\_14\_\_\_ touch \_\_\_15\_\_\_ the authorities, who had heard some rumors \_\_\_16\_\_\_ smuggling off and \_\_\_17\_\_\_. All \_\_\_18\_\_\_ a sudden, one day the police showed \_\_\_19\_\_\_ and caught them \_\_\_20\_\_\_ the act and arrested them.

## III. WORD FORMS. (20pts)

### A. Fill each blank with the correct form of the word given.

- \* (Tyrant) \_\_\_1\_\_\_ reacts upon tyrant himself.
- \* Don't use (liar) \_\_\_2\_\_\_ as means of living.
- \* There is a strong (like) \_\_\_3\_\_\_ of rain this evening.
- \* The (arm) \_\_\_4\_\_\_ men opened fire on the (pass) \_\_\_5\_\_\_-by, then ran away in a (steal) \_\_\_6\_\_\_ van.
- \* With a population of over 85 million, Vietnam is the 13th most (populate) \_\_\_7\_\_\_ country in the world.
- \* My favorite sport is weigh (lift) \_\_\_8\_\_\_.
- \* My father is the bread-(win) \_\_\_9\_\_\_ in the family.
- \* AIDS stands for acquired immune (deficient) \_\_\_10\_\_\_ syndrome.

### B. Read the passage and fill each blank with the appropriate form of words chosen from the following list:

protecting      resources      effects      pollution      wasteland  
transforming      environment      population      wildlife      problem

The worlds oceans are so vast that they can cope with the present levels of \_\_\_1\_\_\_. However, little is known about the long term \_\_\_2\_\_\_ of such slow

poisoning. The most serious \_\_\_3\_\_\_ of modern times is that man is destroying the earth's natural \_\_\_4\_\_\_ and \_\_\_5\_\_\_ huge areas into \_\_\_6\_\_\_. As a result, it is becoming extremely difficult to grow enough to feed the world's rapidly increasing \_\_\_7\_\_\_. A way of \_\_\_8\_\_\_ all the \_\_\_9\_\_\_ on the earth must also be found as many species are in danger of disappearing completely from the face of the earth. The dangers, however, are not confined solely to the land and the sea. The smoke in the atmosphere, for example, is increasing so much that the amount of sunlight has been reduced in many cities. Mans whole \_\_\_10\_\_\_ is being changed in a serious way.

## IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION. (10pts)

### Identify ten words that should not be in the text:

Abraham Lincoln became President of the United States of America in November 1860. John Kennedy became President in November 1960. Lincoln was being killed in Ford's Theatre Kennedy was shot in a car which made by Ford Motors. The car was called a Lincoln!

Lincoln's secretary was called Kennedy. Kennedy was asked Lincoln not to go to the theatre on the day he was assassinated. Kennedy has had a secretary called Lincoln. Lincoln told Kennedy not to go to the Dallas on the day he was killed. John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's murderer, was born in 1839. Lee Harvey Oswald, the man who killed Kennedy, he was born in 1939. Booth killed Lincoln in a theatre and then after ran into a warehouse. As Oswald shot Kennedy from a warehouse and then ran into a theatre.

The man who became President after that Lincoln was called Johnson and was born in 1808. The man who only became President after Kennedy was also called Johnson and was born in 1908!

## V. OPEN CLOZE TEST. (20pts)

### Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with one suitable word.

My wife and I have always enjoyed travelling .....(1) sea, and last year we decided to go .....(2) a Mediterranean cruise. ....(3) our holiday was rather expensive we thought that the high standard of accommodation, the first-class food and the many interesting places we saw were well .....(4) the price we paid. We found that most of .....(5) other passengers were friendly and interesting, but there was one man, a Mr. James, who irritated and annoyed us, and not .....(6) us but all the others who shared our table at dinner. Whatever subject we talked about, it seemed that he was an expert .....(7) it. He ....(8), apparently, read more books, visited more countries and studied more languages, than anyone .....(9). After a few days, we ate our meals in.....(10), because nobody wanted to begin a conversation that .....(11) soon be taken .....(12) by this man. Then my wife had an idea. Fortunately, the ship had a library, and she suggested that we .....(13) think of an unusual subject, look it .....(14) in an encyclopaedia and then talk about it at dinner. If it were unusual .....(15) Mr. James could not .....(16) know anything about it



.....(17) subject we chose was 'English Agriculture in the Eleventh Century'. At dinner that night we discussed this subject with.... (18) enthusiasm. Mr. James was silent. We realised we had at last....(19) to find something he knew....(20) about.

## VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION. (20pts)

- The film star wore dark glasses so that no-one would recognise him  
The film star avoided \_\_\_\_\_
- Whatever you are, try to lead a life of virtue – Truth, Charity, and Bravery.  
No \_\_\_\_\_
- We weren't surprised by his success  
It came \_\_\_\_\_
- 'That's a lovely new dress, Jean,' said her mother.  
Jean's mother complimented \_\_\_\_\_
- We couldn't relax until all the guests had gone home  
Only \_\_\_\_\_
- The councillor answered every question frankly.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (frank)
- It is said that he has been to prison several times.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (reputed)
- Most stores will accept a credit card instead of cash.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (alternative)
- Our opinions on the subject are identical.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (difference)
- Local residents said they were against the new traffic scheme.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (disapproval)

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THẮNG LONG – ĐÀ LẠT

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### PART 1. PHONOLOGY (10 marks)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the others of each group.

- |                         |                      |                       |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>eco</u> system | B. <u>know</u> ledge | C. <u>techno</u> logy | D. <u>com</u> modity |
| 2. A. <u>learn</u> ed   | B. <u>watch</u> ed   | C. <u>wretch</u> ed   | D. <u>sac</u> red    |
| 3. A. <u>edu</u> cation | B. <u>gradu</u> ate  | C. <u>sold</u> ier    | D. <u>Indi</u> an    |
| 4. A. <u>dan</u> ger    | B. <u>land</u> scape | C. <u>han</u> d       | D. <u>natur</u> e    |
| 5. A. <u>clerk</u>      | B. <u>serve</u>      | C. <u>ver</u> ge      | D. <u>nur</u> se     |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other three of each group.

- |                  |                |                |                |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. recommend  | B. hurricane   | C. photograph  | D. separate    |
| 7. A. multimedia | B. environment | C. documentary | D. mathematics |
| 8. A. vigorous   | B. scandalous  | C. victorious  | D. dangerous   |
| 9. A. nominee    | B. committee   | C. refugee     | D. employee    |
| 10. A. necessary | B. infamous    | C. automobile  | D. technique   |

### PART 2. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 marks)

- Claims for compensation could ..... run into billions of pounds.  
A. far B. much C. well D. most
- We may win, we may lose – it's just the ..... of the draw!  
A. strike B. odds C. chance D. luck
- In the last century, it was widely ..... that Indian fakirs were capable of superhuman feats.  
A. held B. grasped C. kept D. shaken
- If you have a minor illness, it's usually better just let the nature take its .....  
A. course B. time C. path D. way
- I had lost my glasses in the water and could barely ..... the edge of the river  
A. notice B. recognize C. remark D. distinguish
- "Another cup of coffee?" – "No, but thanks ....."  
A. not at all B. for all C. all the same D. you for all
- It was very ..... of you to eat the last slice of cake without asking.  
A. courteous B. sensitive C. self-confident D. naughty
- He was arrested for trying to pass ..... notes at the bank.  
A. counterfeit B. fake C. unreal D. artificial
- You are late again – please try to be ..... in future  
A. accurate B. punctual C. efficient D. reliable
- The conductor ..... the boys off for misbehaving on the bus  
A. told B. said C. shouted D. cried
- An IQ test is supposed to measure the ..... of your intelligence  
A. level B. extent C. degree D. size
- ....., dolphins have no sense of smell  
A. as known as far B. It is known as far  
C. as far as is known D. Known as far it is
- ..... drivers usually drive very slowly.  
A. Learner B. Student C. Learning D. Practice
- You ..... all those provisions. We're only going for a weekend, not a month!  
A. mustn't buy B. needn't buy  
C. needn't have bought D. mustn't have bought
- The VCTV try to ..... for all tasted with its 4 national programs  
A. cater B. suit C. furnish D. regard
- It was not until late 1960s..... on the moon.  
A. that Americans walked B. did Americans walk  
C. when Americans walked D. when did Americans walk
- When his alarm went off, he shut it off and slept for ..... 15 minutes.  
A. other B. others C. another D. the others
- All things ....., he is the best president we are likely to get  
A. thought B. taken C. added D. considered



.....(17) subject we chose was 'English Agriculture in the Eleventh Century'. At dinner that night we discussed this subject with.... (18) enthusiasm. Mr. James was silent. We realised we had at last....(19) to find something he knew....(20) about.

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- The councillor answered every question frankly.  
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Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the others of each group.

- |                 |              |               |              |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. ecosystem | B. knowledge | C. technology | D. commodity |
| 2. A. learned   | B. watched   | C. wretched   | D. sacred    |
| 3. A. education | B. graduate  | C. soldier    | D. Indian    |
| 4. A. danger    | B. landscape | C. hand       | D. nature    |
| 5. A. clerk     | B. serve     | C. verge      | D. nurse     |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other three of each group.

- |                  |                |                |                |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. recommend  | B. hurricane   | C. photograph  | D. separate    |
| 7. A. multimedia | B. environment | C. documentary | D. mathematics |
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- If you have a minor illness, it's usually better just let the nature take its .....  
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- I had lost my glasses in the water and could barely ..... the edge of the river  
A. notice B. recognize C. remark D. distinguish
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A. other B. others C. another D. the others
- All things ....., he is the best president we are likely to get  
A. thought B. taken C. added D. considered



19. – “Who won the election for mayor?”  
 – “A man .....to represent every minority group in the city”  
 A. claiming                      B. claim                      C. is claimed                      D. claimed
20. We would rather Helen ..... us all the information we needed. We should have been well informed.  
 A. sent                      B. send                      C. had sent                      D. have sent

### PART 3. READING COMPREHENSION (20 marks)

#### Passage 1

*Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answers to the questions*

The Fukushima I nuclear accidents are a series of **ongoing** equipment failures and releases of radioactive materials at the Fukushima I Nuclear Power Plant, following the 9.0 magnitude Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami on 11 March 2011. The plant comprises six separate boiling water reactors maintained by the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO). This accident is the largest of the 2011 Japanese nuclear accidents arising from the Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami, and experts consider it to be the second largest nuclear accident after the Chernobyl disaster, but more complex as all reactors are involved.

At the time of the quake, reactor 4 had been de-fueled while 5 and 6 were in cold shutdown for planned maintenance. The remaining reactors shut down automatically after the earthquake, with emergency generators starting up to run the control electronics and water pumps needed to cool reactors. The plant was protected by a seawall designed to **withstand** a 5.7 metres (19 ft) tsunami but not the 14-metre (46 ft) maximum wave which arrived 41–60 minutes after the earthquake. The entire plant was flooded, including low-lying generators and electrical switchgear in reactor basements and external pumps for supplying cooling seawater. The connection to the electrical grid was broken. All power for cooling was lost and reactors started to overheat, due to natural decay of the fission products created before shutdown. The flooding and earthquake damage hindered external assistance.

Evidence soon arose of partial core meltdown in reactors 1, 2, and 3; hydrogen explosions destroyed the upper cladding of the buildings housing reactors 1, 3, and 4; an explosion damaged the containment inside reactor 2; multiple fires broke out at reactor 4. Despite being initially shutdown, reactors 5 and 6 began to overheat. Fuel rods stored in pools in each reactor building began to overheat as water levels in the pools dropped. Fears of radiation leaks led to a 20-kilometre (12 mi) radius evacuation around the plant while workers suffered radiation exposure and were temporarily evacuated at various times. One generator at unit 6 was restarted on 17 March allowing some cooling at units 5 and 6 which were least damaged. Grid power was restored to parts of the plant on 20 March, but machinery for reactors 1 through 4, damaged by floods, fires and explosions, remained **inoperable**. Flooding with radioactive water through the basements of units 1–4 continues to prevent access to carry out repairs.

Measurements taken by the Japanese science ministry and education ministry in areas of northern Japan 30–50 km from the plant showed radioactive cesium levels

high enough to cause concern. Food grown in the area was banned from sale. It was suggested that worldwide measurements of iodine-131 and caesium-137 indicate that the releases from Fukushima are of the same order of magnitude as the releases of those isotopes from the Chernobyl disaster in 1986; Tokyo officials temporarily recommended that tap water should not be used to prepare food for infants. Plutonium contamination has been detected in the soil at two sites in the plant. Two workers hospitalized as a precaution on 25 March had been exposed to between 2000 and 6000 mSv of radiation at their ankles when standing in water in unit 3.

- What is the main topic of the passage?  
 A. Japanese natural disaster – the nuclear power accident.  
 B. Fukushima I nuclear accident – the largest nuclear power of all time.  
 C. The nuclear power accident – Japanese catastrophe.  
 D. The Fukushima I Nuclear Power Plant.
- It can be inferred from the passage that:  
 A. The Fukushima I Nuclear Power Plant is the world’s largest nuclear accident.  
 B. The accident happened in the early part of the year 2011.  
 C. Chernobyl is the world’s largest and most complex nuclear accident.  
 D. Reactor doesn’t involve in the accident.
- The word “*ongoing*” in the passage is closest in meaning to:  
 A. old-fashioned                      B. onslaught                      C. continuous                      D. disastrous
- The word “*withstand*” in the second paragraph is could be best replaced by:  
 A. stand                      B. stand together                      C. wrestle                      D. strike
- All of the following are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT:  
 A. The cause of the accident is the Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami.  
 B. The earthquake causes a great damage to Japan and the neighboring country.  
 C. The tsunami struck the country after the earthquake had occurred approximately an hour.  
 D. The reactor was barred from external assistance because of the flooding and earthquake damage.
- According to the passage, which of the followings is NOT true?  
 A. The plant suffered a 14-metre seawall.  
 B. B. The highest wave was 46 ft in height.  
 C. The reactor 5 and 6 started overheating though they were in cold shutdown for maintenance.  
 D. The flood with water containing radioactivity made it impossible for the machinery to be repaired.
- According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred?  
 A. The Chernobyl disaster happened in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
 B. Food was banned from sale for fear that the country would run out of food.  
 C. The people in Tokyo were advised not to use tap water to cook for children.  
 D. Two workers were sent to hospital as they were exposed to radiation when standing in water in unit 3.



8. The word "inoperable" in the passage could be best replaced by:  
A. incompatible B. impracticable C. irrepressible D. mysterious

9. When the earthquake occurred, how many plants were inactive?

- A. 3 B. 4, 5, 6 C. 5, 6 D. 5

10. Why does the author mention "plutonium contamination" in the last paragraph?

- A. to show that the Japanese discovered plutonium mine after the nuclear accident.  
B. to show that plutonium was contaminated after the nuclear accident.  
C. to show that the soil was polluted by plutonium.  
D. to give an example of soil containing natural resource.

## Passage 2

### THE HISTORY OF THE GUITAR

The word 'guitar' was brought into English as an adaptation of the Spanish word 'guitarra', which was, in turn, derived from the Greek 'kithara'. Tracing the roots of the word further back into linguistic history, it seems to have been a combination of the Indo-European stem 'guit-', meaning music, and the root '-tar', meaning chord or string. The root '-tar' is actually common to a number of languages, and can also be found in the word 'sitar', also a stringed musical instrument. Although the spelling and pronunciation differ between languages, these key elements have been present in most words for 'guitar' throughout history.

While the guitar may have gained most of its popularity as a musical instrument during the modern era, guitar-like instruments have been in existence in numerous cultures throughout the world for more than 5,000 years. The earliest instruments that the modern eye and ear would recognise as a 'normal' acoustic guitar date from about 500 years ago. Prior to this time, stringed instruments were in use throughout the world, but these early instruments are known primarily from visual depictions, not from the continued existence of music written for them. The majority of these depictions show simple stringed instruments, often lacking some of the parts that define a modern guitar. A number of these instruments have more in common with the lute than the guitar.

There is some uncertainty about the exact date of the earliest six-string guitar. The oldest one still in existence, which was made by Gaetano Vinaccia, is dated 1779. However, the authenticity of six-string guitars alleged to have been made prior to 1790 is often suspect, as many fakes have been discovered dating to this era. The early nineteenth century is generally accepted as the time period during which six-string guitars began taking on their modern shape and dimensions. Thus for nearly two hundred years, luthiers, or guitar makers, have been producing versions of the modern acoustic guitar.

The first electric guitar was not developed until the early twentieth century. George Beauchamp received the first patent for an electric guitar in 1936, and Beauchamp went on to co-found Rickenbacker, originally known as the Electro String Instrument Company. Although Rickenbacker began producing electric guitars in the late 1930s, this brand received most of its fame in the 1960s, when John Lennon used a Rickenbacker guitar for the Beatles' debut performance on the Ed

Sullivan show in 1964. George Harrison later bought a Rickenbacker guitar of his own, and the company later gave him one of their earliest 12-string electric guitars. Paul McCartney also used a Rickenbacker bass guitar for recording. The Beatles continued to use Rickenbacker guitars throughout their career, and made the instruments highly popular among other musicians of the era.

The Fender Musical Instruments Company and the Gibson Guitar Corporation were two other early electric guitar pioneers, both developing models in the early 1950s. Fender began with the Telecaster in 1950 and 1951, and the Fender Stratocaster debuted in 1954. Gibson began selling the Gibson Les Paul, based partially on assistance from jazz musician and guitar innovator

Les Paul, in 1952. The majority of present day solid-body electric guitars are still based largely on these three early electric guitar designs.

Throughout the history of the guitar, an enormous number of individuals have made their mark on the way in which the instrument was built, played and perceived. Though some of these individuals are particularly well known, like the Beatles or Les Paul, the majority of these people are virtually invisible to most modern guitar fans. By looking at the entire history of the guitar, rather than just recent developments, largely confined to electric guitars, it is possible to see more of the contributions of earlier generations.

**Complete the sentences. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answer in the numbered box.**

1. Despite differences in \_\_\_\_\_, 'guit-' and '-tar' appear in the word for 'guitar' in many languages.
2. Instruments that we would call acoustic guitars have been made and played for approximately \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of acoustic guitars have not changed much in 200 years.
4. Les Paul, the well-known \_\_\_\_\_ guitarist, was involved in the development of the electric guitar.
5. Most \_\_\_\_\_ of the guitar know little about its rich history.

**Complete the summary. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answer in the numbered box.**

Instruments similar to the guitar have been played by musicians for over (6) \_\_\_\_\_ years. What we know about many of these instruments comes from (7) \_\_\_\_\_ rather than actual physical examples or music played on them. In some ways, these early stringed instruments were closer to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ than the guitar as we know it today. We do have examples of six-string guitars that are 200 years old. However, the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of six-string guitars made by guitar makers who are also known as luthiers before the final decade of the eighteenth century is often open to question.

Although the electric guitar was invented in the 1930s, it took several decades for electric guitars to develop, with the company Rickenbacker playing a major part in this development. Most (10) \_\_\_\_\_ electric guitars in use today are similar in design to guitars produced by the Fender Musical Instruments Company and the Gibson Guitar Corporation in the 1950s.



#### PART 4. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 marks)

Choose the words or phrases that best fit the blanks to make a complete passage

When faced to some new and possible bewildering technology change, most people react in one of two ways. They either recoil (1) \_\_\_\_\_ anything new, claiming that it is unnecessary, or too complicated or that it (2) \_\_\_\_\_ makes life less than human. Or they learn to adapt to the new invention and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ wonder how they could possibly have existed without it. Take computers as example. For many of us, they still (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a threat to our freedom and give us a frightening (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of a future in which all decisions will be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ by machines. This may be because they seem (7) \_\_\_\_\_, and difficult to understand. Ask most people what you can use a home computer for, and you usually get vague answers about how 'they give you information'. In fact, even those of us who are (8) \_\_\_\_\_ with computer and use them in our daily work, have little idea of how they work. But it does not take long to learn how to operate a business programme, even if things occasionally go wrong for no apparent reason. Presumably, much the same happened when telephone and television became widespread. What seems to alarm most people is the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of technology change, rather than change itself. And the objections that are made to new technology may (10) \_\_\_\_\_ have a point to them, since change is not always an improvement. As we discover during power cuts, there is a lot to be said for the oil lamp, the coal fire, and forms of entertainment, such as books or board games, which don't have to be plugged into work.

- |                   |              |               |                |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. of          | B. out of    | C. away from  | D. from        |
| 2. A. somewhere   | B. someplace | C. someway    | D. somewhat    |
| 3. A. eventually  | B. possibly  | C. initially  | D. naturally   |
| 4. A. show        | B. meet      | C. face       | D. represent   |
| 5. A. possibility | B. sense     | C. idea       | D. prospect    |
| 6. A. invented    | B. changed   | C. taken      | D. done        |
| 7. A. unsteady    | B. unsure    | C. mysterious | D. obvious     |
| 8. A. accustomed  | B. familiar  | C. used       | D. commonplace |
| 9. A. rate        | B. swiftness | C. speed      | D. tempo       |
| 10. A. badly      | B. better    | C. worse      | D. well        |

#### B. WRITTEN TEST

##### PART 1. VERB TENSES/ VERB FORMS (10 marks)

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tenses or forms

1. It is highly desirable that every effort (make) ..... to reduce expenditure.
2. This homework is not as good as usual. I think you (spend).....more time on it.
3. There (be) .....any errors, let me know.
4. I apologized for the mistake (make) .....by my team. There appears to (be)..... a slight misunderstanding.
5. The medicine made me feel dizzy. I felt as though the room (spin) ..... around and around.
6. I'd rather (not/invite) .....to the party with my parents because there was nothing interesting there.
7. There was no sign (indicate) .....that the cottage (break) .....into.
8. All the best things (go) .....if we don't get to the sale soon.

#### PART 2. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 marks)

Fill each gap with a suitable preposition or adverbial particle

1. We made ..... that we had forgotten Jane's birthday, though it was not true.
2. The workforce felt that they had been bullied .....accepting the new contract by the management
3. After a week on the run, he gave himself .....to the police
4. There are several theories about why dinosaurs died .....so suddenly
5. They should be able to settle their differences without restoring .....violence
6. He had married his daughter .....to a man twice her age.
7. Are you going to sit .....and let me do everything?
8. The students were slow to catch ....., but gradually they began to understand
9. According to a recent survey, most people are .....good terms with their neighbors
10. She seemed totally absorbed .....her book

#### PART 3. WORD FORMS (10 marks)

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words

1. As the sole (*benefit*) .....of his uncle's will, he inherited a huge fortune.
2. Good (*sell*) .....is a partly about getting on well with the customers.
3. He is the bad manager in the factory and everyone is in attempt to (*famous*) ..... him.
4. I was surprised by his (*prepare*) .....to break the law.
5. If you choose to take part in some (*sport*) .....activity, you will probably undergo some form of training or practice.
6. It was a voice I had not heard before and it (*orient*) .....me
7. They're (*mind*).....people, so the bad language in that film is unlikely to offend them.
8. The mother of the child hurried (*breath*) .....to her neighborhood drugstore.
9. Hundreds of unemployed (*prison*) ..... could be pushed back towards crime by the closure of job training programs.
10. This article is about people who claim to have (*normal*)..... abilities such as mind-reading.

#### PART 4. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 marks)

There are 10 mistakes in this passage. Underline and correct them

It is very difficult to succeed in the music business; nine out of ten bands that release a first record fail to produce the second. Surviving in the music industry requires luck and patience, but most of all it requires and intricate knowledge of how a record company is functioned. The process begins when a presenter of a company's Artist and Repertoire (A&R) department visits bars and night clubs, scouting for young, talented bands. After the representative identifies a promised band, he or she will work to negotiate a contract with that band. The signature of this recording contract is a slow process. A company will spend a long time to investigate the band itself as well as current trends for popular music. During this period, it is important that a band reciprocates with an investigation of its own, learning as much as possible about the record company and making personnel connections within the different departments that will handle their recordings



**PART 5. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 marks)**

Fill in each blank with **ONE** word to make a complete passage.

New technologies, like all technologies, are morally neutral. (1) ..... their advent makes the world a better place or not depends on the uses to which they are (2) ..... And that, (3) ..... turn, depends upon the decisions of many people, especially of politicians, managers, trade (4) ..... leaders, engineers and scientists. The new technologies, cheap, flexible, dependent on knowledge and information as their main input, can (5) ..... human being from many of their current constraints for example constraints of resources and geography. (6) ..... the new technologies could also (7) ..... those with power to control their fellow citizens even more effectively than in the (8) ..... efficient dictatorships of the past. The new technological society will (9) ..... colossal demands on our imagination and ingenuity and on the capacity (10) ..... our institutions to respond to new challenges.

**PART 6. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 marks)**

Rewrite each of the sentences with the given word or the given beginning so that the new sentence has the same meaning as the previous one.

1. I heard her use those words many times.

Many's .....

2. Owen is a good player but Rooney is better.

Very good .....

3. My salary is half what I would be in the job I was offered in January

If .....

4. Two men stole the old lady's handbag.

The old lady was.....

5. You could be arrested for not giving a breath sample to the police.

Refusal .....

6. Attendance at the additional evening lectures is not obligatory for students.

UNDER

Students .....the additional evening lectures.

7. As a result of the bad weather, there may be delay to some international flights.

SUBJECT

Due to the bad weather .....possible delay.

8. They were very keen to hear the president's speech.

EARS

They ..... the president's speech.

9. You can walk to the station easily from the hotel.

DISTANCE

The station .....the hotel

10. The terrorists attack on the Capital Trade Center was very much like the 11-9 attack on the WTO building.

CARBON

The terrorists attack on the Capital Trade Center ..... the 11-9 attack on the WTO building.

**TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN DU – ĐẮK LẮK****A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS****I. PHONETICS (10 ms)**

➤ Pick out the word whose sound is different from that of the others in each group.

- |                  |              |                 |               |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. teenage    | B. dosage    | C. voyage       | D. carriage   |
| 2. A. example    | B. exhibit   | C. exactly      | D. exhibition |
| 3. A. commercial | B. celestial | C. presidential | D. essential  |
| 4. A. rough      | B. tough     | C. hiccough     | D. trough     |
| 5. A. possession | B. address   | C. guess        | D. mess       |

➤ Pick out the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others in each group.

- |                  |               |               |                  |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. advisable  | B. admirable  | C. reliable   | D. desirable     |
| 2. A. bigoted    | B. perpetrate | C. relativism | D. picturesquely |
| 3. A. innocent   | B. peninsula  | C. contents   | D. supermarket   |
| 4. A. metropolis | B. descendant | C. impetus    | D. perpetuate    |
| 5. A. politics   | B. arbitrary  | C. arable     | D. appreciate    |

**II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20ms)**

➤ Choose the option that best completes the blank.

- Many road accidents occur because motorists cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the speed of approaching vehicles.  
A. assume      B. count      C. assess      D. value
- Mr. John wants twenty copies of this letter \_\_\_\_\_ off on the photocopier.  
A. assume      B. run      C. taken      D. turned
- Many local authorities realize there is a need to make \_\_\_\_\_ for disabled people in their housing programmes.  
A. assistance      B. conditions      C. admittance      D. provision
- The judge imposed a light sentence in view of the \_\_\_\_\_ circumstances.  
A. unfair      B. extensive      C. extenuating      D. qualifying
- After the accident, there was considerable doubt \_\_\_\_\_ exactly what had happened.  
A. for      B. as to      C. in the shape of      D. in the question of
- It was felt that the new bonus for increased production would provide an \_\_\_\_\_ to work overtime.  
A. incitement      B. attraction      C. initiative      D. incentive
- David is captain of the school basket team, \_\_\_\_\_ his father before him.  
A. similar to      B. just like      C. such as      D. as well as
- I'll go on diet if you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. would      B. should      C. will      D. shall
- They are happily married although, of course, they argue \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. most times      B. from day to day  
C. every now and then      D. on the occasion
- They were waiting official \_\_\_\_\_ of the news they had heard from a friend.  
A. statement      B. recommendation  
C. confirmation      D. announcement



11. The leaders, seeing that war was \_\_\_\_\_, prepared their defences.  
A. immediate      B. immune      C. immense      D. imminent
12. It was surprising that he showed so little \_\_\_\_\_ at his sister's death.  
A. feelings      B. sympathy      C. grief      D. involvement
13. They threw petrol on to the bonfire and the sudden \_\_\_\_\_ lit up the whole garden.  
A. glow      B. twinkle      C. spark      D. flare
14. The burglar's presence was betrayed by a \_\_\_\_\_ floorboard.  
A. crackling      B. crunching      C. groaning      D. creaking
15. It turned out that we \_\_\_\_\_ rushed to the airport as the plane was delayed by several hours.  
A. hadn't      B. should have      C. mustn't      D. needn't have
16. If I were you, I would regard their offer with considerable \_\_\_\_\_, because it seems too good to be true.  
A. suspicion      B. doubt      C. reservation      D. disbelief
- It's a shame they didn't pick you, but it doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ out the possibility that you might get a job in a different department.  
A. rule      B. strike      C. cancel      D. draw
18. My sister's confidence in her ability to play the piano was badly \_\_\_\_\_ by her last music teacher.  
A. subsided      B. weakened      C. undermined      D. loosened
19. Fearing for his life, he \_\_\_\_\_ the mugger for mercy.  
A. pleaded      B. petitioned      C. urged      D. begged
20. I am sorry to have bothered you – I was under the \_\_\_\_\_ that you wanted me to call you.  
A. mistake      B. miscalculation      C. misconception      D. misapprehension

### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

#### Passage 1

*Read the passage carefully and then choose the best answer to each of the questions below.*

#### Wheel of Fortune

- A Since moving pictures were invented a century ago, a new way of distributing entertainment to consumers has emerged about once every generation. Each such innovation has changed the industry irreversibly; each has been accompanied by a period of fear mixed with exhilaration. The arrival of digital technology, which translates music, pictures and text into the zeros and ones of computer language, marks one of those periods.
- B This may sound familiar, because the digital revolution, and the explosion of choice that would go with it, has been heralded for some time. In 1992, John Malone, chief executive of TCI, an American cable giant, welcomed the '500-channel universe'. Digital television was about to deliver everything except pizzas to people's living rooms. When the entertainment companies tried out the technology, it worked fine - but not at a price that people were prepared to pay.

- C Those 500 channels eventually arrived but via the Internet and the PC rather than through television. The digital revolution was starting to affect the entertainment business in unexpected ways. Eventually it will change every aspect of it, from the way cartoons are made to the way films are screened to the way people buy music. That much is clear. What nobody is sure of is how it will affect the economics of the business.
- D New technologies always contain within them both threats and opportunities. They have the potential both to make the companies in the business a great deal richer, and to sweep them away. Old companies always fear new technology. Hollywood was hostile to television, television terrified by the VCR. Go back far enough, points out Hal Varian, an economist at the University of California at Berkeley, and you find publishers complaining that 'circulating libraries' would cannibalise their sales. Yet whenever a new technology has come in, it has made more money for existing entertainment companies. The proliferation of the means of distribution results, gratifyingly, in the proliferation of dollars, pounds, pesetas and the rest to pay for it.
- E All the same, there is something in the old companies' fears. New technologies may not threaten their lives, but they usually change their role. Once television became widespread, film and radio stopped being the staple form of entertainment. Cable television has undermined the power of the broadcasters. And as power has shifted the movie studios, the radio companies and the television broadcasters have been swallowed up. These days, the grand old names of entertainment have more resonance than power. Paramount is part of Viacom, a cable company; Universal, part of Seagram, a drinks-and-entertainment company; MGM, once the roaring lion of Hollywood, has been reduced to a whisper because it is not part of one of the giants. And RCA, once the most important broadcasting company in the world, is now a recording label belonging to Bertelsmann, a large German entertainment company.
- F Part of the reason why incumbents got pushed aside was that they did not see what was coming. But they also faced a tighter regulatory environment than the present one. In America, laws preventing television broadcasters from owning programme companies were repealed earlier this decade, allowing the creation of vertically integrated businesses. Greater freedom, combined with a sense of history, prompted the smarter companies in the entertainment business to re-invent themselves. They saw what happened to those of their predecessors who were stuck with one form of distribution. So, these days, the powers in the entertainment business are no longer movie studios, or television broadcasters, or publishers; all those businesses have become part of bigger businesses still, companies that can both create content and distribute it in a range of different ways.
- G Out of all this, seven huge entertainment companies have emerged - Time Warner, Walt Disney, Bertelsmann, Viacom, News Corp, Seagram and Sony. They cover pretty well every bit of the entertainment business except pornography. Three are American, one is Australian, one Canadian, one German and one Japanese. 'What you are seeing', says Christopher Dixon, managing director of media research at PaineWebber, a stockbroker, 'is the creation of a global oligopoly. It happened to



the oil and automotive businesses earlier this century; now it is happening to the entertainment business.' It remains to be seen whether the latest technology will weaken those great companies, or make them stronger than ever.

### Questions 1-8

Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs A-G.

Which paragraph mentions the following (Questions 1-8)?

NB Some of the paragraphs will be used more than once.

1. the contrasting effects that new technology can have on existing business
2. the fact that a total transformation is going to take place in the future in the delivery of all forms of entertainment
3. the confused feelings that people are known to have experienced in response to technological innovation
4. the fact that some companies have learnt from the mistakes of others
5. the high cost to the consumer of new ways of distributing entertainment
6. uncertainty regarding the financial impact of wider media access
7. the fact that some companies were the victims of strict government policy
8. the fact that the digital revolution could undermine the giant entertainment companies

### Questions 9-10

Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F) or not given (NG)

9. The writer puts across his views on the digital revolution by drawing comparisons with other periods of technological innovation
10. That technological change only benefits big entertainment companies best summarises the writer's views in Reading Passage 1?

### Passage 2

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer for each question. (10 ms.)

As Philadelphia grew from a small town into a city in the first half of the eighteenth century, it became an increasingly important marketing center for a vast and growing agricultural *hinterland*. Market days saw the crowded city even more crowded, as farmers from within a radius of 24 or more kilometers brought their sheep, cows, pigs, vegetables, cider, and other products for direct sale to the townspeople. The High Street Market was continuously enlarged throughout the period until 1736, when *it* reached from Front street to Third. By 1745 New Market was opened on Second Street between Pine and Cedar. The next year the Callowhill Market began operation. Along with market days, the institution of twice-yearly fairs *persisted* in Philadelphia even after similar trading days had been discontinued in other colonial cities. The fairs provided a means of bringing handmade goods from outlying places to would-be buyers in the city. *Linens and stockings* from Germantown, for example, were popular items. Auctions were another popular form of occasional trade. Because of the competition, retail merchants opposed these as well as the fairs. Although governmental attempts to *eradicate* fairs and auctions were less than successful, the ordinary course of *economic development was on the merchants' side*, as increasing business specialization became the order of the day. Export merchants became differentiated from their importing counterparts, and

specialty shops began to appear in addition to general stores selling a variety of goods. One of the reasons Philadelphia's merchants generally prospered was because the surrounding area was *undergoing* tremendous economic and demographic growth. They did their business, after all, in the capital city of the province. Not only did they cater to the governor and his circle, but citizens from all over the colony came to the capital for legislative sessions of the assembly and council and meetings of the courts of justice.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - A. Philadelphia's agriculture importance
  - B. Philadelphia's development as a marketing center
  - C. The sale of imported goods in Philadelphia
  - D. The administration of the city of Philadelphia
2. It can be inferred from the passage that new markets opened in Philadelphia because
  - A. they provided more modern facilities than older markets.
  - B. the High Street Market was forced to close.
  - C. existing markets were unable to serve the growing population.
  - D. farmers wanted markets that were closer to the farmers.
3. The word *hinterland* is closest in meaning to
  - A. tradition
  - B. association
  - C. produce
  - D. region
4. The word *it* refers to
  - A. the crowded city
  - B. a radius
  - C. the High Street Market
  - D. the period
5. The word *persisted* is closest in meaning to
  - A. returned
  - B. started
  - C. declined
  - D. continued
6. According to the passage, fairs in Philadelphia were held
  - A. on the same day as market says
  - B. as often as possible
  - C. a couple of times a year
  - D. whenever the government allowed it
7. It can be inferred that the author mentions *Linens and stockings* to show that they were items that
  - A. retail merchants were not willing to sell
  - B. were not available in the stores in Philadelphia
  - C. were more popular in Germantown than in Philadelphia
  - D. could easily be transported
8. The word *eradicate* is closest in meaning to
  - A. eliminate
  - B. exploit
  - C. organize
  - D. operate
9. What does the author mean by stating that "*economic development was on the merchants' side*"?
  - A. Merchants had a strong impact on economic expansion.
  - B. Economic forces allowed merchants to prosper.
  - C. Merchants had to work together to achieve economic independence.
  - D. Specialty shops near large markets were more likely to be economically successful.
10. The word *undergoing* is closest in meaning to
  - A. requesting
  - B. experiencing
  - C. repeating
  - D. including



#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ms)

Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Circle A, B, C or D to indicate your answer.

The ability to weep is a uniquely human form of emotional response. Some scientists have suggested that human tears are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of an aquatic past – but this does not seem very likely. We cry from the moment we enter this world, for a number of reasons. Helpless babies cry to persuade their parents that they are ill, hungry or uncomfortable. As they (2) \_\_\_\_\_, they will also cry just to attract parental attention and will often stop when they get it.

The idea that having a good cry do you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ is a very old one and now it has scientific validity since recent research into tears has shown that they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a natural painkiller called enkaphalin. By fighting sorrow and pain this chemical helps you feel better. Weeping can increase the quantities of enkaphalin you (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Unfortunately, in our society we impose restrictions upon this naturally (6) \_\_\_\_\_ activity. Because some people still regard it as a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of weakness in men, boys in particular are admonished when they cry. This kind of repression can only increase stress, both emotionally and physically.

Tears of emotion also help the body (8) \_\_\_\_\_ itself of toxic chemical waste, for there is more protein in them than in tears resulting from cold winds or other irritants. Crying comforts and calms can be very enjoyable - (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the popularity of highly emotional films which are commonly (10) \_\_\_\_\_ "weepies". It seems that people enjoy crying together almost as much as laughing together.

- |                 |             |                |              |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. witness   | B. evidence | C. result      | D. display   |
| 2. A. evolve    | B. change   | C. develop     | D. alter     |
| 3. A. better    | B. fine     | C. good        | D. well      |
| 4. A. contain   | B. retain   | C. hold        | D. keep      |
| 5. A. construct | B. achieve  | C. provide     | D. produce   |
| 6. A. curing    | B. treating | C. healing     | D. improving |
| 7. A. hint      | B. symbol   | C. feature     | D. sign      |
| 8. A. release   | B. rid      | C. loosen      | D. expel     |
| 9. A. consider  | B. remark   | C. distinguish | D. regard    |
| 10. A. named    | B. entitled | C. subtitled   | D. called    |

#### B. WRITTEN TEST

##### I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10ms)

Use the correct forms/ tenses of the given words in brackets.

As trees (1. grow) old they add a new ring for each year, this discovery, it seems, first (2. make) by Leonardo de Vinci, the famous Italian painter and scientist. It (3. take) a long time, however, before the serious study of tree rings (4. start); this (5. do) in Arizona by Andrew Ellicott Douglas.

Douglas (6. develop) a simple technique for dating trees (7. call) cross-dating and for a period of over twenty years continued the study of tree rings. He (8. spend) much of his time in logging camps near Flagstaff.

The Douglas method (9. use) by many scientists. Some of them used it to examine logs in Indian pueblo ruins. They were able to date the buildings right back to the tenth century. Others (10. used) it to date the world's oldest living trees, the bristlecone pines.

#### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10ms)

Fill in each blank with the correct form of one of the verbs, and one of the particles in the box. Some words can be used more than once.

try go put carry stick get do look  
hold against down over around out on up

- At school, Luis got into a lot of trouble for something I did, and now he \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- If I could \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ again, I'd do it differently.
- The price of gas is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ to \$1 a gallon within a month.
- The light suddenly \_\_\_\_\_, and I couldn't see a thing.
- Do you have to go already? Can't you \_\_\_\_\_ for a few minutes?
- You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ your cigarette because smoking isn't allowed in here.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ working so hard, you'll make yourself ill.
- Stop worrying about it. Don't let this failure \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_.
- The car's in quite good condition but you can \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ before you make any decision to buy.
- When I was in New York, I was able to \_\_\_\_\_ several old friends I hadn't seen for years.

#### III. WORD FORMS (10ms)

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words.

environment accident devastate anger develop  
industry pollute major severe forest

Since the early eighties we have been only too aware of the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ effects of large-scale environmental pollution. Such pollution is generally the result of poor government planning in many (2) \_\_\_\_\_ nations or the short-sighted, selfish policies of the already (3) \_\_\_\_\_ countries which encourage a minority of the world's population to squander the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of its natural resources.

While events such as the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Amazon jungle or the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl continue to receive high media exposure, as do acts of (6) \_\_\_\_\_ sabotage, it must be remembered that not all pollution is on this grand scale. A large proportion of the world's (7) \_\_\_\_\_ has its source much closer to home. The recent spillage of crude oil from an oil tanker (8) \_\_\_\_\_ discharging its cargo straight into Sydney Harbour not only caused serious damage to the harbour foreshores but also created (9) \_\_\_\_\_ toxic fumes which hung over the suburbs for days and left the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ residents wondering how such a disaster could have been allowed to happen.



#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

✎ The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

Traditionally, mental test have been divided into two types. Achievement tests are designed to measure acquiring skills and knowledge, particularly those that have been explicitness taught. The proficiency exams required by few states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed and measure a person's ability to acquire new skills but knowledge. For example, vocation aptitude tests can help you decide whether you would do better like a mechanic or musician. However, all mental tests are in some sense achievement tests because they assumption some sort of past learning or experience with certainly objects, words, or situations. The difference between achievement and aptitude tests is the degree and intention use.

0. test → tests

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

#### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ms)

✎ Read the following passage and fill the blank with ONE suitable word.

Music is clearly different from language. People can, nevertheless, use it to communicate things - especially their emotions - and when allied (1) \_\_\_\_\_ speech in a song, it is one of the most powerful means of communication that humans have. But what, biologically (2) \_\_\_\_\_, is it? If music is truly (3) \_\_\_\_\_ from speech, then it ought to have a distinct processing mechanism in the brain - one that keeps it separate from the interpretation of other (4) \_\_\_\_\_, including language. The evidence suggests that such a separate mechanism does, indeed, (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Scientific (6) \_\_\_\_\_ about the auditory system dates back to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1861 Paul Broca, a French (7) \_\_\_\_\_, observed that speech was impaired by damage to a particular part of the brain, now (8) \_\_\_\_\_ as Broca's area. In 1874 Carl Wernicke, a German neurologist, made a similar (9) \_\_\_\_\_ about another brain area and was similarly immortalised. The location of different language-processing tasks in Broca's areas (found in the brain's left temporal lobe, above the ear) was one of the first pieces of evidence that different bits of the brain are (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to do different jobs.

#### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

✎ Rewrite the sentences with the given words at the beginning or in brackets in such a way that their meaning remain unchanged.

1. Customs officials are stopping more travelers than usual this week.

→ An increasing \_\_\_\_\_

2. In order to make a profit the new leisure centre needs at least 2,000 visitors a month.

→ No fewer \_\_\_\_\_

3. My decision to get up and dance coincided with the band's decision to stop playing.

→ The moment \_\_\_\_\_

4. Mr. Draynor claimed that hard work was the reason for his success.

→ Mr. Draynor attributed \_\_\_\_\_

5. I learnt a lot of the language simply by listening to the other people. (fair)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

6. At this moment I only have time to think about my university thesis. (preoccupied)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

7. I sometimes regret coming to live in this city. (occasions)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

8. The firm went bankrupt after failing to win the contract. (liquidation)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

9. The terrible scream frightened me. (blood)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

10. When she sold the jewellery at such a low price, she was cheated. (ride)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

### TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HÙNG VƯƠNG – GIA LAI

#### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

##### I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- |                         |                     |                    |                    |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>profit</u>     | B. <u>congress</u>  | C. <u>contrary</u> | D. <u>promote</u>  |
| 2. A. <u>canal</u>      | B. <u>capital</u>   | C. <u>hospital</u> | D. <u>cable</u>    |
| 3. A. <u>structure</u>  | B. <u>subsidy</u>   | C. <u>number</u>   | D. <u>success</u>  |
| 4. A. <u>waltz</u>      | B. <u>amaze</u>     | C. <u>close</u>    | D. <u>use</u>      |
| 5. A. <u>restaurant</u> | B. <u>mausoleum</u> | C. <u>cause</u>    | D. <u>audience</u> |

Choose the word whose main stress is placed different from the others

- |                    |               |                |                |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. intellectual | B. stability  | C. epidemic    | D. centenarian |
| 7. A. sacrifice    | B. supportive | C. compliment  | D. maintenance |
| 8. A. commitment   | B. subsidy    | C. substantial | D. domestic    |
| 9. A. telegraph    | B. commercial | C. monitor     | D. industry    |
| 10. A. tsunami     | B. evidence   | C. current     | D. auditory    |

##### II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 points)

1. Spies may have a number of \_\_\_\_\_ names and papers.

- |               |          |              |           |
|---------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| A. artificial | B. false | C. imitation | D. untrue |
|---------------|----------|--------------|-----------|

2. Switzerland is well-known for its impressive mountainous \_\_\_\_\_

- |          |           |            |           |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| A. views | B. scenes | C. scenery | D. sights |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|

3. The bank \_\_\_\_\_ planned to escape in a stolen car.

- |            |            |             |            |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| A. thieves | B. bandits | C. burglars | D. robbers |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|



#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and write their correct forms in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Traditionally, mental <u>test</u> have been divided into two types. Achievement tests are designed to measure acquiring skills and knowledge, particularly those that have been explicitness taught. The proficiency exams required by few states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed and measure a person's ability to acquire new skills but knowledge. For example, vocation aptitude tests can help you decide whether you would do better like a mechanic or musician. However, all mental tests are in some sense achievement tests because they assumption some sort of past learning or experience with certainly objects, words, or situations. The difference between achievement and aptitude tests is the degree and intention use. | 0. test → tests |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1. _____        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 2. _____        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 3. _____        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 4. _____        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 5. _____        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 6. _____        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 7. _____        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 8. _____        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 9. _____        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 10. _____       |

#### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ms)

Read the following passage and fill the blank with ONE suitable word.

Music is clearly different from language. People can, nevertheless, use it to communicate things - especially their emotions - and when allied (1) \_\_\_\_\_ speech in a song, it is one of the most powerful means of communication that humans have. But what, biologically (2) \_\_\_\_\_, is it? If music is truly (3) \_\_\_\_\_ from speech, then it ought to have a distinct processing mechanism in the brain - one that keeps it separate from the interpretation of other (4) \_\_\_\_\_, including language. The evidence suggests that such a separate mechanism does, indeed, (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Scientific (6) \_\_\_\_\_ about the auditory system dates back to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1861 Paul Broca, a French (7) \_\_\_\_\_, observed that speech was impaired by damage to a particular part of the brain, now (8) \_\_\_\_\_ as Broca's area. In 1874 Carl Wernicke, a German neurologist, made a similar (9) \_\_\_\_\_ about another brain area and was similarly immortalised. The location of different language-processing tasks in Broca's areas (found in the brain's left temporal lobe, above the ear) was one of the first pieces of evidence that different bits of the brain are (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to do different jobs.

#### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

Rewrite the sentences with the given words at the beginning or in brackets in such a way that their meaning remain unchanged.

- Customs officials are stopping more travelers than usual this week.  
→ An increasing \_\_\_\_\_
- In order to make a profit the new leisure centre needs at least 2,000 visitors a month.  
→ No fewer \_\_\_\_\_
- My decision to get up and dance coincided with the band's decision to stop playing.

→ The moment \_\_\_\_\_

- Mr. Draynor claimed that hard work was the reason for his success.  
→ Mr. Draynor attributed \_\_\_\_\_
- I learnt a lot of the language simply by listening to the other people. (fair)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- At this moment I only have time to think about my university thesis. (preoccupied)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- I sometimes regret coming to live in this city. (occasions)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- The firm went bankrupt after failing to win the contract. (liquidation)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- The terrible scream frightened me. (blood)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- When she sold the jewellery at such a low price, she was cheated. (ride)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

### TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HÙNG VƯƠNG – GIA LAI

#### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

##### I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the others.

- |                          |                     |                     |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>profit</u>      | B. <u>con</u> gress | C. <u>con</u> trary | D. <u>prom</u> ote  |
| 2. A. <u>canal</u>       | B. <u>cap</u> ital  | C. <u>hospi</u> tal | D. <u>cabl</u> e    |
| 3. A. <u>struc</u> ture  | B. <u>sub</u> sidy  | C. <u>num</u> ber   | D. <u>succ</u> ess  |
| 4. A. <u>waltz</u>       | B. <u>amaz</u> e    | C. <u>close</u>     | D. <u>use</u>       |
| 5. A. <u>restaur</u> ant | B. <u>mausoleum</u> | C. <u>caus</u> e    | D. <u>audie</u> nce |

Choose the word whose main stress is placed different from the others

- |                    |               |                |                |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. intellectual | B. stability  | C. epidemic    | D. centenarian |
| 7. A. sacrifice    | B. supportive | C. compliment  | D. maintenance |
| 8. A. commitment   | B. subsidy    | C. substantial | D. domestic    |
| 9. A. telegraph    | B. commercial | C. monitor     | D. industry    |
| 10. A. tsunami     | B. evidence   | C. current     | D. auditory    |

##### II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 points)

- Spies may have a number of \_\_\_\_\_ names and papers.  
A. artificial      B. false      C. imitation      D. untrue
- Switzerland is well-known for its impressive mountainous \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. views      B. scenes      C. scenery      D. sights
- The bank \_\_\_\_\_ planned to escape in a stolen car.  
A. thieves      B. bandits      C. burglars      D. robbers



4. Prices continued to rise while wages remained low \_\_\_\_\_ the Government became increasingly unpopular.
- A. on condition that                      B. with the result that  
C. provided that                          D. in order that
5. High in the sky a \_\_\_\_\_ of birds was flying southward.
- A. flock                      B. pack                      C. swarm                      D. herd
6. He was a highly \_\_\_\_\_ teacher who took his duties seriously but he had neither the personality nor ability to achieve much success.
- A. conscientious                      B. efficient                      C. capable                      D. talented
7. Only hotel guests have the \_\_\_\_\_ of using the private beach.
- A. occasion                      B. possibility                      C. privilege                      D. permission
8. Our new house is very \_\_\_\_\_ for the office as I can get there in five minutes.
- A. convenient                      B. suitable                      C. available                      D. comfortable
9. The forecast predicted \_\_\_\_\_ weather with snow, sunshine, wind and thunder and that is just what we have had.
- A. variable                      B. various                      C. differing                      D. fluctuating
10. There's a \_\_\_\_\_ difference between our two cultures.
- A. crucial                      B. special                      C. fundamental                      D. main
11. We don't want to have to carry a lot of luggage, so only pack the most \_\_\_\_\_ items.
- A. essential                      B. main                      C. crucial                      D. significant
12. Some drugs produce bad side \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. consequences                      B. products                      C. results                      D. effects
13. Going on this diet has really \_\_\_\_\_ me good. I've lost weight and I feel fantastic!
- A. made                      B. taken                      C. done                      D. had
14. \_\_\_\_\_ with your friends and give me your answer tomorrow.
- A. Work it out                      B. Look into it                      C. Talk over it                      D. Talk it over
15. "\_\_\_\_\_ children like ice-cream." "That's quite natural."
- A. Most of                      B. Most                      C. The most                      D. The most of
16. "Look at this advertisement, Mary, it \_\_\_\_\_ there's 50% off everything at Yvonne's boutique - shall we go?"
- A. says                      B. notices                      C. advises                      D. writes
17. On being told about her sack, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. her boss felt sorry for Mary                      B. Mary was shocked  
C. Mary's face turned pale                      D. all are correct
18. \_\_\_\_\_, he could not lift the trap door.
- A. As he was strong                      B. Strong as was he  
C. As strong he was                      D. Strong as he was
19. John is going to get \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa.
- A. marry with                      B. marry to                      C. married with                      D. married to
20. A: I'm not sure about this soup. It tastes like something's missing.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ It tastes fine to me.
- A. You're right.                      B. Oh, I don't know  
C. I couldn't agree more.                      D. I don't think so.

### III. READING COMPREHENSION

**Reading 1:** Read the following passages and choose the best opinion to complete the blank or answer the questions (10 points).

The ocean bottom - a region nearly 2.5 times greater than the total land area of the Earth - is a vast frontier that even today is largely unexplored and uncharted. Until about a century ago, the deep - ocean floor was completely inaccessible, hidden beneath waters averaging over 3,6000 meters deep. Totally without light and subjected to intense pressures hundreds of times greater than at the Earth's surface, the deep - ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans, in some ways as forbidding and remote as the void of outer space.

Although researchers have taken samples of deep - ocean rocks and sediments for over a century, the first detailed global investigation of the ocean bottom did not actually start until 1968, with the beginning of the National Science Foundation's Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP). Using techniques first developed for the offshore oil and gas industry, the DSDP's drill ship, the Glomar Challenger, was able to maintain a steady position on the ocean's surface and drill in very deep waters, extracting samples of sediments and rock from the ocean floor.

The Glomar Challenger completed 96 voyages in a 15 - year research program that ended in November 1983. During this time, the vessel logged 600,000 kilometers and took almost 20,000 core samples of seabed sediments and rocks at 624 drilling sites around the world. The Glomar Challenger's core samples have allowed geologists to reconstruct what the planet looked like hundreds of millions of years ago and to calculate what it will probably look like millions of years in the future. Today, largely on the strength of evidence gathered during the Glomar Challenger's voyages, nearly all earth scientists agree on the theories of plate tectonics and continental drift that explain many of the geological processes that shape the Earth.

The cores of sediment drilled by the Glomar Challenger have also yielded information critical to understanding the world's past climates. Deep - ocean sediments provide a climatic record stretching back hundreds of millions of years, because they are largely isolated from the mechanical erosion and the intense chemical and biological activity that rapidly destroy much land - based evidence of past climates. This record has already provided insights into the patterns and causes of past climatic change - information that may be used to predict future climates.

- The author refers to the ocean bottom as a "frontier" because it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is not a popular area for scientific research  
B. contains a wide variety of life forms  
C. attracts courageous explorers  
D. is an unknown territory
- The word "inaccessible" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unrecognizable    B. unreachable    C. unusable    D. unsafe
- The author mentions outer space in the first paragraph because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Earth's climate millions of years ago was similar to conditions in outer space  
B. it is similar to the ocean floor in being alien to the human environment



- C. rock formations in outer space are similar to those found on the ocean floor  
 D. techniques used by scientists to explore outer space were similar to those used in ocean exploration
4. Which of the following is true of the Glomar Challenger?  
 A. It is a type of submarine. B. It is an ongoing project.  
 C. It has gone on over 100 voyages. D. It made its first DSDP voyage in 1968
5. The word "extracting" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. breaking B. locating C. removing D. analyzing
6. The Deep Sea Drilling Project was significant because it was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. an attempt to find new sources of oil and gas  
 B. the first extensive exploration of the ocean bottom  
 C. composed of geologists from all over the world  
 D. funded entirely by the gas and oil industry
7. The word "strength" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. basis B. purpose C. discovery D. endurance
8. The word "they" in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. years B. climates C. sediments D. cores
9. The DSDP can be said to be \_\_\_\_\_ in terms of geological exploration.  
 A. of crucial importance B. a waste of time and effort  
 C. a great success D. a total flop
10. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as being a result of the Deep Sea Drilling Project?  
 A. Geologists were able to determine the Earth's appearance hundreds of millions of years ago.  
 B. Two geological theories became more widely accepted by scientists.  
 C. Information was revealed about the Earth's past climatic changes.  
 D. Geologists observed forms of marine life never before seen.

**Reading 2: Read the following passages and choose the best opinion to complete the blank or answer the questions (10 points).**

Accustomed though we are to speaking of the films made before 1927 as "silent," the film has never been, in the full sense of the word, silent. From the very beginning, music was regarded as an indispensable accompaniment; when the Lumiere films were shown at the first public film exhibition in the United States in February 1896, they were accompanied by piano improvisations on popular tunes. At first, the music played bore no special relationship to the films; an accompaniment of any kind was sufficient. Within a very short time, however, the incongruity of playing lively music to a *solemn* film became apparent, and film pianists began to take some care in matching their pieces to the mood of the film.

As movie theaters grew in number and importance, a violinist, and perhaps a cellist, would be added to the pianist in certain cases, and in the larger movie theaters small orchestras were formed. For a number of years the selection of music for each film program rested entirely in the hands of the conductor or leader of the orchestra, and very often the principal qualification for holding such a position was not skill or

taste so much as the ownership of a large personal library of musical pieces. Since the conductor seldom saw the films until the night before they were to be shown (if, indeed, the conductor was lucky enough to see *them* then), the musical arrangement was normally improvised in the greatest hurry.

To help meet this difficulty, film distributing companies started the practice of publishing suggestions for musical accompaniments. In 1909, for example, the Edison Company began issuing with their films such indications of mood as "pleasant," "sad," "lively." The suggestions became more explicit, and so emerged the musical cue sheet containing indications of mood, the titles of suitable pieces of music, and precise directions to show where one piece led into the next.

Certain films had music especially composed for them. The most famous of these early special *scores* was that *composed* and arranged for D.W. Griffith's film *Birth of a Nation*, which was released in 1915.

1. The passage mainly discusses music that was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. performed before the showing of a film  
 B. played during silent films  
 C. specifically composed for certain movie theaters  
 D. recorded during film exhibitions
2. What can be inferred from the passage about the majority of films made after 1927?  
 A. They were truly "silent."  
 B. They were accompanied by symphonic orchestras.  
 C. They incorporated the sound of the actors' voices.  
 D. They corresponded to specific musical compositions.
3. The word "*solemn*" in line 7 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. simple B. serious C. short D. silent
4. It can be inferred that orchestra conductors who worked in movie theaters needed to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. be able to play many instruments B. have pleasant voices  
 C. be familiar with a wide variety of music D. be able to compose original music
5. The word "*them*" in line 17 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. years B. hands C. pieces D. films
6. According to the passage, what kind of business was the Edison Company?  
 A. It produced electricity. C. It published musical arrangements  
 B. It distributed films. D. It made musical instruments.
7. It may be inferred from the passage that the first musical cue sheets appeared around \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 1896 B. 1909 C. 1915 D. 1927
8. Which of the following notations is most likely to have been included on a musical cue sheet of the early 1900's?  
 A. "Calm, peaceful" B. "Piano, violin"  
 C. "Key of C major" D. "Directed by D.W. Griffith"
9. The word "*scores*" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. totals B. successes  
 C. musical compositions D. groups of musicians



10. The passage probably continues with a discussion of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. famous composers of the early twentieth century
- B. other films directed by D.W. Griffith
- C. silent films by other directors
- D. the music in Birth of a Nation

#### IV. GUIDED CLOSE TEST (10points)

Read the following passage and indicate the best option for each of the blanks.

In recent years there has been a remarkable increase in research into happiness. The researchers have (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a number of factors which contribute to a definition of happiness.

First of all, there is, in some people, a moderate genetic predisposition to be happy; in other words, happiness (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in families. And happiness seems to correlate quite strongly with the main dimensions of personality: extroverts are generally happier, neurotics are so.

Second, people often (3) \_\_\_\_\_ good social relations as a reason for their happiness. In particular, friends are a great (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of joy, partly because of the agreeable things they do together, partly because of the way friends use positive non-verbal signals such as caressing and touching, to affirm their friendship. Marriage and similar (5) \_\_\_\_\_ relationship can also form the basis of lasting happiness.

Third, job satisfaction undoubtedly (6) \_\_\_\_\_ overall satisfaction, and vice versa - perhaps this is why some people are happy in boring job: it works in both ways. Job satisfaction is caused not only by the essential nature of the work, but also by social interaction with co-workers. Unemployment, on the contrary, can be a serious cause of unhappiness.

Fourth, leisure is important because it is more under individual (7) \_\_\_\_\_ than most other causes of happiness. Activities (8) \_\_\_\_\_ sport and music, and participation in voluntary work and social clubs of various kinds, can give great joy. This is partly because of the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves, but also because of the social support of other group members - it is very strong (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the case of religious groups.

- |                      |                |                |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. fallen back on | B. gone in for | C. got down to | D. come up with |
| 2. A. arrives        | B. runs        | C. goes        | D. descends     |
| 3. A. explain        | B. prefer      | C. talk        | D. report       |
| 4. A. meaning        | B. origin      | C. base        | D. source       |
| 5. A. near           | B. close       | C. tight       | D. heavy        |
| 6. A. consists of    | B. applies to  | C. contributes | D. counts on    |
| 7. A. check          | B. power       | C. control     | D. choice       |
| 8. A. like           | B. such        | C. so          | D. thus         |
| 9. A. facilities     | B. activities  | C. exercises   | D. amenities    |
| 10. A. by            | B. for         | C. in          | D. with         |

#### B. WRITTEN TEST

##### I. Verb tenses / forms (10points)

Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. Samantha (1. live) \_\_\_\_\_ in Berlin for more than two years. In fact, she (live) \_\_\_\_\_ there when the Berlin wall came down..
2. A: Want to ride on the roller coaster?  
B: No way! I (3. not ride) \_\_\_\_\_ on the roller coaster even if you (4. pay) \_\_\_\_\_ me a million dollars!
3. Did you remember (5. give) \_\_\_\_\_ him the money?  
No, I didn't, I still have it in my pocket; but I (6. see) \_\_\_\_\_ him tonight and I promise (7. not forget) \_\_\_\_\_ this time.
4. I'd rather (8. not have) \_\_\_\_\_ anything if you don't mind.
5. She got very worried and thought we (9. have) \_\_\_\_\_ an accident.
6. Tony mentioned (10. take) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to school instead of walking.

##### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

Fill each gap in the following sentences with one of the prepositions or particles given (some are not used) (10 points)

- AT UNDER BY FOR FROM IN INTO OF ON WITH OFF UP
1. When the detective reached \_\_\_\_\_ his gun, the crowd stepped nervously back.
  2. According to the guidebook, this region is notorious \_\_\_\_\_ floods and tornadoes.
  3. I was tough. They had a hard time of persuading me \_\_\_\_\_ changing my mind about the weekend plans.
  4. You'd better ask Tom about the girl. I can't tell you much as I only know her \_\_\_\_\_ sight.
  5. I don't think Nikki would've hurt your feelings \_\_\_\_\_ purpose
  6. You have to bear \_\_\_\_\_ mind that there'll be quite a few children there.
  7. \_\_\_\_\_ balance, I think the government's doing a reasonable job.
  8. Something's cropped \_\_\_\_\_ so I'm afraid we'll have to postpone the meeting.
  9. We'd better not take \_\_\_\_\_ any more staff until sales increase.
  10. Over 3000 workers were laid \_\_\_\_\_ when the company moved its factory abroad.

##### III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

Give the correct form of the given words to complete the following sentences.

1. The show was so \_\_\_\_\_ that nobody knew who was coming on next. ORGANISE
2. One of the aims of the organization is to provide \_\_\_\_\_ aid to HUMAN the refugees.
3. Why don't you take the \_\_\_\_\_ and arrange a meeting? INITIATE
4. After some \_\_\_\_\_ one of the children began to speak. HESITATE
5. The International Red Cross has its \_\_\_\_\_ in Geneva, Switzerland. HEAD
6. After the tsunami many people lost their families, friends and \_\_\_\_\_. LIVE
7. The driver of the lorry sustained only minor \_\_\_\_\_ to legs and arms. INJURE
8. Was the \_\_\_\_\_ of International Red Cross inspired by a Sweden? FOUND
9. The doctor gave him an injection to \_\_\_\_\_ the pain DIE
10. The mother was \_\_\_\_\_ to see her son eating properly again. RELIEF



#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

Each line of the following passage contains one error. Find and correct it. Underline the error and write the correction in the space provided.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| An endangered species is a population of an organism <b>who</b> is at risk of becoming extinct because it is both few in numbers, or threatened by changed environmental or predation parameters. An endangered species is usually a taxonomic species, though may be another evolutionary significant unit The World Conservation Union (IPCN) was calculated the percentage of endangered species as 40 percent of all organisms based at the sample of spcies that have been evaluating through 2006. Many nations have laws offering protection to this species: for example, forbidding hunting, restricting land development or creating preserves. Only a little of the many species at risk of extinct actually make it to the lists and obtain legal protection. Much more species become extinct, or potentially will become extinct, without gaining public notice. | 0/ who<br>→ which |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1/                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2/                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 3/                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 4/                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 5/                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 6/                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 7/                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 8/                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 9/                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 10/               |

#### V. OPEN CLOSE TEST (10 points)

Fill in each blank with ONE word to make a complete passage

##### SECOND HAND BUT BETTER THAN NEW

Many people who are building their own homes or renovating (1) \_\_\_\_\_ building have discovered that it (2) \_\_\_\_\_ more sense to buy second-hand goods than to buy new doors, fireplaces or radiators. These days a large number of businesses offer second-hand material, though many of them cater exclusively for (3) \_\_\_\_\_ builders. However, there are outlets that sell to members of the public, so someone who wants to indulge (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a spot of DIY will probably be able to find reclamation material, as second-hand building supplies are known, anywhere in the country.

Searching for (5) \_\_\_\_\_ one wants can be time-consuming, so why bother? Is there, for example, any financial reason to make it (6) \_\_\_\_\_ one's while? The answer, in many cases, is yes. An oak door in good condition will be considerably (7) \_\_\_\_\_ expensive than a new one, even though / if it is only a few years old. However, the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of clients of reclamation yards are on the lookout for (9) \_\_\_\_\_ that simply can't be found these days, such as stone fireplaces several centuries old. Items like this..., of course, be expensive, but there are a lot of people who do not (10) \_\_\_\_\_ paying a high price for a second-hand fireplace that is, in their view, better than new

#### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

Rewrite the sentence with the given word or the given beginning so that the new sentence has the same meaning as the previous one.

1. I never thought that we'd have legal problems. **crossed**

It \_\_\_\_\_

2. Could you tell me where you were last night, Mr Johnson? **account**

Could you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

3. The journalist pretended that she was a parent of one of the children. **false**  
The journalist \_\_\_\_\_

4. I'm grateful that you looked after my mother so well.  
Thank you \_\_\_\_\_

5. Alan worked too hard at the office, and this led to his illness.  
Alan's illness \_\_\_\_\_

6. I would love to live in Paris for a year.  
If only \_\_\_\_\_

7. Does he know enough French to work as a translator?  
Is his \_\_\_\_\_ ?

8. The disagreement is a lot of fuss about nothing. **TEACUP**  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

9. A government official leaked the story to the world press. **WIND**  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

10. There's nothing new about defence alliances. **HILLS**  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

### TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN TẤT THÀNH - KON TUM

#### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

##### I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

- |                       |                    |                     |                        |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>random</u>   | B. <u>canal</u>    | C. <u>many</u>      | D. <u>explanatory</u>  |
| 2. A. <u>feasible</u> | B. <u>feather</u>  | C. <u>feat</u>      | D. <u>feature</u>      |
| 3. A. <u>gradual</u>  | B. <u>soldier</u>  | C. <u>education</u> | D. <u>independent</u>  |
| 4. A. <u>measure</u>  | B. <u>division</u> | C. <u>precision</u> | D. <u>apprehension</u> |
| 5. A. <u>touch</u>    | B. <u>enough</u>   | C. <u>cousin</u>    | D. <u>doubt</u>        |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

- |                            |                        |                        |                         |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 6. A. <u>equivalent</u>    | B. <u>independent</u>  | C. <u>university</u>   | D. <u>entertainment</u> |
| 7. A. <u>amphibian</u>     | B. <u>economic</u>     | C. <u>cathedral</u>    | D. <u>creative</u>      |
| 8. A. <u>majority</u>      | B. <u>ceremony</u>     | C. <u>astronomy</u>    | D. <u>investiture</u>   |
| 9. A. <u>architectural</u> | B. <u>cosmopolitan</u> | C. <u>appreciative</u> | D. <u>archeologist</u>  |
| 10. A. <u>influential</u>  | B. <u>opportunity</u>  | C. <u>temperament</u>  | D. <u>expectation</u>   |

##### II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20pts)

Choose the option that best completes the blank.

1. Is he really..... to judge a brass band contest?  
A. efficient      B. skillful      C. capable      D. competent
2. Right at the beginning of their..... programme the Japanese realizes the importance of an iron and steel industry.  
A. modern      B. moderning      C. modernizing      D. modernization
3. This hotel gives..... treatment to people who stay in it regularly.  
A. preferable      B. preferential      C. preferred      D. preference



4. The school..... a system of monthly tests in place of an annual exam.  
A. took                      B. gathered                      C. collected                      D. adopted
5. The traffic in town was very..... and I arrived home earlier than expected.  
A. light                      B. weak                      C. little                      D. few
6. You can't..... that criticism to all teachers!  
A. apply                      B. employ                      C. associate                      D. lay
7. We've made 50% of the staff..... and halved our wages bill.  
A. dismissed                      B. sacked                      C. redundant                      D. retired
8. As a poet, I think she..... comparison with the greatest this century.  
A. makes                      B. stands                      C. leads                      D. matches
9. He seems very quiet, but it would be a mistake to..... his intelligence.  
A. devalue                      B. depreciate                      C. underrate                      D. minimise
10. Don't leave your clothes..... about on the bedroom floor.  
A. lie                      B. lay                      C. lying                      D. laying
11. She raced by in a car, with her hair..... behind.  
A. streamed                      B. stream                      C. streams                      D. streaming
12. Just as remote-controlled satellites can be employed to explore outer space,..... employed to investigate the deep sea.  
A. can be robots                      B. robots can be  
C. can robots                      D. can robots that are
13. In..... people, the areas of the brain that control speech are located in the left hemisphere.  
A. mostly of                      B. most                      C. almost the                      D. the most of
14. .... at his lessons, still he couldn't catch up with his classmates.  
A. Hardly as he worked                      B. Hard as he worked  
C. Hard as he does                      D. Hard as he was
15. This factory produced..... motorbikes in 2008 as in the year 2006.  
A. twice as many                      B. as twice as many  
C. as twice many                      D. as many as twice
16. He runs a business,..... he proves to have managerial skills.  
A. however                      B. otherwise                      C. and                      D. despite
17. I shall do the job to the best of my.....  
A. capacity                      B. ability                      C. knowledge                      D. talent
18. It's a small black dog and..... to the name of 'Emily'.  
A. belongs                      B. answers                      C. obeys.                      D. responds
19. We should make the best of every..... to learn.  
A. chance                      B. availability                      C. benefit                      D. opportunity
20. She..... about the time, her friend was also late.  
A. needn't worry                      B. didn't need to worry  
C. needn't have worried                      D. needn't worrying

### III. READING COMPREHENSION

**Reading 1: Read the following text and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 pts)**

Each advance in microscopic technique has provided scientists with new perspectives on the function of living organisms and the nature of matter itself. The invention of the visible-light microscope late in the sixteenth century introduced a previously unknown realm of single-celled plants and animals. In the twentieth century, electron microscopes have provided direct views of viruses and *minuscule* surface structures. Now another type of microscope, one that utilize x-rays rather than light or electrons, offers a different way of examining tiny details, *it* should extend human perception still farther into the natural world.

The dream of building an x-ray microscope dates to 1895, its development, however, was virtually halted in the 1940's because the development of the electron microscope was progressing rapidly. During the 1940's electron microscopes routinely achieved resolution better than that possible with a visible-light microscope, while the performance of x-ray microscopes resisted improvement. In recent years, however, interest in x-ray microscopes has revived, largely because of advances such as the development of new sources of x-ray illumination. As a result, the brightness available today is millions of times that of x-ray tubes, which, for most of the century, were the only available sources of soft x-rays.

The new x-ray microscopes considerably improve on the resolution provided by optical microscopes. They can also be used to map the distribution of certain chemical elements. Some can form pictures in extremely short times, others hold the promise of special capabilities such as three dimensional imaging. Unlike conventional electron microscopy, x-ray microscopy *enables* specimens to be kept in air and in water, which means that biological samples can be studied under conditions similar to their natural state. The illumination used, so-called soft x-rays in the wavelength range of twenty to forty angstroms (an angstrom is one ten-billionth of a meter), is also sufficiently penetrating to image intact biological cells in many cases. Because of the wavelength of the x-rays used, soft x-ray microscopes will never match the highest resolution possible with electron microscopes. *Rather*, their special properties will make possible investigations that will complement *those* performed with light- and electron-based instruments.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The detail seen through a microscope    B. Sources of illumination for microscopes  
C. A new kind of microscope                      D. Outdated microscopic technique

2. According to the passage, the invention of the visible-light microscope allowed scientists to

- A. see viruses directly  
B. develop the electron microscope later on  
C. understand more about the distribution of the chemical elements  
D. discover single celled plants and animals they had never seen before.

3. The word "minuscule" is closest in meaning to

- A. circular                      B. dangerous                      C. complex                      D. tiny



4. The word "it" refers to
  - A. a type of microscope
  - B. human perception
  - C. the natural world
  - D. light
5. Why does the another mention me visible light microscope in the first paragraph?
  - A. To begin a discussion of sixteenth century discoveries.
  - B. To put the x-ray microscope in historical perspective
  - C. To show how limited its uses are
  - D. To explain how it functioned
6. Why did it take so long to develop the x-ray microscope?
  - A. Funds for research were insufficient.
  - B. The source of illumination was not bright enough until recently.
  - C. Materials used to manufacture x-ray tubes were difficult to obtain
  - D. X-ray microscopes were too complicated to operate.
7. The word "enables" is closest in meaning to
  - A. constitutes
  - B. specifies
  - C. expands
  - D. allows
8. The word "Rather" is closest in meaning to
  - A. significantly
  - B. preferably
  - C. somewhat
  - D. instead
9. The word "those" refers to
  - A. properties
  - B. investigations
  - C. microscopes
  - D. x-rays
10. Based on the information in the passage, what can be inferred about x-ray microscopes in the future?
  - A. They will probably replace electron microscopes altogether.
  - B. They will eventually be much cheaper to produce than they are now.
  - C. They will provide information not available from other kinds of microscopes.
  - D. They will eventually change the illumination range that they now use.

**Reading 2: Read the text about booking a flight and put the following sentences in the correct order. There is one sentence that you don't need to use. Write the letters A, B, C,... next to the numbers. Number 0 has been done for you as an example. (10 pts)**

When you want to book a flight to a certain place, visit your nearest travel agent. Tell the travel agent the date when you want to travel and the destination to which you want to go. The travel agent will then type the information into a small computer. After checking everything on the computer screen, he/she will send the information to a central computer. The central computer contains all information about bookings and destinations, and sends a reply, showing which are the most suitable flights. It also shows whether the flights are fully booked or not. The information which is now shown on the small computer screen is continually changing as other bookings are made in other parts of the world.

The travel agent now types in your booking, then the computer will ask for your name and address as well as for certain other information. It will also ask how you will pay for your ticket (by cheque or by credit card). Next the computer confirms the booking and makes a request for payment. When you have paid for your ticket, the travel agent types the information into the computer as well. Finally, some computers print out a ticket before you leave the travel agent's.

- A. Details about the flights and seats available are sent back.
- B. The computer then wants information about the method of payment.
- C. The tickets are issued either at that time or later.
- D. The computer asks for personal details.
- E. Make your request to the travel agent and give him/her all the details.
- F. Your request is then checked and sent to the main computer.
- G. Go to a travel agent.
- H. The computer asks for payment.
- I. The computer asks for the flight number.
- J. The travel agent fills your initial request into a small computer.
- K. The booking is typed into the small computer.
- L. The booking is confirmed.

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

*Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.*

Medical science has made enormous advances in the twentieth century. Most of the great 'killer' diseases have been (1)....., and almost every day a new drug appears on the market. But the medical profession is (2)..... a crisis of confidence. Surveys indicate that less than 40% of people really trust their family doctor. People are (3)..... away from conventional medicine to look for alternative forms of treatment.

The main reason for this is that conventional medicine has (4)..... to satisfy the needs of the (5)..... of people. In spite of the apparent progress made by medical science, we are actually less healthy than our parents or grandparents.

Medical students are taught that diseases are (6)..... by germs, viruses and toxins. Therefore treatment must (7)..... on attacking these things. The mind and the emotions are not thought to play any part in the disease process. But people who practise 'natural' medicine (8)..... with this principle, and try to treat the whole person. They believe that personality and lifestyle are important when considering a patient's (9)..... health.

Some conventional doctors are beginning to (10)..... that there is a lot of truth in these ideas, and believe that natural medicine can be a valuable aid. Others still regard it as a dangerous threat to their profession.

- |                    |             |                |             |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. won          | B. defeated | C. erased      | D. broken   |
| 2. A. experiencing | B. holding  | C. bearing     | D. living   |
| 3. A. growing      | B. taking   | C. turning     | D. coming   |
| 4. A. missed       | B. stopped  | C. lost        | D. failed   |
| 5. A. lot          | B. majority | C. most        | D. largest  |
| 6. A. caused       | B. made     | C. brought     | D. involved |
| 7. A. aim          | B. function | C. concentrate | D. try      |
| 8. A. reject       | B. dislike  | C. object      | D. disagree |
| 9. A. normal       | B. typical  | C. common      | D. general  |
| 10. A. recognise   | B. observe  | C. view        | D. know     |



## B. WRITTEN TEST

### I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

Complete the following sentences with the correct form and tense of the verbs given in bracketst.

1. I know I (not write).....to you before, but I (be)..... so busy recently that I (not have)..... time for writing letters. I (telephone)..... you instead, but I (forget)..... your number.
2. As he (stand)..... there (try)..... (not weep)....., he (hear)..... someone slowly (climb)..... the ladder to his room.

### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

Complete each blank with a suitable preposition.

1. I don't care..... the expense; I want the party to be a real success.
2. The doctor thinks he'll pull..... now. His temperature has gone down.
3. The oral examination was difficult. The examiner tried to catch me..... by asking some tricky questions.
4. The old lady fainted but the nurse was soon able to bring her.....
5. If the boss tries to land you..... another report, just say you can't do it this week.
6. We put his rude manner..... to ignorance of our customs.
7. She couldn't catch up with the other runner because she had fallen too far .....
8. I am not friends with Peter anymore. We've fallen.....
9. Amy's husband has run..... and left her with two children to bring up.
10. The announcer on the radio suddenly broke..... the middle of a piece of music and informed the audience that there was a storm coming.

### III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

Supply the correct form of the word provided in brackets.

1. They..... the time of their arrival and missed the plane. (JUDGE)
2. The United Nations will act as..... of the peace settlement. (GUARANTEE)
3. The union claimed that some of its members had been..... for taking part in the strike. (VICTIM)
4. This house has been so..... decorated that it is very popular. (TASTE)
5. The doctors are doing some..... tests to try and find out what's wrong. (EXPLORE)
6. It is a form of anaemia which is nearly always fatal if left ..... (TREAT)
7. The things they are doing are to help the ..... (ADVANTAGE)
8. Hundreds of unemployed ..... could be pushed back towards crime by the closure of job training programs. (PRISON)
9. Are all those..... they put in food really necessary? (ADD)
10. They all cheered..... as their team came out. (ENTHUSIASM)

## IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

The passage below contains 10 mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

- |     |                                                                                                                                   |                |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 0.  | For almost people, the distinction between vegetables and fruits is fairly clear.                                                 | 0. <u>most</u> |
| 1.  | Scientists, therefore, have varied opinions in this regard. For example,                                                          | .....          |
| 2.  | horticulturists categorize a watermelon as a vegetable although its general                                                       | .....          |
| 3.  | acceptance as a fruit. Botanists identify a tomato like a fruit even if it is                                                     | .....          |
| 4.  | common used as a vegetable. These differences stem from the ways in which                                                         | .....          |
| 5.  | fruits and vegetables are classifying. For a botanist, a fruit is the seed bearing                                                | .....          |
| 6.  | portion of a flowered plant or tree. According to this definition, a tomato is a                                                  | .....          |
| 7.  | fruit. With a horticulturist, a vegetable is the cartable portion of a plant that                                                 | .....          |
| 8.  | must replant annually. According to this view, a watermelon is a vegetable. A                                                     | .....          |
| 9.  | horticulturist sees a fruit as coming from a plant or tree that lives at last two years.                                          | .....          |
| 10. | When fruits and vegetables that meet the criteria of both groups of scientists, such as apples or potatoes, there is no conflict. | .....          |

## V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word.

In the early eighteenth century the New World still belonged to Britain. However, here people found (1) \_\_\_\_\_ free from the power of kings and priests, and there was no aristocracy (2) \_\_\_\_\_ owned all the land. In 1776, the British Americans (3) \_\_\_\_\_ independence from Britain and, after fighting and winning a war against the British, established a new nation called the United States of America. They were now (4) \_\_\_\_\_ free from the power of the European kings, and in 1789 they wrote a Constitution for the new nation.

This Constitution (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the values which Americans had fought (6) \_\_\_\_\_, and when they wrote it they wanted to make sure that the freedom which they (7) \_\_\_\_\_ fought to win would continue. They wanted to be (8) \_\_\_\_\_ that the government of the new country would not (9) \_\_\_\_\_ too strong, that the power of the church would also be limited, and that there would never (10) \_\_\_\_\_ a hereditary aristocracy in America.



## VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. Begin with the words given

1. He is becoming quite famous as an interviewer. (NAME)  
.....
2. You don't have to do it if you don't want to. (OBLIGATION)  
.....
3. The new boss was not at all popular with his staff. (TAKE)  
.....
4. There was loud applause as he left the stage. (ACCOMPANIMENT)  
.....
5. I'm telling you this for you not to make a mistake. (FEAR)  
.....

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. Use the words given in brackets

6. His behaviour is beginning to annoy me more and more.  
I am beginning to.....
7. Something must be done quickly to solve the problem of homelessness.  
Urgent.....
8. The northwest of Britain has more rain each year than the southeast.  
The annual.....
9. Just thinking about his face at that moment makes me laugh  
The very .....
10. The reason for the high proportion of the old is births rather than deaths.  
Births rather than deaths .....

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – BÌNH ĐỊNH

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. Pronunciation: Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. plumber B. doubt C. debt D. hobby
2. A. boil B. trolley C. boy D. oil
3. A. another B. mother C. polish D. stomach
4. A. laughed B. imagined C. rained D. followed
5. A. moon B. afternoon C. foot D. June
2. Stress: Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.
6. A. mountaineer B. photography C. employee D. mosquito
7. A. neglect B. appointment C. remember D. hygiene
8. A. community B. minority C. biology D. dormitory
9. A. buffalo B. insecticide C. intoxicate D. indoctrinate
10. A. victorious B. mountainous C. vigorous D. dangerous

## II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20pts)

Choose the word or phrase from A, B, C or D that fits each blank.

1. She has to go on a ..... course in cooking because next month she's getting married.  
A. crash B. speedy C. quick D. fast
2. Tomorrow we will go fishing, weather .....  
A. agreeing B. allowing C. permitting D. giving
3. .... I studied when I was in Saigon was a small school near her house.  
A. Where B. It C. When D. There
4. It was a ..... of luck that I won the contest. There were more knowledgeable people than me.  
A. beam B. piece C. drop D. stroke
5. Time ..... and they still hadn't heard anything from their son.  
A. moved B. went C. went on D. passed
6. Rescue teams continue to search for the people who got lost during the avalanche, but after so many days hopes are .....  
A. dying away B. disappearing C. fading D. flying away
7. His company went bankrupt, three years of hard work ..... the drain.  
A. into B. in C. down D. low
8. This leather bag is a real bargain! It's ..... cheap!  
A. bun B. dirt C. banana D. waste
9. Polly is the ..... of her father's eye. He indulges her very whim.  
A. pupil B. apple C. treasure D. jewel
10. He is speaking as if all of us ..... him very well.  
A. could have heard B. had heard C. could hear D. would hear
11. *Unbreak My Heart* was a hit by Toni Braxton, ..... a famous back American singer.  
A. was B. to be C. being D.  $\phi$
12. The only person ..... the crime was killed in an accident this morning.  
A. to witness B. witnessed C. witness D. witnessing
13. The man was staggering from one side of the street to the other. He was ..... drunk.  
A. deep B. hard C. strong D. blind
14. They will never return ..... they have found the boy.  
A. while B. despite C. so that D. until
15. In the past, people thought that French was ..... English.  
A. as much superior as B. more superior  
C. superior than D. superior to
16. The companies appear ..... the water supply in this area for a long time.  
A. to foul B. to be fouled C. to be fouling D. to have been fouling
17. .... the new subject that almost no students passed the final term exam.  
A. So was complex B. Complex was so  
C. So complex was D. Was so complex



18. Up northwest of the US ..... of Washington, although the city of Washington D.C. is in the east.  
 A. the state is      B. are the state      C. is the state      D. the state are
19. It is mandatory that smoking in public .....  
 A. prohibited      B. prohibit      C. be prohibited      D. is prohibited
20. ...., many people are very optimistic about economic growth in the next year.  
 A. Despite the fact that the economy is going down  
 B. But for the economy is going down  
 C. On account of the fact that the economy is going down  
 D. Before entering the water

### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

#### Reading 1: (10pts)

Read the passage and answer the questions which follow by choosing the best suggestion.

In seventeenth-century colonial North America, all day-to-day cooking was done in the fireplace. Generally large, fireplaces were planned for cooking as well as for warmth. Those in the Northeast were usually four or five feet high, and in the South, they were often high enough for a person to walk into. A heavy timber called the mantel tree was used as a lintel to support the stonework above the fireplace opening. This timber might be *scorched* occasionally, but *it* was far enough in front of the rising column of heat to be safe from catching fire.

Two ledges were built across from each other on the inside of the chimney. On these rested the ends of a "lug pole" from which pots were suspended when cooking. Wood from a freshly cut tree was used for the lug pole, so it would resist heat, but it had to be replaced frequently because it dried out and charred, and was thus weakened. Sometimes the pole broke and the dinner fell into the fire. When iron became easier to *obtain*, it was used instead of wood for lug poles, and later fireplaces had pivoting metal rods to hang pots from.

Beside the fireplace and built as part of it was the oven. It was made like a small, secondary fireplace with a flue leading into the main chimney to draw out smoke. Sometimes the door of the oven faced the room, but most ovens were built with the opening facing into the fireplace. On baking days (usually once or twice a week) a roaring fire of "*oven wood*," consisting of brown maple sticks, was maintained in the oven until its walls were extremely hot.

The embers were later removed, bread dough was put into the oven, and the oven was sealed shut until the bread was fully baked.

Not all baking was done in a big oven, however. Also used was an iron "bake kettle," which looked like a stewpot on legs and which had an iron lid. This is said to have worked well when it was placed in the fireplace, surrounded by glowing wood embers, with more embers piled on its lid.

1. Which of the following aspects of domestic life in colonial North America does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. Methods of baking bread      B. Fireplace cooking  
 C. The use of iron kettles in a typical kitchen.  
 D. The types of wood used in preparing meals

2. The author mentions the fireplaces built in the South to illustrate .....  
 A. how the materials used were similar to the materials used in northeastern fireplaces.  
 B. that they served diverse functions.  
 C. that they were usually larger than northeastern fireplaces.  
 D. how they were safer than northeastern fireplaces.
3. The word "scorched" in line 5 is closest in meaning to .....  
 A. burned      B. cut      C. enlarged      D. bent
4. The word "it" in line 5 refers to .....  
 A. the stonework      B. the fireplace opening  
 C. the mantel tree      D. the rising column of heat
5. According to the passage, how was food usually cooked in a pot in the seventeenth century?  
 A. By placing the pot directly into the fire.  
 B. By putting the pot in the oven.  
 C. By filling the pot with hot water.  
 D. By hanging the pot on a pole over the fire.
6. The word "obtain" in line 11 is closest in meaning to .....  
 A. maintain      B. reinforce      C. manufacture      D. acquire
7. Which of the following is mentioned in paragraph 2 as a disadvantage of using a wooden lug pole?  
 A. It was made of wood not readily available.  
 B. It was difficult to move or rotate.  
 C. It occasionally broke.      D. It became too hot to touch.
8. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that, compared to other firewood, "oven wood" produced  
 A. less smoke      B. more heat      C. fewer embers      D. lower flames
9. According to paragraph 3, all of the following were true of a colonial oven EXCEPT:  
 A. It was used to heat the kitchen every day.  
 B. It was built as part of the main fireplace.  
 C. The smoke it generated went out through the main chimney.  
 D. It was heated with maple sticks.
10. According to the passage, which of the following was an advantage of a "bake kettle"?  
 A. It did not take up a lot of space in the fireplace.  
 B. It did not need to be tightly closed.  
 C. It could be used in addition to or instead of the oven.  
 D. It could be used to cook several foods at one time.

#### Reading 2: (10pts)

##### ECO-TOURISM

If you still believe the once-commonly held misconception that tourism is only an indulgence for the wealthy, you are out of step with the times! The tourism market is accessible to, and indeed marketed toward, many different sections of the community. Adventurers, fitness freaks, nature-lovers and business people all contribute to a rapidly expanding sector of the global economy.



### Section A

This billion-dollar industry, whilst affected slightly by the unforeseen events of 11 September 2001, has experienced significantly growth since the late 1980s. This subsequent economic benefits for governments are well-documented as tourism boots foreign investment and foreign exchange. Large-scale resorts and civil infrastructure were often the only response to successful marketing and increased tourist demand. It is not surprising then that the direct impact on the environment and regional or indigenous populations became a contentious issue. Governments and big business became the target of environmentalists and activists who argued that mass tourism was not (and is not) sustainable. As hordes of tourists descended on often overcrowded beaches and overused parklands, this became apparent. Eco-tourism was born.

### Section B

The broad concept of eco-tourism as a nature-based, culturally sensitive form of tourism was taken up enthusiastically because there appeared to be few losers. Governments were given a convenient escape route as eco-tourism appeased the environmentalists and local communities, but still provided income. Environmentalists saw eco-tourism as an alternative to mass tourism and its resource-exploiting ways. Local communities envisaged receiving at least a percentage of the tourists dollars, creating job opportunities and giving them control over the impact on their own communities. It seemed that the benefits of mass tourism were going to be expanded in the new world of eco-tourism to include cultural, social and environmental elements.

### Section C

As evidence of the benefits of eco-tourism unfolded, the practice has spread. So much so that the United Nations nominated 2002 as the International Year of Eco-tourism. Perhaps inevitably, the meaning of eco-tourism became less clear as it enveloped the globe. It could be argued that the form of eco-tourism adopted in some case was found wanting in certain aspects and the need for agreement on a tighter definition resulted.

The eco-tourist is one who does not wish to contribute to the negative impact of large-scale tourism. He/she generally travels in small groups to low-key developments and attempts to "tread lightly" on the earth. These smaller-scale developments are environmentally responsible with a view to sustainability in all of the resources used. Their landscaping often relies on the use of native flora and they incorporate recycling methods and energy-efficient practices.

Within the eco-tourist's holiday experience will be an element of education about the local environment. The emphasis is on conservation and the part that humans play in keeping ecosystems functioning. If the area is of cultural or social importance, this too is highlighted.

The eco-tourist doesn't condone the exploitation of the indigenous or local community. Far from it, they insist that the host culture is acknowledged and respected. The repatriation of funds to external sources is frowned upon. Where possible, the benefits of an eco-tourist's holiday should be shared with the regional community – the hosts.

### Section D

All of these elements promote minimal impact on human resources as well as on physical, cultural and environmental ones. They support conservation through education and experience.

Despite the best of intentions, as popularity of eco-tourism spreads there is concern that the eco-tourist will have a more adverse effect on the environment.

Critics argue that unethical tour operators wanting to take advantage of the trendy eco-tourism market print brochures that espouse the ethics of eco-tourism and show familiar emblems of green frogs and crocodiles to promote themselves but do little else. If such operators are not held accountable, the industry will not survive. Open and honest eco-tourism marketing as well as world-recognised accreditation must be endorsed and implemented.

The sheer volume of tourists wanting to visit unique, unspoiled environments is also a cause for concern. Evidence of the need to restrict the number of visitors to sensitive areas exists in many eco-tourist attractions already. Hikers and bush walkers in Mount Kenya National Park have caused damage by straying from set trails and leaving food scraps behind. The number of Orca whales visiting Canada has declined in recent migratory seasons, as the restrictions placed on whale-watching boats and organizers are thought to be inadequate.

### Section E

Eco-tourism does not guarantee sustainable tourism and it should not be viewed as a complete cure for the problems that have beset tourism. Until all stakeholders agree to a definition of eco-tourism, insist that eco-tourism operators abide by a strict code of ethics and carefully monitor the impact of eco-tourism (and all tourism), fragile ecosystems will continue to be besieged by tourists. There must be an educational program to promote ecologically-sustainable tourism across the board, so that the underlying principle in ALL forms of tourism is the management of resources.

Eco-tourism can bring wealth to areas where there is nothing else but natural attractions. The reasons for visiting The Galapagos Islands in Ecuador can only be explained by an interest in nature itself. The subsequent tourist dollars, if re-injected into the community, can mean the survival of such habitats. Licenses and entry fees to some sites have, in many case, replaced government funding as their source of income.

Countries as diverse as Australia, New Zealand, Costa Rica and Kenya are developing strategies to identify and cope with the constraints that inevitably come with a long-term vision of sustainable tourism. Eco-tourism has played an important role in developing an awareness for sustainable tourism practices but governments, tourist agencies and operators must be willing to join forces with eco-tourists to ensure that natural attractions are protected from their own popularity.

**Look at the list of headings below. Choose the most suitable heading for Section B to E.**

- (i) Eco-tourism Explained
- (ii) The Appeal of Eco-tourism
- (iii) Tourism Gives Birth to Eco-tourism
- (iv) The Picture of Eco-tourism
- (v) Questioning Sustainability
- (vi) The Eco-tourist's Itinerary

e.g. Section A

(iii)

- 1. Section B .....
- 2. Section C .....
- 3. Section D .....
- 4. Section E .....



Complete the sentences below with words taken from the Reading passage. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each sentence.

5. Polluted, high density tourist destinations are proof that ..... cannot be allowed to continue.
6. Eco-tourism spread because ..... were obvious to environmental and government representatives as well as cultural and social groups.
7. Eco-tourists choose to stay in ..... that do relatively less harm to the environment.
8. .... can damage the eco-tourism industry and governments need to supervise them carefully.
9. The success of the Galapagos Island shows that ..... can be a magnet for tourists.
10. The eco-tourist agencies need to ..... of visitors to overcrowded areas.

#### IV. GUIDED, CLOZE TEST (10pts)

Read the following text and decide which word best fits each blank.

##### Stop the anti-aging process

In government laboratories and elsewhere, scientists are (1) ..... a drug able to prolong life and youthful vigor. Studies of caloric restriction are showing the way. As researchers on aging have noted, no treatment on the market today has been proved to slow human aging – the build-up of molecular and cellular damage that increases (2) ..... to infirmity as we grow older. But one intervention, consumption of a low-calorie yet nutritionally balanced diet, works incredibly well in a broad (3) ..... of animals, increasing longevity and prolong good health. Those (4) ..... suggest that caloric restriction could (5) ..... aging in humans, too.

Unfortunately, for maximum benefit, people would probably have to reduce their caloric (6) ..... by roughly 30 percent, (7) ..... to dropping from 2,500 calories a day to 1,750. Few mortals could stick to that harsh a regimen, especially for years on end. But what if someone could create a pill that (8) ..... the physiological effects of eating less without actually forcing people to go hungry? Could such a caloric-restriction mimetic enable people to stay healthy longer, (9) ..... age-related disorders (such as diabetes, atherosclerosis, heart disease and cancer) until very late in life?

The question was first (10) ..... in the mid-1990s, after a discovery of a chemical agent that, in rodents, seemed to reproduce many of caloric restriction's benefits. Since then the search has been going on for a compound that would safely achieve the same feat in people. There has been no success yet, but the failures have been informative and have fanned hope that caloric-restriction mimetics can indeed be developed eventually.

- |                     |             |                |                |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. searching     | B. pursuing | C. questing    | D. seeking     |
| 2. A. vulnerability | B. defence  | C. harmfulness | D. inclination |
| 3. A. range         | B. span     | C. number      | D. scope       |
| 4. A. deduction     | B. goals    | C. scores      | D. findings    |
| 5. A. detain        | B. suspend  | C. delay       | D. hold        |

- |                  |                 |               |                |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 6. A. digestion  | B. intake       | C. income     | D. processing  |
| 7. A. equivalent | B. commensurate | C. matching   | D. counterpart |
| 8. A. mocked     | B. mimed        | C. mimicked   | D. mimicked    |
| 9. A. triggering | B. canceling    | C. postponing | D. rejecting   |
| 10. A. posed     | B. roused       | C. evoked     | D. enquired    |

#### B. WRITTEN TEST

##### I. Verb tenses/ forms (10pts)

1. "Do you know it's Maggie's birthday today?"  
"Yes, she (have) ..... a party tonight."
2. Kate (not go) ..... to the library, as they didn't have the book for her. She could have called to ask instead.
3. I think she is a great actress! I saw her (act) ..... in a play at the National Theatre last week. She held the audience spellbound.
4. Rondall (kick) ..... the ball into the net and it is a goal!
5. Why don't you ask Clare about the tropics? She (be) ..... to Thailand.
6. I didn't know you didn't eat meat. You ..... me earlier! I would have prepared something vegetarian then.
7. They were so relieved when they found out the solution. They ..... it all the morning.
8. More and more people ..... online in the last few years.
9. Our consultant ..... the results of his advice by the end of this week.
10. Located in Canada, the Columbia Icefield ..... an area of 120 square miles.

##### II. Prepositions and phrasal verbs (10pts)

Put one suitable prepositional or adverbial particle in the blank of each sentence.

1. There are still some occurrences of strange behaviour among monkeys that biologists find difficult to account .....
2. Calculating the time of your journey to Prague, you will have to allow ..... the possible stops on the way, for example to refuel your car or have some meals.
3. While Brian was working for the TRG company, he gained a huge experience ..... marketing, which turned out to be extremely useful in his next job.
4. She has a real aptitude ..... photographing. Her photographs are so impressive.
5. Compulsive eaters often can't resist their cravings ..... food, regardless of the time of day.
6. His decision to downshift and swap his managerial position for a less demanding one took everyone ..... surprise.
7. The doctor's diagnosis is that the patient's neurosis has been brought ..... by frequent overwork.
8. You can go and buy the tickets for us and I'll see ..... the luggage until you get back.



9. Adolescents rarely trust professional counselor and choose to confide ..... their peers.
10. If you don't comply ..... the rules of the games, the referee may award a penalty against you.

### III. Word forms (10pts)

Use the correct form of each of the words given in parentheses to fill in the blank.

In an effort to escape from their hectic and (0. MATERIALISM) ..... city lives, more and more Northern Europeans are buying houses in rural areas of France, Spain, Italy and Greece. Some relocate permanently in search of a more (1. MEANING) ..... existence. Those who cannot afford to give up their jobs seek a (2. THERAPY) ..... respite from their (3. STRESS) ..... lifestyle by relaxing for a few weeks each year in their second home in the sun.

However, many of those who relocate permanently find that life in the country is not as quiet and (4. EVENT) ..... as they had anticipated. Aspects of village life which seemed delightfully (5. ATMOSPHERE) ..... in the context of a two-week holiday can grate on the nerves when you live with them on a daily basis. Recently a group of British residents in an Italian village took locals farmers to court because they found the smell of the villagers' pig (6. DISTASTE) ..... In other cases, foreigners have complained to neighbours about the (7. ENTHUSIASM) ..... early-morning crowing of their cockerels, or to village priests about the regular tolling of church bells.

Understandably, the local inhabitants are somewhat (8. RESENT) ..... these attitudes. They argue that the foreigners have an (9. REALIST) ..... view of what country life is like and that, since no-one forced them to come and live in a village, they are being (10. HYPOCRITE) ..... by now complaining about the inconveniences of rural life.

### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

There are 10 mistakes in the passage. Find and correct them.

#### CHILDHOOD

Childhood used to (0) being quite different from where it is today. The young people didn't use to have so many leisure time. Today's children may complain to their schoolwork, but our great-grand parents would go out to work in a very young age. They had often left the school by the time they were fourteen and found a work. This meant that they had little free time for hobbies or leisure activity, especially when they had been working hard all day. Of course, they got used to work long hours eventually, but it would mean that they had to grow very quickly. Today, we are used to having some free time do things we enjoy, a luxury people in the past rarely had.

### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with ONE suitable word.

#### Homework

The homework question is (0) .... as.... old as it is difficult to answer. Educators in Britain have been arguing about it (1) ..... homework became commonplace in

the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Any time the public has voiced concern about falling educational standards, schools have responded by assigning more homework. Eventually they give one assignment too many, then there is an outcry about the cruelty of it all. Schools respond by assigning (2) ..... homework until one day (3) ..... asks why standards are dropping, draws the (4) ..... that more homework is needed and the pendulum swings (5) ..... again.

Although primary schools are (6) ..... no obligation to assign homework, the current government guidelines (7) ..... that children in the first three years of primary school do one hour of homework a week, while children in years five and six should be assigned half an hour daily. However, a 1999 study carried out at Durham University found there was no evidence that homework in primary schools boosted academic performance, and (8) ..... evidence that it might even cause harm. There is also widespread concern in the profession that badly-constructed homework policies could (9) ..... to a widening of the (10) ..... between children with educated parents and children whose parents left school early.

### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. Since they couldn't find enough money for their project, they decided to delay it.

They .....

2. I can't come to her wedding next Saturday night.

In no way .....

3. Hawaii is said to have the most beautiful beaches in the world.

No beaches .....

4. If they offered you the scholarship, would you accept?

Were .....

For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the word given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way.

5. They tried to deceive me, but I discovered their true intentions and realized that they wanted to rob me of my money. (THROUGH)

.....

6. You should persuade your brother-in-law to buy this car because it is such a bargain. (TALK)

.....

7. The price was exorbitant! I'm afraid the advertising agency really overcharged you for the commercial. (RIP)

.....

8. The legal advisors of the two companies met to prepare the initial version of the partnership contract. (UP)

.....



9. He is just a budding playwright, but he has already his own theatre company and they are performing a play in our city next week. (ON)
10. Unfortunately, there are still a lot of instances of xenophobia in the world and people of different origins are often despised in both their professional and their private lives. (LOOK)

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO – BÌNH THUẬN

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

Part 1. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three. (5 points)

- |                        |                      |                    |                     |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>re</u> place  | B. <u>pre</u> face   | C. <u>pa</u> lace  | D. <u>me</u> nace   |
| 2. A. <u>ch</u> oir    | B. <u>ch</u> iropody | C. <u>ch</u> olera | D. <u>sch</u> olar  |
| 3. A. <u>plea</u> sure | B. <u>ens</u> ure    | C. <u>mea</u> sure | D. <u>lei</u> sure  |
| 4. A. <u>shorta</u> ge | B. <u>massa</u> ge   | C. <u>mess</u> age | D. <u>mortga</u> ge |
| 5. A. <u>scrubbe</u> d | B. <u>sieve</u> d    | C. <u>sacred</u>   | D. <u>sadden</u> ed |

Part 2. Pick out the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three. (5 points)

- |                   |                  |                 |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. applicant   | B. appliance     | C. athlete      | D. asthma        |
| 2. A. voluntary   | B. compulsory    | C. necessary    | D. stationary    |
| 3. A. suspicious  | B. divisible     | C. commentary   | D. spectacular   |
| 4. A. archaeology | B. primogeniture | C. tuberculosis | D. argumentative |
| 5. A. comprise    | B. convert       | C. conceal      | D. combat        |

#### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 points)

Choose the word or the phrase which best completes each sentence.

- I'd sooner they \_\_\_\_\_ deliver the new furniture tomorrow.  
A. shouldn't B. wouldn't C. mustn't D. didn't
- Sales of margarine rose last year \_\_\_\_\_ those of butter.  
A. comparing B. at a loss of C. with regard to D. at the expense of
- As there is no one to help them, the old couple have to \_\_\_\_\_ for themselves.  
A. work B. look C. rely D. fend
- "I think we should see the rest of the exhibition as quickly as we can, \_\_\_\_\_ that it closes in half an hour."  
A. granted B. assuming C. knowing D. given
- She expressed her \_\_\_\_\_ for certain kinds of cheaply produced movies.  
A. disapproval B. dissatisfaction C. disloyalty D. distaste
- \_\_\_\_\_ the public concern about the local environment, this new road scheme will have to be abandoned.  
A. As regards B. In the event of C. In view of D. However much

- If the number of berries on the holly tree is anything to \_\_\_\_\_, we are likely to have a hard winter.  
A. look at B. point on C. go by D. think about
- He became a millionaire by \_\_\_\_\_ of hard work and a considerable amount of luck.  
A. process B. effect C. dint D. cause
- Children can be difficult to teach because of their short attention \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. limit B. time C. span D. duration
- The union advised its members to resume \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. regular B. ordinary C. normal D. usual
- "You can \_\_\_\_\_ me the details: I don't want to know all about your arguments with your boss."  
A. spare B. save C. deprive D. avoid
- We're rather short of people to organise the trip, so do you think you could \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. help out B. fix up C. join up D. take on
- \_\_\_\_\_ that he passes all his exams first time, he'll be qualified in under four years.  
A. Assuming B. Considering C. Hoping D. Speculating
- He can't even speak his own language properly, \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A. let alone B. without saying C. leaving out D. except
- The driver \_\_\_\_\_ his greatest ambition by winning the Grand Prix.  
A. realised B. completed C. obtained D. confirmed
- They turned down the proposal \_\_\_\_\_ that it didn't fulfil their requirements.  
A. by reason B. on the grounds C. as a cause D. with thought
- \_\_\_\_\_ from being embarrassed by his mistake, the lecture went on confidently with his talk.  
A. Distant B. Far C. A long way D. Miles
- There's no \_\_\_\_\_ in going to school if you are not willing to learn.  
A. reason B. point C. purpose D. aim
- The children won't go to sleep \_\_\_\_\_ we leave the lights on.  
A. except B. unless C. but D. otherwise
- Why don't you have a night out? It would take your \_\_\_\_\_ off your worries.  
A. thoughts B. mind C. head D. heart

#### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

##### Passage 1 (10 points)

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each question.

Sharks have gained an unfair reputation for being fierce predators of large sea animals. Humanity's unfounded fear and hatred of these ancient creatures is leading to a worldwide slaughter that may result in the extinction of many coastal shark species. The shark is the victim of a **warped** attitude of wildlife protection; we strive only to protect the beautiful, non-threatening parts of our environment. And, in our efforts to restore only non-threatening parts of our earth, we ignore the other important parts.



A perfect illustration of this attitude is the contrasting attitude toward another sea large animal, the dolphin. During the 1980s, environmentalists in the U.S. protested the use of driftnets for tuna fishing in the Pacific Ocean since these nets also caught dolphins. The environmentalists **generated** enough political and economic pressure to prevent tuna companies from buying tuna that had been caught in driftnets. In contrast to this effort on behalf of the dolphins, these same environmentalists have done very little to help save the Pacific Ocean sharks whose population has decreased nearly to the point of extinction. Sharks are among the oldest creatures on earth, having survived in the seas for more than 350 million years. They are extremely efficient animals, feeding on wounded or dying animals, thus performing an important role in nature of **weeding out** the weaker animals in a species. Just the fact that species such as the Great white Shark have managed to live in the oceans for so many millions of years is enough proof of their efficiency and adaptability to changing environments. It is time for us human, who may not survive another 1,000 years at the rate we are damaging the planet, **to cast away** our fears and begin considering the protection of sharks as an important part of a program for protection of all our natural environment.

- With which of the following topics is this passage primarily concerned?
  - Sharks are efficient creatures with bad reputation.
  - Sharks are some of the oldest creatures on earth.
  - Sharks illustrate a problem in wildlife protection.
  - The campaign to save dolphins was not extended to save sharks.
- Which of the following is most similar to the meaning of the word "warped"?
  - distorted
  - wasteful
  - extravagant
  - unnecessary
- The word "generated" is closest in meaning to.....
  - consumed
  - absorbed
  - designated
  - produced
- How did environmentalists manage to protect dolphins?
  - They prevented fishermen from selling them for meat.
  - They pressured fishermen into protecting dolphins by law.
  - They brought political pressure against tuna companies.
  - They created sanctuaries where dolphin fishing was not allowed.
- About how long have sharks lived on the planet?
  - 25 million years
  - 150 million years
  - 350 million years
  - 500 million years
- The author uses the phrase "weeding out" to mean .....
  - strengthening something that is weak
  - feeding something that is hungry
  - encouraging something that is efficient
  - getting rid of something that is unwanted
- The phrase "to cast away" is closest in meaning to.....
  - to throw off
  - to bring in
  - to see through
  - to set apart
- What is the author's tone in this passage?
  - explanatory
  - accusatory
  - gentle
  - proud
- Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?
  - order of importance
  - cause and effect
  - statement and example
  - chronological order

10. What can be inferred from the passage?

- Tuna companies were not allowed to buy tuna from fishermen any more.
- We are destroying our environment by fishing too many fish.
- We should protect not only the non-threatening parts but also the other important parts.
- Sharks manage to survive better than dolphin.

### Passage 2 (10 points)

Read this passage carefully and do the tasks that follow.

#### Please Hold The Line

Nearly all of us know what it's like to be put on "musical hold". Call almost any customer service number, and you can expect to hear at least a few bars of boring elevator music before an operator picks up. The question is: do you hang up or do you keep holding? That may depend on your gender and what type of music is playing, according to research reported by University of Cincinnati Associate Professor of Marketing, James Kellaris.

Kellaris, who has studied the effects of music on consumers for more than 12 years, teamed with Sigma Research management Group to evaluate the effects of "hold music" for a company that operates a customer service line.

The researchers tested four types of "on-hold" music with 71 of the company's clients, 30 of them women. Light jazz, classical, rock and the company's current format of adult alternative (a mix of contemporary styles) were all tested. The sample included individual consumers, small business and large business segments. Participants were asked to imagine calling a customer assistance line and being placed on hold. They were then exposed to "on-hold" music via head-sets and asked to estimate how long it played. Their reactions and comments were also solicited and quantified by the researchers.

Service providers, of course don't want you to have to wait on hold, but if you do, they want it to be a pleasant experience for you. But Kellaris' conclusions may hold some distressing news for companies. No matter what music was played, the time spent "on hold" was generally overestimated. The actual wait in the study was 6 minutes, but the average estimate was 7 minutes and 6 seconds.

He did find some good news for the client who hired him. The kind of music they're playing now, alternative, is probably their best choice. Two things made it a good choice. First, it did not produce significantly more positive or negative reactions in people. Second, males and females were less polarised in their reactions to this type of music.

Kellaris' other findings, however, make the state of musical hold a little less firm: time spent "on-hold" seemed slightly shorter when light jazz was played, but the effect of music format differed for men and women. Among the males, the wait seemed shortest when classical music was played. Among the females, the wait



seemed longest when classical music was played. This may be related to differences in attention levels and musical preference.

In general, classical music evoked the most positive reactions among males; light jazz evoked the most positive reactions (and shortest waiting time estimate) among females. Rock was the least preferred across both gender groups and produced the longest waiting time estimates. "The rock music's driving beat kind aggravates people calling customer assistance with a problem," said Kellaris. "The more positive the reaction to the music, the shorter the waiting time seemed to be. So maybe time does tend to fly when you're having fun, even if you are on musical hold," Kellaris joked.

But unfortunately for companies operating on-hold lines, men and women have different ideas about what music is "fun". "The possible solution," Kellaris joked, "might be for the recorded message to say: If you are a male, please press one; if you are a female, please press two. If you are in a bad mood, please hang up and try later."

### Part 1: Questions 1-5

Choose the type of music from the list A-D below which corresponds to the findings of the study.

| Types of music |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| A              | light jazz  |
| B              | alternative |
| C              | classical   |
| D              | rock        |

1. music preferred by men
2. longest waiting time estimate (both sexes)
3. music to avoid on telephone
4. music to use if clients are mostly women
5. best choice of "on-hold" music overall

### Part 2: Questions 6-10

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer? Write

|                |                                                               |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| TRUE (T)       | if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer.        |
| FALSE (F)      | if the statement contradicts the writer.                      |
| NOT GIVEN (NG) | if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this. |

6. Business want to minimise the time spent "on-hold".
7. The research sample consisted of real clients of a company.
8. The sample consisted of equal numbers of men and women.
9. Advertising is considered a poor alternative to "on-hold" music.
10. The consumer service company surveyed was playing classical music.

### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Read the extract below and circle the answer A, B, C or D that best fits each space.

The point at which physical decline with age adversely to affect a driver's capability has not yet been thoroughly studied. A survey of more than 3,000 road accidents in Michigan involving drivers aged over 55 showed that in eight out of ten cases it was a driver over the age of 71 who had caused a collision by failing to yield, turning carelessly or changing lanes. Older drivers are obviously more (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to injury in vehicle crashes, as well as being a potential higher (2) \_\_\_\_\_ through their own driving (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Reaction time in an emergency involves many different physical factors such as the production of the nerve impulse, perception of the signal, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of response and transmission to the muscles. Some of these (5) \_\_\_\_\_ more than others with age, but the overall effect increases the time it takes to respond for more (6) \_\_\_\_\_ drivers. Part of the ageing process, however, does include the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of experience, often in the subconscious, which triggers (8) \_\_\_\_\_ danger warnings than in young drivers who have not experienced similar situations. This (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of judgement heightens the perception of risk and often leads older drivers to avoid a situation which might then (10) \_\_\_\_\_ them to the test.

- |                  |                |               |               |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. likely     | B. susceptible | C. possible   | D. common     |
| 2. A. degree     | B. chance      | C. factor     | D. risk       |
| 3. A. practice   | B. activity    | C. experience | D. behaviour  |
| 4. A. choice     | B. suggestion  | C. section    | D. preference |
| 5. A. improve    | B. deteriorate | C. reduce     | D. increase   |
| 6. A. mature     | B. ancient     | C. older      | D. elderly    |
| 7. A. collection | B. addition    | C. storage    | D. summary    |
| 8. A. sooner     | B. earlier     | C. former     | D. later      |
| 9. A. lack       | B. maturity    | C. absence    | D. strength   |
| 10. A. fix       | B. force       | C. enable     | D. put        |

### B. WRITTEN TEST

#### I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 points)

Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. In her report she mentioned (1) (treat) \_\_\_\_\_ at a hospital abroad last year.
2. "Thanks a lot, but you (2) (not/ buy) \_\_\_\_\_ me an expensive present.
3. A: "Andrew told me he (3) (not/ invite) \_\_\_\_\_ to this party and now he has gone away for the weekend already.  
B: "Oh, dear! I'm sure that his invitation (4) (get) \_\_\_\_\_ lost in the post.
4. Look! The rain (5) (spoil) \_\_\_\_\_ our furniture. You (6) (close) \_\_\_\_\_ all the window last night.
5. The train (7) (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ in Dublin at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.
6. The recommendation that we (8) (evaluate) \_\_\_\_\_ has just been approved.
7. Tom (9) (always / talk) \_\_\_\_\_ in class and many a time he (10) (expel) \_\_\_\_\_ from class.



## II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

Fill in each blank with an appropriate particle or preposition.

- Nobody was taken (1) \_\_\_\_\_ by his story although it seemed convincing at first.
- You can't talk me (2) \_\_\_\_\_ giving you more money. I've given you enough already.
- The only way one can tell the twins (3) \_\_\_\_\_ is by their haircuts.
- We were turned (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at the door of the club for being improperly dressed.
- How would you set (5) \_\_\_\_\_ teaching a dog to perform tricks?
- I meant to do the ironing but I didn't get (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- Mr Jones has put (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the proposal that all the staff should make a contribution to the earthquake relief fund.
- How could you stand (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and watched him beat the children like that?
- She showed her strong determination to see the job (10) \_\_\_\_\_. She wanted to finished it as well as she could.

## III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

Joe and his fellow mountaineers knew that if they encountered any (1) (SEE) \_\_\_\_\_ hazards it was unlikely that anyone could assist them. The mountain was on an (2) (INHABIT) \_\_\_\_\_ island and they were the only people there. Help was a long boat journey away. The mountain had an (3) (FAME) \_\_\_\_\_ reputation and many previous expeditions had been unsuccessful. They had already tried two routes to the summit and found them (4) (PASS) \_\_\_\_\_. Now they were trying the third. Joe had a note, in almost (5) (LEGIBLE) \_\_\_\_\_ handwriting, from the leader of a previous expedition advising him to try it. The information in the note had proved (6) (VALUE) \_\_\_\_\_ and they had made good progress at first. For the last two days, however, bad weather had confined them to their tent. It would be (7) (RESPONSE) \_\_\_\_\_ to climb in such conditions. The climbers had found their equipment reliable but were (8) (SATISFY) \_\_\_\_\_ with their tent, which leaked badly. They had not (9) (TREAT) \_\_\_\_\_ it in any way but it was not fit for purpose. Joe suspected the tent material was inflammable because their cooker almost set it on fire. Eventually, the weather improved and the climbers set off once more, (10) (DAUNT) \_\_\_\_\_ by the challenges ahead of them.

## IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

There are 10 errors (grammar or word usage) in the following passage. Identify, then underline and correct them. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick ( ). (0) has been done as an example.

Trees should only be prune when there is a good and clear reason for doing so and, fortunately, a number of such reasons is small. Pruning involves the cutting away of overgrown and **wanted** branches, and the inexperienced gardener can be encouraged by the thought that more damage results **in** doing it unnecessarily than from leaving the tree to grow in its own way.

First, pruning may be done to make sure that trees have a **desire** shape or size. The object may be to get a tree of the right height, and at the same time to help the growth of small side branches which will thicken its appearance or give it a special shape. Secondly, pruning may be done to **help** the tree healthier. You may cut out diseased or dead wood, or branches rubbing **with** each other and thus causing wounds. The health of a tree may be encouraged by removing branches that are blocking up the centre and so preventing the free movement of air.

One result of pruning is that an open wound is left on the tree and this provides an easy entry for disease, but it is a wound that will heal. Often there is a race between the healing and the disease as to **when** the tree will live or die, so that there is a period when a tree is at risk. It should be the aim of every gardener to reduce that risk of death as much as possible. It is essential to make the area which has been pruned smooth and clean for healing will be **slow** down by roughness. You should allow the **cutting** surface to dry for a few hours and then paint it with one of the substances available from garden shops produced especially for this purpose.

0. prune → pruned
- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....
- 7.....
- 8.....
- 9.....
- 10.....
- 11.....
- 12.....
- 13.....
- 14.....
- 15.....
- 16.....
- 17.....
- 18.....
- 19.....
- 20.....
- 21.....
- 22.....
- 23.....

## V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Fill each blank with one suitable word. (10 points)

Because we feel tired at bedtime it is natural to assume that we sleep because we are tired. The point seems so obvious that (1) \_\_\_\_\_ anyone had ever sought to question it. Nevertheless we must ask "tired from what?" People certainly feel tired at the end of a hard day's manual work, but it is also true that office workers feel equally tired when bedtime comes. Even invalids, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to beds or wheelchairs, become tired as the evening wears (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Moreover, the manual worker may still feel tired even (4) \_\_\_\_\_ an evening spent relaxing in front of the television or with a book, activities which (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to have a refreshing effect. There is (6) \_\_\_\_\_ proven connection between physical exertion and the need for sleep. People want to sleep, however little exercise they have had. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is the desire for sleep related to mental (8) \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, sleep comes more slowly to people who have had an (9) \_\_\_\_\_ stimulating day, just because their minds are still (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of thoughts when they retire.



## VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

Part 1. Finish the second sentence in each pair in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it. (10 points)

1. I'm sure she didn't do it on purpose.

She can't.....

2. Driving fast is dangerous, whether you are an experienced driver or not.

However.....

3. Helen was upset because she saw Peter with another girl.

It was.....

4. We had no idea how serious the situation was.

Little.....

5. A rise in temperature in the next century seems likely.

In all.....

Part 2. Write the second sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the word given in bracket and other words as necessary. Do not change the form of the given word. (10 points)

1. I can visit my friend in Japan at any time.

(open)

2. Mary owed her success to her parents.

(thank)

3. I promise that I will return the money to you.

(honour)

4. It's very difficult for him to bring up a family when he is unemployed.

(picnic)

5. The system used the most advanced techniques at the time.

(art)

## TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN TRÃI – NINH THUẬN

### PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60 POINTS)

#### I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other words.

- |                         |                    |                      |                     |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. than <u>k</u>     | B. ba <u>n</u> d   | C. comp <u>l</u> ain | D. <u>i</u> nsert   |
| 2. A. sacre <u>d</u>    | B. stare <u>d</u>  | C. care <u>d</u>     | D. plann <u>e</u> d |
| 3. A. assi <u>t</u>     | B. mi <u>s</u> t   | C. is <u>l</u> and   | D. mu <u>s</u> t    |
| 4. A. switc <u>h</u>    | B. stomac <u>h</u> | C. matc <u>h</u>     | D. catc <u>h</u>    |
| 5. A. southe <u>r</u> n | B. tru <u>th</u>   | C. sou <u>th</u>     | D. bo <u>th</u>     |

B. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other words in each group.

- |               |          |           |             |
|---------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 6. A. biology | B. basic | C. barter | D. benzene  |
| 7. A. Canada  | B. rasil | C. Japan  | D. Bulgaria |

- |                  |                   |                |                 |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 8. A. afternoon  | B. capitalism     | C. permanently | D. dynamo       |
| 9. A. antibiotic | B. unsatisfactory | C. democratic  | D. experimental |
| 10. A. personnel | B. psychological  | C. economic    | D. economy      |

#### II. VOCABULARY and STRUCTURES (20 points)

- The completion of the new Town Hall has been held \_\_\_\_\_ owing to a strike.  
A. in B. at C. up D. for
- To be a good short writer one needs, among other things, a very \_\_\_\_\_ imagination.  
A. vivid B. living C. bright D. sparkling
- The decision was \_\_\_\_\_ to a later meeting.  
A. cancelled B. arranged C. deferred D. delayed
- During the evening football match the stadium was illuminated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spotlights B. flashlights C. highlights D. floodlights
- The new teacher was \_\_\_\_\_ to the needs of all the children in her care.  
A. attentive B. abservant C. earnest D. careful
- The students are going to \_\_\_\_\_ an experiment to determine the melting point of cotton.  
A. buy into B. carry out C. rage on D. com to mind
- Many scientists believe that the \_\_\_\_\_ of global warming is caused by pollution.  
A. protocol B. phenomenon C. scope D. trough
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ to many people that pollution is damaging the environment.  
A. leaky B. mental C. internal D. evident
- Are there any \_\_\_\_\_ about the project?  
A. news B. pieces of news C. piece of news D. good news
- Nothing can grow in this poor \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. surface B. grass C. ground D. soil
- "It gets quite cold here in the winter." "Oh, dear. I was hoping \_\_\_\_\_ buy a coat."  
A. not to have to B. I don't have to C. I wouldn't D. not having to
- When he heard the terrible noise he asked me what was \_\_\_\_\_ on.  
A. going B. being C. happening D. getting
- "How was your teaching job last winter?" "I regret \_\_\_\_\_ harder to help my students."  
A. not tried B. not having tried C. not to try D. not have tried
- Not until \_\_\_\_\_ himself serious ill.  
A. he had completed the task did he find B. had he completed the task did he find  
C. he completed the task did he find D. did he completed the task he had found
- I was just \_\_\_\_\_ to go out when you telephoned.  
A. around B. about C. thinking D. planned
- It's difficult to pay one's bills when prices keep \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rising B. growing C. gaining D. raising



17. She remembered the correct address only \_\_\_\_\_ she had posted the letter.  
A. since B. afterwards C. following D. after
18. \_\_\_\_\_ big books on \_\_\_\_\_ table are for my history class.  
A. The/the B. The/ a C. A/the D. -/the
19. Mary Smith decided to give up her job for the \_\_\_\_\_ of her children.  
A. care B. reason C. concern D. sake
20. Because of the road works, traffic is restricted to one \_\_\_\_\_ in each direction.  
A. lane B. alley C. row D. path

### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 POINTS)

**Passage 1:** Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)

Jazz is an improvisational form of music that originated in the southern United States after the Civil War. Although its origins and history are somewhat vague, we know that it began as the musical expression of black people who had formerly been slaves, combining hymns, spirituals, and traditional work songs into something quite new. The style was a *blend* of the rhythms brought to America by the Africans who were imported as slave labor and the popular music of the era that featured the ragtime piano. The term jazz itself is of obscure and possible nonmusical origin, but it was first used to describe this particular kind of musical expression in about 1915.

A jazz band commonly includes four to twelve musicians with a relatively large proportion of the group in the rhythm section. Customarily, there are a drummer, a bass player, and a pianist. Often there is also a banjo player or guitarist. In traditional jazz, the clarinet, trumpet, and trombone carry the melody. In more modern jazz, the saxophone, violin, and flute may also be included in the melody section. Some jazz bands employ a blues singer. Most jazz is *premised* on the principle that an almost infinite number of variations can accommodate themselves to a progression of chords that can be repeated indefinitely to feature an improvisation by solo instruments or vocalists. For example, while the trumpet plays the melody, the clarinet might embellish and invent compatible melodies around the original theme. Such improvisation is a test of the jazz musician's skill and is referred to as tone color.

Jazz first became popular outside the United States in the 1920s when jazz bands began to record, distribute, and even export their recordings to Europe. Since jazz is improvisational, it does not exist in the form of printed scores and recorded performances were and still are the best way of preserving the music. A very basic library of recorded jazz would include work by such classic artists as Jelly Roll Morton, Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, and Billie Holiday. Theirs is probably America's most unique and most important contribution to the musical world, although a few contemporary artists are trying to keep the tradition alive.

1. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?  
A. A definition of jazz  
B. Jazz musicians  
C. Improvisation in jazz  
D. Jazz bands

2. The new music of jazz was first heard \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in Europe B. in Africa  
C. in South America D. in North America
3. The word "*blend*" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mixture B. rejection C. imitation D. variety
4. The word "*jazz*" is considered to have come into regular use in around \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century B. the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century  
C. the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century D. the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century
5. The word "*premised*" is closest in meaning to which of the followings?  
A. fixed B. based C. created D. performed
6. The jazz music originally came from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. folk and holy songs B. folk, holy and labor songs  
C. a variety of African sources D. nonmusical activities
7. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is free for jazz musicians to play as they wish around a theme  
B. jazz musicians play prewritten music  
C. it is necessary to test the improvisation skills before performance  
D. jazz musicians have to improvise their music in group
8. Which of the following year was jazz popular outside the United States?  
A. 1900 B. 1915 C. 1925 D. 1940
9. The best way to preserve jazz is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. written scores B. improvising it  
C. recordings D. written scores and recorded performance
10. All of the following are characteristics of jazz EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a large number of percussion instruments  
B. a printed score for the music  
C. a melody played by the trumpet  
D. a ragtime piano

**Passage 2:** Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)

The atmosphere that originally surrounded Earth was probably much different from the air we breathe today. Earth's first atmosphere (some 4.6 billion years ago) was most likely hydrogen and helium – the two most abundant gasses found in the universe – as well as hydrogen compounds such as methane and ammonia. Most scientists feel that this early atmosphere escaped into space from the Earth's hot surface.

A second, more dense atmosphere, however, gradually *enveloped* the Earth as gasses from molten rocks within its hot interior escaped through volcanoes and steam vents. We assume that volcanoes spewed out the same gasses then as *they* do today: mostly water vapor (about 80 percent), carbon dioxide (about ten percent), and up to a few percent nitrogen. These same gasses probably created Earth's second atmosphere.

As millions of years passed, the constant outpouring of gasses from the hot interior – known as *outgassing* – provided a rich supply of water vapor, which formed into



clouds. Rain fell upon Earth for many thousands of years, forming the rivers, lakes, and oceans of the world. During this time, large amounts of carbon dioxide were dissolved in the oceans. Through chemical and biological processes, much of the carbon dioxide became locked up in carbon sedimentary rocks, such as limestone. With much of the water vapor already condensed into water and the concentration of carbon dioxide dwindling, the atmosphere **gradually** became rich in nitrogen.

It appears that oxygen, the second most abundant gas in today's atmosphere, probably began an extremely slow increase in concentration as energetic rays from the Sun split water vapor into hydrogen and oxygen during a process called *photodissociation*. The hydrogen, being lighter, probably rose and escaped into space, while the oxygen remained in the atmosphere.

This slow increase in oxygen may have provided enough of this gas for primitive plants to evolve, perhaps two to three billion years ago. **Or** the plants may have evolved in an almost oxygen-free (anaerobic) environment. **At any rate**, plant growth greatly enriched our atmosphere with oxygen. The reason for this enrichment is that plants, in the presence of sunlight, process carbon dioxide and water to produce oxygen.

- What is the main idea of the passage?
  - The original atmosphere on Earth was unstable.
  - The atmosphere on Earth has changed over time.
  - Hot underground gasses created clouds, which formed the Earth's atmosphere.
  - Plant growth depended on oxygen in the Earth's atmosphere.
- The word "**enveloped**" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - surrounded
  - changed
  - escaped
  - characterized
- The word "**they**" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - gasses
  - volcanoes
  - steam vents
  - rocks
- According to the passage, **outgassing** eventually led to all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - increases in the carbon dioxide content of sedimentary rocks
  - the formation of bodies of water
  - decreases in the level of nitrogen
  - the formation of clouds
- The word "**gradually**" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - accidentally
  - quickly
  - in the end
  - by degrees
- The passage suggests that oxygen remained in the atmosphere because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - it was caused by outgassing
  - it was heavier than hydrogen
  - hydrogen became trapped in limestone
  - rays from the sun created equal amounts of hydrogen and oxygen
- The author uses the word "**Or**" to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - criticize the previous suggestion
  - provide unrelated information
  - propose a similar idea
  - suggest an alternative

- The phrase "**At any rate**" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - regardless
  - in addition
  - although unlikely
  - fortunately
- The Earth's atmosphere is described in terms of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - role of volcanoes in its formation
  - order in which changes occurred
  - time it took for the Earth's surface to cool and nitrogen to appear
  - chemical and physical features of gasses
- Which of the following does the passage mention as necessary for both the production of oxygen by photodissociation and the production of oxygen by plants?
  - Water
  - Hydrogen
  - Carbon dioxide
  - Nitrogen

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks. (10 points)

Very few of us would (1) \_\_\_\_\_ putting much trust in horoscopes and the fact that the movements of astronomical bodies (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to earthly occurrences affecting peoples' everyday lives.

We all know about the zodiac signs which reflect the position of the sun, the moon and the planets at the moment of a man's birth and about the peculiar characteristics (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to them by astrologers. We say we will take these phenomena with a pinch of salt while we keep running our eyes over them in every tabloid we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ our hands on. Most frequently, we expect horoscopes to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the future, to restore our optimistic mood with a piece of comforting information or to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ our ego by confirming the superlative features that we tend to attribute to our zodiacs.

However, there's no scientific evidence to corroborate the assumption that human existence is so closely intertwined with the parameters of the celestial bodies. Our curiosity in horoscopes may, then, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ our sheer fascination with the unexplained or the unpredictable as well as in the enticing insight into the future that the horoscopes offer, thus establishing the sense of our (8) \_\_\_\_\_ an extreme power over our own lives. An additional explanation is that humans tend to have a soft (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for any form of flattery, which is the fact to which astrologers and the horoscope writers seem to (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the greatest deal of weight.

- |                  |               |                 |               |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. ensure     | B. grant      | C. state        | D. admit      |
| 2. A. rely       | B. correspond | C. match        | D. compare    |
| 3. A. identified | B. associated | C. incorporated | D. ascribed   |
| 4. A. settle     | B. draw       | C. grab         | D. lay        |
| 5. A. notify     | B. predict    | C. acquaint     | D. convey     |
| 6. A. boost      | B. escalate   | C. revitalize   | D. improve    |
| 7. A. stem       | B. crop       | C. rear         | D. dawn       |
| 8. A. disposing  | B. wielding   | C. effecting    | D. committing |
| 9. A. pit        | B. dot        | C. spot         | D. nick       |
| 10. A. instill   | B. consign    | C. fasten       | D. attach     |



## PART B: WRITTEN TEST (70 POINTS)

### I. VERB TENSES AND VERB FORMS (10 points)

1. Carlos appears \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) some weight.
2. If these machines \_\_\_\_\_ (not, invent), we couldn't live as we do now.
3. I appreciated \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) to your home.
4. This old house is said \_\_\_\_\_ (build) two hundred years ago.
5. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ (not tell) anyone what I told you.
6. Hardly he \_\_\_\_\_ (take) up the book when the phone rang.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) to meet you ever since I read your first novel.
8. Sally! I \_\_\_\_\_ (not expect) to see you here! What \_\_\_\_\_ (you do) in New York?
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (always / have) trouble with my carburettor these days.

### II. FILL EACH BLANK WITH A SUITABLE PREPOSITION OR PARTICLE: (10 points)

1. I was unable to find \_\_\_\_\_ the name of the man who called.
2. Before I accepted the new job offer, I talked it \_\_\_\_\_ with my wife.
3. I must buy a new suit. This one is worn \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We are counting \_\_\_\_\_ you to help us with today's assignment.
5. Olga's heart was filled \_\_\_\_\_ happiness on her wedding day.
6. Our school breaks \_\_\_\_\_ for the summer holidays on 10th July.
7. I won't put \_\_\_\_\_ with these excuses any longer! I demand to see the manager.
8. My parents were so disappointed when I dropped \_\_\_\_\_ of college.
9. Are you fed \_\_\_\_\_ with this job?
10. How are you getting \_\_\_\_\_ your study at school?

### III. WORD FORMS

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words. (10 points)

1. All the newspapers praised the \_\_\_\_\_ of the firemen. (BRAVE)
2. Saucepans are sold in the \_\_\_\_\_ goods department. (HOUSE)
3. The group called "Friends of the Earth" is concerned about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the natural environment. (CONSERVE)
4. The thief replaced the diamond with a \_\_\_\_\_ stone. (WORTH)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ about the company's future meant that few people wanted to invest money in it. (CERTAIN)
6. Simon admitted that his cruel joke was \_\_\_\_\_. (INTEND)
7. People with very \_\_\_\_\_ skin shouldn't go sunbathing for long periods. (SENSE)
8. Thousands of people have been made \_\_\_\_\_ by the war. (HOME)
9. There has been a \_\_\_\_\_ of 10% in the amount of money available for buying new books. (REDUCE)
10. Those berries are \_\_\_\_\_. Don't eat them. (POISON)

### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

Identify 10 errors in the following passage:

A newspaper make its money from the price people pay for it and also from the advertisings it carries. A popular newspaper with a circulation of over five million daily makes a lot of money. Less seriously newspapers are probably read just for entertainment. They have big headings above the new stories, funny cartoons to look at and sensational photos of violent. The gossip columns are full of stories of private live of famous people. No one takes the political views of such papers seriously. On an other hand, in a free country where there is no censorship, serious papers are read principle for their news, sent to themselves by their correspondents round the world and by the big news agencies. People also read these papers for their revisions of new books, films and play and for their aditorials what represent the opinion of the newspaper itself at the important events and issues of the moment.

### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word. (10 points)

At sixteen Henry Vincent was separated from his family as a result of the war. He wandered aimlessly from one country to another \_\_\_\_\_ (1) finally setting down in Australia, \_\_\_\_\_ (2) he trained as an electronics engineer. He established his own business but it called for so much work that marriage was out of the \_\_\_\_\_ (3).

His retirement suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (4) him realise how lonely he was and he decided to take up a hobby. With his interest in electronics, amateur radio seemed a natural choice. He installed his own equipment and obtained a licence and his call sign, which is the set of letters and numbers used to \_\_\_\_\_ (5) oneself when making radio contact with other radio amateurs all over the world.

Soon Henry had a great many contacts in far-off places. One in particular was a man in California with \_\_\_\_\_ (6) he had much in common. One night the man in California \_\_\_\_\_ (7) to mention the village in Europe he had come from. Suddenly, Henry realised that this man was infact his younger brother, Peter. At first, the two brothers were at a \_\_\_\_\_ (8) for words but then little by little they filled \_\_\_\_\_ (9) the details of their past lives and not long afterwards Henry Vincent flew to California to \_\_\_\_\_ (10) reunited with his brother.

### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Finish the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence: (20 points)

1. They're going to paint the house for us at the weekend.  
We're going \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I couldn't concentrate because it was so noisy.  
There was too \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I work in a factory which has more than a thousand employees.  
There \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Mackenzie wrote four best-sellers before he was twenty.  
By the age of \_\_\_\_\_.



5. She left university two years ago.

It is \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Jenny does not play tennis as well as she used to.

Jenny used to \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Tim insisted on being told the complete story.

Nothing but \_\_\_\_\_.

8. It was to be another twenty-five years before Michael returned to his hometown.

Not until \_\_\_\_\_.

9. It was wrong of you not to call the doctor at once.

You should \_\_\_\_\_.

10. I can meet you if you arrive before eleven.

So \_\_\_\_\_.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ KHIẾT – QUẢNG NGÃI

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE (60PTS)

#### I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- |                          |                      |                     |                         |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ma</u> chine    | B. <u>ch</u> ampagne | C. <u>ch</u> ute    | D. <u>ch</u> ore        |
| 2. A. <u>co</u> mpete    | B. <u>im</u> petus   | C. <u>se</u> nior   | D. <u>ve</u> hicle      |
| 3. A. <u>ag</u> ent      | B. <u>in</u> flation | C. <u>sa</u> botage | D. <u>co</u> nstipation |
| 4. A. <u>so</u> uthern   | B. <u>pl</u> ough    | C. <u>ro</u> und    | D. <u>ou</u> ch         |
| 5. A. <u>ex</u> aggerate | B. <u>ex</u> ist     | C. <u>an</u> xiety  | D. <u>co</u> mplexion   |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is differently from that of the other three.

- |                    |                |                 |              |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 6. A. maintain     | B. realize     | C. newspaper    | D. bargain   |
| 7. A. existential  | B. colonialist | C. metropolitan | D. Argentina |
| 8. A. metaphor     | B. mechanism   | C. museum       | D. integral  |
| 9. A. peculiar     | B. orthodox    | C. organism     | D. dominant  |
| 10. A. deteriorate | B. convince    | C. conspiracy   | D. submarine |

#### II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20pts)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to complete each of the following sentences.

11. It is possible to organize housework so as to ..... inefficiency, but not monotony.

- |            |              |             |             |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. deplete | B. make less | C. minimize | D. diminish |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|

12. A survey presents a useful ..... of statistical data.

- |              |             |             |               |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| A. breakdown | B. break up | C. break-in | D. break-away |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|

13. Bonuses for extra ..... are illegal.

- |           |               |                |             |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| A. output | B. throughput | C. performance | D. creation |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|-------------|

14. The rules stated that anyone who had held office for three years was not ..... for re-election.

- |              |                |             |            |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| A. inclusive | B. permissible | C. eligible | D. legible |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|------------|

15. She wondered whether she'd be able to ..... with three children and a frisky dog on a three- hundred- mile drive.

- |             |         |               |               |
|-------------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| A. be equal | B. cope | C. measure up | D. look after |
|-------------|---------|---------------|---------------|

16. As she had been entirely responsible for the accident in which she had been severely disabled, she had no legal .....

- |           |            |           |            |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| A. equity | B. redress | C. reform | D. justice |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|

17. I won't have a whisky, thank you. It's not that I don't think ..... that I don't drink and drive.

- |              |               |           |       |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|-------|
| A. otherwise | B. but rather | C. except | D. so |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|-------|

18. The child ..... her grandmother in the hope of getting more sweets.

- |                    |               |                      |                 |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| A. cuddled down to | B. slipped up | C. sidled through to | D. sidled up to |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|

19. Paul earns very little as a classical cellist, ..... his brother's pop musicals have made millions.

- |                |                   |                  |            |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| A. in spite of | B. in contrast to | C. compared with | D. whereas |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|

20. Bad living conditions ..... social and welfare problems.

- |                 |              |                 |                         |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| A. give rise to | B. give into | C. rise through | D. take the rise out of |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|

21. Two hundred people were made ..... when the factory closed.

- |             |                |             |              |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. abundant | B. dispensable | C. obsolete | D. redundant |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|

22. The project is still in its ..... so it is too soon to predict how successful it will be.

- |            |            |            |          |
|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| A. origins | B. infancy | C. nappies | D. prime |
|------------|------------|------------|----------|

23. The returns in the short ..... are likely to be small, but over a number of years the investment will be well- paid.

- |         |          |         |           |
|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
| A. term | B. spell | C. time | D. future |
|---------|----------|---------|-----------|

24. The murderer has been put ..... for 30 years.

- |         |        |         |       |
|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| A. away | B. out | C. down | D. up |
|---------|--------|---------|-------|

25. Jogging-running in the streets to keep fit – is all the ..... in the United States, and will probably become popular in Europe too.

- |          |          |         |        |
|----------|----------|---------|--------|
| A. craze | B. trend | C. rage | D. fad |
|----------|----------|---------|--------|

26. Politicians interviewed on TV seldom see eye ..... eye with their interviewers.

- |        |       |       |       |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. for | B. to | C. at | D. by |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|

27. Some intriguing new facts ..... to light during the course of the investigation.

- |         |            |           |         |
|---------|------------|-----------|---------|
| A. came | B. brought | C. turned | D. made |
|---------|------------|-----------|---------|

28. The quality papers are a different ..... of fish from the gutter press.

- |        |           |        |           |
|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| A. ban | B. basket | C. box | D. kettle |
|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|

29. Not only ..... visit Japan but they plan to stop off in the USA as well.

- |                 |              |              |                    |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| A. they plan to | B. they must | C. will they | D. are they paying |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|



30. Films sometimes overdo their portrayal of reality -..... example is the 'horror' movie.

- A. like                      B. such as                      C. take                      D. one such

### III. READING (30pts)

#### READING 1 (10pts)

Circle a letter A, B, C or D that best fills each numbered gap:

About 50 or so kinds of modern plastic are made from oil, gas, or coal-non-renewable natural resources. We (31)\_\_\_\_\_ well over three million tones of the stuff in Japan each year and, sooner or later, most of it is thrown away. A high (32)\_\_\_\_\_ of our annual consumption is in the (33)\_\_\_\_\_ of packaging and this (34)\_\_\_\_\_ about seven percent by weight, of our domestic (35)\_\_\_\_\_. Almost all of it can be recycled, but very little of it is, though the plastic recycling (36)\_\_\_\_\_ is growing fast.

The plastics themselves are extremely energy-rich – they have a higher calorific (37)\_\_\_\_\_ than coal and one (38)\_\_\_\_\_ of "recovery" strongly (39)\_\_\_\_\_ by plastic manufacturers is the (40)\_\_\_\_\_ of waste plastic into a fuel.

- |     |                |                |               |                 |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 31. | A. import      | B. remove      | C. consume    | D. consign      |
| 32. | A. rate        | B. proportion  | C. portion    | D. amount       |
| 33. | A. kind        | B. way         | C. type       | D. form         |
| 34. | A. constitutes | B. carries     | C. takes      | D. makes        |
| 35. | A. goods       | B. refuse      | C. rubble     | D. requirements |
| 36. | A. plant       | B. manufacture | C. industry   | D. factory      |
| 37. | A. value       | B. degree      | C. effect     | D. demand       |
| 38. | A. mechanism   | B. measure     | C. medium     | D. method       |
| 39. | A. argued      | B. favored     | C. desired    | D. presented    |
| 40. | A. melting     | B. change      | C. conversion | D. replacement  |

#### READING 2 (10 pts)

Read the passage and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

When the first white men came to America, they found vast amounts of natural resources of tremendous value. Forests covered a large part of the nation; later gas, oil and minerals were found in unbelievable amounts. There was a great abundance of very **fertile** soil. Forests, prairies, streams, and rivers abounded with wildlife. So vast were those resources that it seemed that they could never be used up. So forests were destroyed to make way for farmland. Grassland and prairies were plowed and harrowed. Minerals and oil were used in great quantities to supply a young industrial nation. Almost every river became the scene of factories, mills and power companies. Mammals and birds were **slaughtered** for food and sports. Within a short time, the results were obvious. Floods caused millions of dollars' worth of damage yearly. The very fertile soil washed away or blew up in great clouds. The seemingly **inexhaustible** oil and minerals showed signs of depletion. Rivers were filled with silt from eroding farms and wastes from factories. Many of the rivers were made unfit for

fish. Several species of birds disappeared, and some mammals seemed on the **verge** of going. Future timber shortages were predicted. In short, Americans soon came to realize that some sort of conservation program must be set up, if future, as well as present, Americans were to share in the resources that are the **heritage** of every American.

41. The title below that best expresses the main idea of this selection is
- what the first white men found in America.
  - the cause of timber shortages.
  - the loss of topsoil.
  - the story of America's natural resources.
42. It seemed to the early American settlers that \_\_\_\_\_.
- game was scarce.
  - forests should not be cut.
  - the natural resources were inexhaustible.
  - there was a shortage of minerals.
43. The use of America's natural resources by the early settlers was \_\_\_\_\_.
- careless
  - scientific
  - unbelievable
  - predicted
44. Much of the fertile soil of America has \_\_\_\_\_.
- sunk deep into the earth
  - been eroded by wind and water
  - been covered by lakes
  - become the scene of factories
45. One reason many of our rivers are no longer suitable living places for fish is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- too many fish have been caught
  - floods have caused much damage
  - a conservation program has been set up
  - factories have dumped wastes into the rivers
46. Another word for "**fertile**" is \_\_\_\_\_.
- wet
  - productive
  - useful
  - irrigated
47. Another word for "**slaughtered**" is \_\_\_\_\_.
- killed
  - caught
  - reared
  - wounded
48. Another word for "**verge**" is \_\_\_\_\_.
- peak
  - brink
  - occasion
  - possibility
49. The word "**inexhaustible**" is closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- boundless
  - uncountable
  - very tired
  - that cannot be used up
50. The word "**heritage**" is closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- ownership
  - possession
  - things have been passed on from earlier generations
  - property



**READING 3:** (10 pts) You are going to read a true story from the travel section of a newspaper. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning.

### HOLIDAY NIGHTMARE

For me, holidaying alone in sun-drenched Majorca, it was a kind of nightmare. Temperatures were zooming in Palma that July when I stepped out onto my balcony at the Pallas Atanea hotel. I closed the balcony door behind me and after 10 minutes was so hot that it was time to retreat to my air-conditioned room.

1

I

Nobody was about, all the other balconies on that side of the hotel were empty. No sounds came from any of the rooms. My room was at the building, far away from the main entrance. And it was siesta time.

2

I thought of dropping something over the balcony to the street below. An ashtray perhaps, or, if things got really desperate, a chair. But what if I hit a passer-by? Would my holiday insurance cover it?

3

I kept shouting for help, waving my arms and leaning as far over the balcony as seemed safe. I told myself chambermaid would find me next morning.

4

Hours seemed to pass and the balcony was like an oven. But eventually my cries reached a girl on the footpath far below. She stopped and stared at this strange woman with arms waving.

5

So I used my fingers to count it out. It worked. The second girl nodded and disappeared round the block to the front of the hotel. A few minutes later a porter came to free me.

6

My hopes rose briefly again when a few minutes later she walked slowly back the same way. I shouted louder, but once more she passed by.

The hotel manager was smoothly sympathetic and apologetic but he could not see how it had occurred. All balcony doors had been adjusted to prevent just such a thing happening, he claimed. He later sent a basket of fruit to my room.

7

As for me, I swore I would never again close door of a hotel balcony behind me. Particularly when it's 35° centigrade and rising.

8

A. The tour operator's rep promised to warn other visitors of the danger but I felt this would not be her top priority. Foreign tourists in Spain, I gained the impression, are capable of much sillier things than getting stuck outside their rooms.

- B. Or had I left the 'Do not disturb' notice outside my door? What happens in a big hotel if a guest goes missing? How long does a 'Do not disturb' sign hang there... a day, a week perhaps? Would the room's next occupant arrive find my fried remains?
- C. Meanwhile the balcony was becoming hotter and hotter, and I felt trapped and helpless. I was desperate I began to call for help, but there was no one to hear me.
- D. Then, what seemed like an age later, she returned with another girl and I was able to signal that I was locked out of my room, but as I do not speak Spanish I could not tell them my room number.
- E. I couldn't ring the tour operator to find out, even though they had promised to be on the other end of the telephone. I couldn't ring anyone – the phone was on the other side of the double glazing.
- F. Fortunately, she understood English and shouted back that she was going to get help. Then she went quickly round the corner in the direction of the hotel reception.
- G. He thought it was rather funny and assured me that it had happened before. I never did get to thank the two girls who noticed my plight.
- H. She must have thought I was slightly mad, or a victim of sunstroke. She shrugged her shoulders and walked on. I was almost in tears.
- I. But I couldn't. The door had locked by itself. A latch on the room side of the door had dropped down. It was a few minutes before I realized I was trapped.

### B. WRITTEN TEST: (70 PTS)

#### I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10 pts)

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct form.

- Smoke (pour) (1)..... from the windows! People (stop)(2)..... to watch. A policeman (try) (3)..... to move them on.
- It (be)(4)..... very cold this year to. I wonder when it is going to get warmer.
- Where you (meet) (5)..... them? I (meet) (6)..... them at midnight in the middle of the wood.
- We have just got to the top in time. The sun (rise) (7)..... in a minute.
- By midnight he (be) (8)..... unconscious for forty-eight hours.
- I went with him to show him the way. You (not do) (9)..... that. He knows the way.
- He usually wears sandals but when I last saw him he (wear) (10)..... boots.

#### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate preposition.

- Did you plan to share an apartment with an American student, or did you come ..... by accident?
- At the library yesterday, I ran ..... an old friend.
- The professor offered to make me her lab assistant, and I jumped ..... the opportunities.
- During the prison riots, four prisoners succeeded in getting .....
- I can't spend everything I earn. I must put money ..... my trip home.
- Before you say no, please calm ..... and listen.



7. The English proverb: "A friend in need is a friend indeed." means you're really a person's friend if you stand ..... someone when he or she is in trouble.
8. I don't mind lending you \$10 until Saturday if you'll give it .....
9. Please be ready to hand your term paper ..... by the end next week
10. To be a serious student, he had to give ..... nightclubbing.

### III. WORD FORM (10pts)

Give the correct form of the words given in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. I really..... your training hard last month. (appreciation)
2. We are happy to receive you as a..... in our club. (membership)
3. I live in a small town where life is very boring. The streets are ..... at night.(desert)
4. There is a ..... mood everywhere on New Year's Day. (festival)
5. Is inflation ..... of economic decline? (symptom)
6. He delivered the .....speech of thanks to the chairman. (custom)
7. An increase in crime is one of the ..... of unemployment. (produce)
8. We listened to the news with a..... of surprise and horror. (mix)
9. It's ..... that she became a teacher, because she used to hate school when she was a girl.(irony)
10. They had a large..... over the other party at the last election. (major)

### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them.

Orlando is a vibrant city full of excited activities. It has become a favorite destination of vacation from all over of the world because the amazing choices for both daytime and nighttime amusement. In fact, there is more than 60 attractions in the Orlando area. Natural lovers can go calm walks in a various of parks and gardens. Shopping can find one-of-a-kind boutiques. In addition to six shopping malls scattering throughout the city. Sports enthusiasm will enjoy many golf courses and the incredible variety of beaches and lake activities. The more than 2,000 restaurants, which range from pizza shops to sushi bars, offer something for everyone.

### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

Fill in the numbered blanks with one suitable word

#### The Importance of Plants

Man has always depended on plants <sup>(1)</sup> ..... food and many other useful products. For this reason, farming is one of the world's most important industries. At first, <sup>(2)</sup> ..... man did not know how to plant seeds and raise crops. He <sup>(3)</sup> ..... wild fruits and vegetables where he found them. Then man discovered how to grow his own food. He <sup>(4)</sup> ..... seeds and waited for the crop to grow. For the first time, he could be reasonably sure of his food supply. He could settle down and <sup>(5)</sup> ..... shelters in the places where he grew food.

As populations began to increase, the <sup>(6)</sup> ..... for food became greater. Old-fashioned tools and farming methods were insufficient in meeting the demand, so man cultivated more and more land and invented complicated machines to make his work easier. Tractors replaced horses and other farm animals. Scientists studied and <sup>(7)</sup> ..... with plants. They told farmers how to <sup>(8)</sup> ..... plant diseases, and how to grow bigger and better crops. Now one man, with a knowledge of plants and the <sup>(9)</sup> ..... of machines, can cultivate hundreds of acres.

He can raise plants which did not originally grow in the soil or <sup>(10)</sup> ..... of his community.

### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

**Section 1: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before (10pts)**

1. Contact the Social Services department if you have any further problems.  
→ Get .....
2. The meeting was presided over by the Mayor.  
→ The Mayor was.....
3. Apart from Philip, everyone else at the meeting was a Party member.  
→ With .....
4. Councillor Williamson proposed that the cost of boat rides be increased from 10p to 15p.  
→ A rise .....
5. County and district councils consist of directly-elected councillors.  
→ Directly-elected councillors .....

**Section 2: Write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, using the words given in capital letters. These words must not be altered in any way (10pts)**

1. Tom didn't want to queue for tickets so he bought them by phone. (ANXIOUS)  
→ .....
2. Who gave you my name and address? (TOUCH)  
→ .....
3. Bruce said that the situation at work was like a family argument. (LIKENED)  
→ .....
4. They couldn't decide where to go on holiday. (REACH)  
→ .....
5. The prisoner escaped from his cell in the middle of the night. (LOOSE)  
→ .....



**A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**I. Phonology (10ms)**

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- |                         |                     |                       |                      |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>orch</u> estra | B. <u>ch</u> ariot  | C. <u>ch</u> asm      | D. <u>ch</u> aos     |
| 2. A. <u>nour</u> ish   | B. <u>flour</u> ish | C. <u>cour</u> ageous | D. <u>cour</u> age   |
| 3. A. <u>gai</u> ety    | B. <u>gel</u> atin  | C. <u>gen</u> ie      | D. <u>mar</u> garine |
| 4. A. <u>belov</u> ed   | B. <u>nak</u> ed    | C. <u>plough</u> ed   | D. <u>wick</u> ed    |
| 5. A. <u>mouth</u> s    | B. <u>cloth</u> s   | C. <u>booth</u> s     | D. <u>month</u> s    |

2. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the others in the list.

- |                     |                 |                 |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. prerequisite  | B. necessity    | C. European     | D. synonymous   |
| 7. A. demonstrative | B. extravagant  | C. legitimate   | D. septicaemia  |
| 8. A. communal      | B. formica      | C. fraternal    | D. tarpaulin    |
| 9. A. prosecute     | B. domicile     | C. canary       | D. sabotage     |
| 10. A. caravanserai | B. encephalitis | C. electrolysis | D. haberdashery |

**II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20ms)**

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) which best completes each sentence.

- Your son has the..... of a fine musician.  
A. beginnings      B. makings      C. looks      D. talents
- In the..... climate, it is difficult to anticipate what the political reaction will be.  
A. current      B. topical      C. contemporary      D. actual
- People expect their representatives on the council to be ready and willing to..... the important local issues.  
A. address      B. target      C. hit      D. criticise
- The children have such..... appetites that I have to cook them double portions.  
A. devouring      B. delicious      C. voracious      D. omnivorous
- He found that the test was child's.....  
A. play      B. games      C. matches      D. delight
- The teacher is only too..... with the difficulties caused by disruptive students.  
A. used      B. aware      C. familiar      D. accustomed
- Her ability,..... with a determination to succeed, should make her very successful.  
A. connected      B. coupled      C. joined      D. related
- The troops were positioned in..... for action.  
A. anticipation      B. alert      C. standby      D. readiness
- Householders were told not to use hose-pipes as a(n)..... against a serious water shortage.  
A. preparation      B. precaution      C. attempt      D. provision

10. The minister received..... a show of support that it was impossible to think he would resign.

- A. such      B. so      C. as      D. alike

11. You have failed to pay the outstanding bill and,....., we have been forced to take the matter further.

- A. finally      B. consequently      C. subsequently      D. eventually

12. .... his love of swimming, it's hardly surprising he enjoys spending his holidays by the sea.

- A. Recognising      B. Given      C. Providing      D. Granted

13. He's a tough politician - he knows how to..... the storm.

- A. ride out      B. run down      C. keep up      D. push back

14. 'Relax,' said Harry. 'We're..... the worst.'

- A. over      B. against      C. done with      D. finished off

15. Sebastian got..... for damaging his bicycle.

- A. ticked off      B. browed off      C. frightened off      D. bitten off

16. He always wants to have things his own.....

- A. way      B. road      C. path      D. direction

17. He broke his arm in two places and it was a long time before the bones would

- A. cure      B. seal      C. knit      D. join

18. We couldn't have afforded to buy the house if our parents hadn't helped us to..... the cost.

- A. pay      B. meet      C. manage      D. achieve

19. John's observation was a bit wide of the.....

- A. target      B. mark      C. point      D. goal

20. There are hundreds of endangered..... in the world.

- A. species      B. breeds      C. clans      D. varieties

**III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)**

Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question.

**WARNING ON GLOBAL WARMING**

Global warming could cause drought and possibly famine in China, the source of much of Hong Kong's food, by 2050, a new report predicts. Hong Kong could also be at risk from flooding as sea levels rose. The report recommends building sea-walls around low-lying areas such as the new port and airport reclamations. Published by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the report, which includes work by members of the Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences, uses the most recent projections on climate change to point to a gloomy outlook for China.

By 2050 about 30 to 40 per cent of the country will experience changes in the type of vegetation it supports, with tropical and subtropical forest conditions shifting northward and hot desert conditions rising in the west where currently the desert is temperate. Crop-growing areas will expand but any benefit is expected to be negated by increased evaporation of moisture, making it too dry to grow crops such as rice.



The growing season also is expected to alter, becoming shorter in southern and central China, the mainland's breadbasket. The rapid changes make it unlikely that plants could adapt.

"China will produce smaller crops. In the central and northern areas, and the southern part, there will be decreased production because of water limitations," Dr. Rik Leemans, one of the authors of the report, said during a brief visit to the territory yesterday. Famine could result because of the demands of feeding the population - particularly if it grows - and the diminished productivity of the land. "It looks very difficult for the world as a whole," he said.

Global warming is caused by the burning of large amounts of fossil fuels, such as coal and oil, which release gases that trap heat in the atmosphere. World temperatures already have increased this century by about 6 degrees Celsius and are projected to rise by between 1.6 degrees and 3.8 degrees by 2100.

Dr. Leemans said China's reliance on coal-fired power for its industrial growth did not bode well for the world climate. "I think the political and economic powers in China are much greater than the environmental powers, and [greenhouse gas emissions] could accelerate," Dr. Leemans said. "China is not taking the problem seriously yet, although it is trying to incorporate this kind of research to see what is going to happen."

The climate change report, which will be released tomorrow, focuses on China but Mr David Melville of WWF-Hong Kong said some of the depressing scenarios could apply to the territory. Food supplies, for instance, could be affected by lower crop yields. "Maybe we could afford to import food from elsewhere but you have to keep in mind that the type of changes experienced in southern China will take place elsewhere as well," he said. Sea levels could rise as glaciers melted and the higher temperatures expanded the size of the oceans, threatening much of developed Hong Kong which is built on reclaimed land. Current projections are that sea levels worldwide will rise by 15 to 90 centimetres by 2100, depending on whether action is taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

"Hong Kong has substantial areas built on reclaimed land and sea level rises could impact on that, not only on Chek Lap Kok but the West Kowloon Reclamation and the Central and Western Reclamation - the whole lot," Mr Melville said, adding that sea-walls would be needed. Depleted fresh water supplies would be another problem because increased evaporation would reduce levels. Mr Melville said the general outlook could be helped if Hong Kong used water less wastefully and encouraged energy efficiency to reduce fuel-burning. He also called on the West to help China improve its efficiency.

1. Overall, what sort of picture is painted of the future effects of global warming?
  - A. disastrous
  - B. potentially disastrous
  - C. relatively optimistic
  - D. on balance things are going to be satisfactory
2. What is this passage?
  - A. a report
  - B. a preview of a report
  - C. an article describing a response to a report
  - D. an article previewing a report
3. Mr David Melville suggests that in future more food could be imported into Hong Kong. He thinks these measures could be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. efficient
  - B. sufficient
  - C. insufficient
  - D. inefficient

4. The main point of paragraph 3 is to describe \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. effects of changes in the climate of China on food production
  - B. future changes in the climate of China
  - C. effects of changes in the climate of China on the growing season
  - D. projected future changes in the climate of China
5. The main point of paragraph 5 is to describe \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. global warming
  - B. the effects of global warming
  - C. the causes and projected effects of global warming
  - D. the causes and effects of global warming
6. Why does the writer add the information in square brackets in paragraph 5?
  - A. because the quote is from a second language user whose command of English is not perfect.
  - B. because, although they are not part of the original quote, the additional information given is necessary to understand the statement.
  - C. because the writer is quoting from another source.
  - D. because the writer wants to emphasize the meaning of these words.
7. In paragraph 7, which point is Mr Melville NOT making?
  - A. suggesting that there is a potential disaster in Hong Kong
  - B. suggesting that reclamation areas are at risk
  - C. criticising current safeguards
  - D. making a call for action
8. How would you describe the Dr. Leeman's attitude towards China?
  - A. mainly favourable
  - B. critical
  - C. supportive in theory
  - D. admiring
9. In paragraph 2 "**negated**" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. made possible
  - B. made ineffective
  - C. reduced
  - D. paid for
10. In paragraph 7 "**depleted**" could be replaced by which of the following?
  - A. reduced
  - B. poor
  - C. decaying
  - D. decimated

## 2. Read the passage below, and then try to guess the meaning of the italicized words.

In present-day New Mexico the past and the future meet. In this southwestern American state, the *ruins* of ancient Indian cliff *dwelling*s, thousands of years old, stand not far away from space research *installations which utilize* the most *up-to-date* technology. Near the town of Alamogordo, where the world's first atomic bomb exploded on 16 July 1945, the bells of old Spanish churches still ring. One of the best places to see this *blending* of past and future is in the state capital, Santa Fe.

Originally, a number of Pueblo Indian villages were located on the present-day site of Santa Fe. Europeans didn't arrive in the region until 1540, when the Spanish conquistador \* Francisco de Coronado passed through the area; however, the Spanish didn't settle in Santa Fe until 1609, when Governor Pedro de Peralta first established the town. Santa Fe, at that time, served as the capital of a huge Spanish land area - the



"Kingdom of New Mexico" - that stretched from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of approximately

2000 miles. Santa Fe is *therefore* the oldest European city west of the Mississippi, and also has one of the area's oldest buildings, the Palace of the Governors, which Peralta built in 1610. The building has been standing in its position in the old Spanish *plaza* - the heart of Santa Fe then as now - for nearly 400 years. The Palace now serves as a museum, *housing* many historical exhibits of local importance, and is a prime example of Santa Fe's *distinctive* architectural style, which combines both Spanish and Native American influences. In the plaza area are also several museums that feature ethnic and regional arts.

- |                  |               |              |                 |                  |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. ruins         | A. disasters  | B. ancestors | C. residents    | D. remains       |
| 2. dwellings     | A. homes      | B. cattle    | C. traditions   | D. yards         |
| 3. installations | A. activities | B. creatures | C. facilities   | D. organizers    |
| 4. utilize       | A. search     | B. throw     | C. turn         | D. use           |
| 5. up-to-date    | A. modern     | B. punctual  | C. thorough     | D. ancient       |
| 6. blending      | A. dropping   | B. motion    | C. mixture      | D. planning      |
| 7. therefore     | A. thus       | B. although  | C. and          | D. because       |
| 8. plaza         | A. carpark    | B. position  | C. field        | D. public square |
| 9. housing       | A. creating   | B. painting  | C. constructing | D. containing    |
| 10. distinctive  | A. deserted   | B. unique    | C. ornate       | D. existing      |

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ms)

Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.

##### FEELING TIRED

A year ago, Laura reached her lowest (0) ...A.... Utterly exhausted after a short walk, she was (1)..... up off the pavement and driven home by the police. 'My feet felt nailed to the ground,' she recalls. With permanent flu (2)..... panic stricken and confined to a wheelchair, she was eventually diagnosed as having chronic fatigue syndrome, the term doctors now use for her illness. Laura, a 30-year-old marketing manager, has since made a remarkable (3)..... in her health. She is now able to walk for an hour, swims twenty lengths three times a week and is (4)..... going back to work. She (5)..... her new-found sense of well-being down to a technique called cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT). CBT aims to help people understand how the beliefs they (6)..... about themselves and others influence mood and behaviour - and how re-evaluating negative beliefs can help them to feel and behave differently. It has been successful in dealing with problems ranging from depression to chronic, unexplained pain. Research shows that CBT can also help people like Laura. Yet many sufferers are (7)..... opposed to the treatment, arguing that their (8)..... is physical not psychological. Psychological therapy, they believe, implies that they are to (9)..... and their disorder is not genuine. Laura says CBT helped her change the way she thought about her problems without implying that they were her fault 'I was an "all-or-nothing" thinker and felt I had to be perfect in everything. The therapy has encouraged a less perfectionist approach to life and helped me gradually to (10)..... up more physical activity.'

- |                     |              |               |                    |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 0. A. point         | B. mark      | C. time       | D. degree          |
| 1. A. collected     | B. moved     | C. taken      | D. picked          |
| 2. A. indications   | B. signs     | C. symptoms   | D. characteristics |
| 3. A. renewal       | B. return    | C. recovery   | D. restoration     |
| 4. A. contemplating | B. regarding | C. reflecting | D. judging         |
| 5. A. puts          | B. gets      | C. takes      | D. turns           |
| 6. A. carry         | B. hold      | C. keep       | D. possess         |
| 7. A. intensively   | B. extremely | C. bitterly   | D. severely        |
| 8. A. condition     | B. state     | C. case       | D. circumstance    |
| 9. A. criticise     | B. blame     | C. accuse     | D. disapprove      |
| 10. A. mount        | B. grow      | C. build      | D. develop         |

#### B. WRITTEN TEST

##### I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10ms)

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct forms.

1. A: I (*wait*)..... for more than two months for my insurance claim regarding my hospital treatment. - B: I can assure you Madam that our assessors (*work*)..... on your claim at Uris very moment. You should have your money soon.
2. So many natural disasters (*occur*)..... so far this year. There (*be*)..... earthquakes, forest fires, eruptions of volcanoes and floods already.
3. As the service offered at the official departments (*deteriorate*)..... steadily for the last few years, the government (*plan*)..... a large scale modernisation for this year.
4. Anton (*threaten*)..... Freddie with violence lately, and although he (*not, hurt*)..... Freddie physically, the teachers (*think*)..... that they (*need*)..... discussions with Anton's parents about his behaviour.

##### II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10ms)

Fourteen of the verbs can be matched with a preposition given. Choose the most suitable preposition to go with each verb in the context of the sentences below. Some verbs require no preposition. The first two sentences have been done for you.

answer / approach / approve / argue / begin / borrow / comply / defend / demand / differentiate / discuss / divide / divorce / enjoy / enter / face / match / object / promise / reach / regard / rely / resemble / stare / succeed / wait on / to / with / against / at / as / about / between / by / for / from / in / into / of

0. Children should be taught never to *stare at* strangers.
0. Please answer my question. (*no preposition needed*)
1. I'm afraid you have to..... these new regulations.
2. When do you think this letter will..... its destination?
3. You always want to..... politics, so we end up shouting at each other.
4. I wonder if I could..... asking you a few questions.
5. I don't think your mother would..... such bad language.
6. These days, a lot of people..... smoking in public places.



7. Learn judo and you'll be able to..... yourself..... attack.
8. We're preparing to..... the biggest challenge of our lives.
9. I can hardly..... him..... a serious competitor.
10. I know we'll..... your company if we all go on holiday together.

### III. WORD FORMS (10ms)

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Example: VOLCANIC

#### CROSSING ICELAND BY ROAD

Iceland, the second largest island in Europe, emerged from the bed of the Atlantic Ocean as a result of (0) volcanic **VOLCANO** activity which is still going on today. The island has a (1)..... **RELATE** small population, most of which lives around the deeply indented coastline, while the uninhabited interior represents an impenetrable barrier between north and south for most of the year.

Regularly blocked by the first winter snowfalls each year, routes through the interior traditionally served only as summer short cuts for intrepid travellers. And it wasn't just the (2)..... **HARSH** of the terrain that put people off. Outlaws - wild men who (3)..... **ALLEGED** attacked and robbed poor (4)..... **SUSPECT** travellers - were rumoured to roam the area.

Nowadays, adventurous tourists, looking for a challenge, find these interior routes irresistibly attractive. Camping is the only accommodation option, and there are no rescue services, so most choose a four-wheel drive vehicle for the trip. Nonetheless, it can be a (5)..... **HAZARD** undertaking. The roads themselves are mostly (6)..... **SURFACE** and, even in summer, bad weather is a fact of life in this (7)..... **HOSPITALITY** area.

The greatest threats, however, are posed by unbridged rivers. Fed by (8)..... **CAPRICE** glaciers, these have a (9)..... **TEND** to change course without warning. Yesterday's shallow crossing point may easily have turned into today's (10)..... **RAGE** torrent.

### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

Read this student's letter. Underline and correct the twenty errors in verb tense usage.

Dear Ricardo

.....*have been*..... I am here in the United States for three weeks now. Classes in my intensive ..... English program in Chicago have begun last Tuesday. Every day, the teachers ..... had given homework. Last night, while I wrote my composition, someone has ..... knocked on the door. It was a mistake. It has been someone looking for a ..... different apartment. I was hoping it has been someone looking for me. I feel very ..... lonely. I think that nobody is caring about a lonely student from far away.

..... Also, the food here is really terrible. I am thinking that I am going to lose a lot of ..... weight because I don't eat much. The weather is bad, too. It is raining every day. ....

The people are being rude. And I often am not understanding them. My mother ..... has written me a nice letter last week, but she hadn't sent me any money with the ..... letter.

..... Basically, things here are worse than I thought they will be. The stereotypic ..... American is fun-loving and friendly, right? It hadn't been that way at all for me. I ..... didn't meet any friendly people yet, and I certainly hadn't been having any fun.

..... I'll be very happy to be home again next year. By this time next year, I have ..... finished my studies forever, and I'll work in my family's business. I can't wait to ..... be home again!

Please write soon.

Your friend Marco

### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ms)

Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

Man probably could not live without the help of animals. The (1)..... of animals in the balance of nature ranks as their most important service to man.

Animals also serve man by (2)..... him with many foods and other useful products. Without animals, man (3)..... have no meat, milk, eggs, or honey, or wool, fur, or silk.

For thousands of years, man has caused changes in the animal kingdom. He has tamed many kinds of animals and used (4)..... for food and clothing. He has killed or driven away animals that once attacked him or interfered with his use of land. Today, he tries to (5)..... many kinds of animals that are in danger of dying.

Like man, most plants depend on animals for many of their basic (6)..... Without animals, many (7)..... could not easily reproduce. For example, many plants with flowers depend on bees and other insects to (8)..... their pollen from plant to plant. Many oak trees grow from acorns that squirrels bury and then forget, or (9)..... acorns that deer step on and push deep into the soil. Birds often fly from one place to another with seeds slinging to (10)..... feet.

### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

1. The Beatles started to be internationally known at their performance on the *Ed Sullivan Show*.

→ It .....

2. Suppose we make no changes at all for the time being?

→ What .....

3. The only thing that prevented the passing of the bill was the death of the Prime Minister.

→ Had it not .....



4. The Watsons' dishwasher has broken down. The engineer is repairing it.  
→ *The Watsons* .....
5. Kate swam a length of the pool. No other girls as young as her did that.  
→ *Kate* .....
6. I couldn't help smiling when he told me of his plan. (A STRAIGHT FACE)  
→ .....
7. I'd made up my mind, but at the last minute I lost my confidence. (FEET)  
→ .....
8. He admits he's not one of the important members of the organization. (COG)  
→ .....
9. He is not coming. The meeting will be put off till next week. (IN THE EVENT OF)  
→ .....
10. This school-leaver's qualifications are not adequate for such a demanding job, are they? (SUFFICIENTLY)  
→ .....

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN CHÁNH – PHÚ YÊN

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

#### Question 1: Phonology (10 points)

Choose the word in each group that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

- |                        |                     |                     |                      |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>de</u> lay    | B. <u>de</u> vil    | C. <u>er</u> ode    | D. <u>er</u> upt     |
| 2. A. <u>fl</u> our    | B. <u>de</u> vour   | C. <u>acc</u> ount  | D. <u>flav</u> our   |
| 3. A. <u>bor</u> ing   | B. <u>w</u> ant     | C. <u>sh</u> one    | D. <u>ro</u> ck      |
| 4. A. <u>con</u> serve | B. <u>pre</u> serve | C. <u>re</u> serve  | D. <u>ob</u> serve   |
| 5. A. <u>cha</u> os    | B. <u>che</u> erful | C. <u>ch</u> ampion | D. <u>nur</u> ture   |
| 6. A. <u>pl</u> ayer   | B. <u>ma</u> yor    | C. <u>pr</u> ayer   | D. <u>ha</u> re      |
| 7. A. <u>in</u> fer    | B. <u>fur</u> ther  | C. <u>wo</u> rker   | D. <u>neigh</u> bor  |
| 8. A. <u>wor</u> thy   | B. <u>smoo</u> thly | C. <u>nor</u> thern | D. <u>breath</u>     |
| 9. A. <u>an</u> xious  | B. <u>ex</u> ist    | C. <u>ex</u> ample  | D. <u>ex</u> hausted |
| 10. A. <u>wo</u> od    | B. <u>cho</u> ose   | C. <u>bo</u> ot     | D. <u>fo</u> od      |

#### Question 2: Vocabulary and structure (20 points)

Choose the best word to fill in the blanks

- Hotel rooms must be.....by noon, but luggage may be left with the porter.  
A. vacated B. evacuated C. abandoned D. left
- He earns his living by..... old paintings.  
A. reviving B. restoring C. reforming D. replenishing
- This ticket.....you to a free meal in our new restaurant.  
A. confers B. entitles C. grants D. credits
- Motorists.....of speeding may be banned from driving for a year.  
A. convicted B. arrested C. charged D. judged

- That old vase will.....an attractive lamp-holder.  
A. compose B. form C. make D. assemble
- He tries to .....himself with everyone by paying them compliments.  
A. gratify B. please C. ingratiate D. commend
- No matter how angry he was, he would never .....to violence.  
A. resolve B. recourse C. exert D. resort
- In my opinion standards of workmanship have.....over the past twenty years.  
A. aggravated B. diminished C. deteriorated D. eroded
- Whenever she catches a cold, she gets a.....all over her face.  
A. lump B. rash C. blemish D. rose
- This museum has more visitors than.....any other in the world.  
A. really B. practically C. actually D. utterly
- You promised to have a day off and go camping with us and you were at work until midnight this Sunday. I would rather you..... your word.  
A. keep B. would have kept C. had kept D. kept
- There was a .....debate over whether entrance exams to universities should be .....  
A. hot/ refused B. heated/ abolished  
C. warm/ cancelled D. strong/ denied
- They looked worried and .....when the boss passed by.  
A. broke down B. broke up C. broke out D. broke off
- The law of owning guns is supposed to be .....on 10th September.  
A. brought in B. brought out C. brought off D. brought over
- Technology is advancing so quickly that machinery becomes.....almost overnight  
A. obsolete B. archaic C. stale D. second-hand
- They thought they could deceive me but they were wrong. I could.....  
A. see them through B. see through them  
C. see them off D. see off them
- Unfortunately she only had a .....idea of what her husband was doing  
A. abstruse B. blurred C. vague D. transparent
- Every woman who has enough criteria can join the beauty contest irrespective of their background  
A. regardless of B. in consideration of  
C. under guarantee D. on account of
- He gives orders to everyone in the office as if he .....the manager.  
A. would be B. were C. is being D. had been
- I didn't see Tommy at the party last night.  
Oh, there was a chocolate fair in the mall. A chocoholic like him.....there.  
A. would have gone B. was C. must have been D. can have gone

#### Question 3: Reading comprehension 1 (10 points)

Read the passage and choose the best answer

In the distance he heard the whistle and the train moved slowly across what sounded like an iron bridge and came to a halt. It was a sixth stop since they had left Berlin.



Billy Fenwick lay very stiffly in his upper berth of the sleeping compartment and he knew that it was the sixth stop because he'd counted every one of them. He also knew that the time was exactly twenty-five minutes to two and that they should be almost half-way to the border by now. Every other minute he glanced at the luminous dial of his wristwatch, a treasured possession given to him on his ninth birthday. Anything to pass the time, to stop him from falling asleep, to keep him from staring at the blind which, in the blue light of the bulb over the door, looked like a sheet of shiny metal.

But he shouldn't be frightened because he was nine years old now. A great big boy, as they kept telling him. Mummy had promised him that there were no monsters outside, it was just his imagination. Robin wasn't frightened and he was only five and a half. Billy leaned over and looked down at his brother, who was curled up fast asleep with his head buried in the pillow. He looked so still he might have been dead.

No, Robin wasn't frightened, but why should he be? Robin was too young to know why the blinds were pulled down so tightly. He couldn't picture the cold desert outside with the white-faced people who stood and watched the trains. Robin didn't realize that at every stop there was danger, that at any moment the people would start coming towards them and, if the train didn't start again soon, one of them might raise his hand, open the window and begin to climb in.

And two of them were there now. Sweat ran down his forehead as he listened. Yes, footsteps were coming across the tracks, somebody was speaking in a low voice, somebody laughed, and there was a tapping noise just below the window. He pulled the blankets up tightly to his chin and tried not to scream, though at any moment he knew the window would come down and he would see a hand in under the blind. The tapping stopped, there was another deep laugh and he could picture fingers feeling for the window catch. Then the carriage creaked, the wheels started to turn. They were on their way again and he was safe.

1. Billy was lying stiffly in the berth because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he wasn't very comfortable. B. he was afraid.  
C. he was counting the stops. D. he had trouble with his back.
2. Why did Billy keep looking at his watch?  
A. he wanted to know the time. B. he was very proud of it.  
C. it helped him stay awake. D. it was a birthday present.
3. Billy didn't want to look at the window blind because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it was made of dull metal. B. it was behind him  
C. the blue light was shining on it. D. he was afraid of what was behind it.
4. Why was Billy ashamed of being scared?  
A. he was older than his brother.  
B. his brother was older than him.  
C. his mother thought he was a baby.  
D. he had promised his mother that he wouldn't be.
5. When Billy looked at his brother \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he thought he was dead.  
B. he saw he was lying stretched out on the bed.  
C. he noticed his head was under the pillow.  
D. he saw he was fast asleep.

6. Why wasn't Robin afraid?  
A. he understood about the blinds.  
B. he had too much imagination.  
C. he couldn't draw the scene outside the window.  
D. he wasn't old enough to understand the danger.
7. What did Billy imagine at every stop?  
A. he would become dangerous. B. the train wouldn't start again.  
C. someone outside would put his hand up. D. someone might enter the compartment.
8. When the train stopped Billy could hear \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. someone speaking to himself. B. a loud knock below the window.  
C. someone telling a joke. D. several different sounds.
9. Billy felt like screaming because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he could imagine the window opening. B. he couldn't hear anything.  
C. the train started suddenly. D. the noise stopped.
10. From the story what do we understand about Billy's character?  
A. he was sensitive and imaginative. B. he was sensible and clever.  
C. he was artistic and easily frightened. D. he was fearless and kind.

#### Question 4: Reading comprehension 2 (10 points)

You are going to read an article about underwater museum. Ten sentences and phrases have been removed from the article. Choose from A-K the one which fits each gap.

##### Underwater world

If you want to dive in clear blue waters, ...1... .., the tiny island of Ustica is the place to go. This island, 60 km from the Italian coast, is the site of Europe's only underwater museum ...2... ..

The clear waters attract some of the world's best underwater divers. The International Academy of Underwater Sciences, which was set up to encourage underwater exploration, is based in Ustica, ...3...

Dr Honor Frost, a British underwater archaeologist and Golden Trident winner, believes that Ustica shows that some underwater remains are the best left in the surroundings where they have been preserved for centuries...4....

According to Frost, the establishment of the underwater museum has made an interesting area of seafloor, together with the objects which fell to it antiquity, safe for future study...5....

For example, ...6... .., despite local evidence of sea trade during a period nearly four thousand years ago, when stone anchors would have been in use. Among the anchors and other remains there are an extraordinary number of Roman millstones, which were widely traded throughout the ancient world...7.....

...8... .. The sea of Ustica, as far as five kilometers from the coast, is considered to possess Italy's best underwater reserves, as well as some of the clearest waters in the Mediterranean. ...9..... You dive into a world of wonderful archaeological remains and fantastic colours: bright coral, an astonishing variety of seaweeds and colonies of sponges.

...10 .... And since diving provides most of the island's income, the underwater archaeological park has been welcomed as an attraction which boatmen, guides and



diving instructors offer to clients who have been drawn by the natural beauty to be found in the clear water of the island.

- A. Many questions remain to be answered about the museum site.
- B. Above these, within 15 meters of the surface, divers can see octopus and all kinds of fish.
- C. Made of volcanic rock, they were carried by corn ships heading from Rome to the ports of the north African coast.
- D. This excellent visibility-often up to 20 meters- makes it a great place for underwater photography.
- E. This gives divers the experience of underwater archaeology without disturbing important sites.
- F. However, this section of the museum, although already accessible to diving visitors, still contains material of interest to researchers.
- G. This month it presented its Golden Trident awards, the underwater equivalent of the Nobel prizes, which have been awarded annually since 1960.
- H. Only here can divers explore labeled exhibits such as anchors, pots and millstones, which fell to the sea floor centuries ago.
- I. it is puzzling that only iron anchors of quite a late date seem to have been lost there.
- J. find rich marine life and swim over the remains thrown away by ancient sailors.
- K. The charm of Ustica's underwater world, though, is not only in its historical objects.

#### Question 5: Guided cloze test (10 points)

How men first learnt to (1)\_\_\_\_\_ words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a (2)\_\_\_\_\_. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, (3)\_\_\_\_\_ invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed (4)\_\_\_\_\_ certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. These sounds, (5)\_\_\_\_\_ spoken or written in letters, are called words.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words that (6)\_\_\_\_\_ powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming use of words is what we call literary (7)\_\_\_\_\_. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can (8)\_\_\_\_\_ his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can (9)\_\_\_\_\_ men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully, (10)\_\_\_\_\_ they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

- |                |            |             |             |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. invent   | B. do      | C. make     | D. discover |
| 2. A. story    | B. secret  | C. mystery  | D. legend   |
| 3. A. whatever | B. however | C. somewhat | D. somehow  |
| 4. A. at       | B. upon    | C. with     | D. to       |
| 5. A. if       | B. however | C. whether  | D. though   |
| 6. A. interest | B. appeal  | C. attract  | D. lure     |
| 7. A. prose    | B. work    | C. form     | D. style    |
| 8. A. carry    | B. convey  | C. transfer | D. transmit |
| 9. A. take     | B. send    | C. break    | D. move     |
| 10. A. or      | B. so      | C. although | D. because  |

## B. WRITTEN TEST

### QUESTION 1: Verb tenses / forms (10 points)

Put the verbs in brackets into correct tenses.

1. Hurry up. The train (leave).
2. When he was a child, he(buy) his mother a bunch of flowers on her birthday.
3. I (phone) you yesterday ,but I forgot.
4. I haven't decided yet about whether to buy a new car or a second hand one. But I(think) about it.
5. Not only Henry (break) his leg, but he also injured his shoulders.
6. The school Principal suggested that he (award) a scholarship.
7. I would rather you(not watch) television while I am reading.
8. You (visit) Aunt Mary while you were in Paris.
9. It(be) Anna who cooked that food. She was out all day yesterday.
- 10.It's necessary that he (pay) more attention to his child.

### QUESTION 2: Prepositions and phrasal verbs (10 points)

Choose the correct preposition /phrasal verb to fill in each blank.

1. The ceiling.....and several people were trapped.  
A. butted in      B. caved in      C. cracked down      D. wore down
2. Luckily the rain.....so we were able to play the match  
A. watered down      B. gave out      C. got away      D. held off
3. We will have to.....an extra coach if any more people want to come.  
A. settle down      B. pull through      C. lay on      D. stand up for
4. We finally managed to.....our point of view.  
A. bring her round to      B. fool her into      C. take her up on      D. fix her up with
5. The music.....and it was impossible to have a conversation.  
A. blared out      B. played off      C. turned up      D. set out
6. Simon fell.....an Irish girl that he met on holiday. Three months later, they got married.  
A. into      B. with      C. for      D. down
7. She tried to set.....a few minutes each day for her exercises.  
A. about      B. down      C. aside      D. in
8. I wish the boss would stop getting .....me. I haven't done anything wrong.  
A. to      B. for      C. up      D. at
9. My plans for starting a restaurant fell.....  
A. down      B. through      C. off      D. back
- 10.I was so tired that I stretched.....on the sofa and went to sleep.  
A. in      B. off      C. down      D. out

### QUESTION 3: Word forms (10 points)

Supply the correct form of the words in the parentheses.

1. Scientists.....about the centre of the earth, but they can't know for sure (theory)
2. Barbara is very.....about birds. She knows a lot about them (know)



3. It's undeniable that the.....of the local incompetent healer was responsible for her sudden death (diagnose)
4. This school was once.....as a military hospital during the war.(require)
5. His plan is.....good, but it won't work in practice (theory)
6. The pipes in the house started rusting,.....the water (color)
7. With the help of the computer, checking information has become less .....(labor)
8. A few jokes can.....up a lecture (life)
9. A renewable resource is one that may be replaced overtime by natural process or is .... (exhaust)
10. King Henry VIII had his wife.....so he could marry again (head)

#### QUESTION 4: Error identification (10 points)

There are ten errors in ten lines in the following passage. Identify and correct them. The first has been done for you.

- 1 ✓
- 2 about→ by
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....
- 7.....
- 8.....
- 9.....
- 10.....
- 11.....
- 12.....
- 13.....
- 14.....
- 15.....
- 16.....
- 17.....
- 18.....
- 19.....
- 20.....
- 21.....
- 22.....
- 23.....
- 24.....
- 25.....
- 26.....
- 27.....
- 28.....

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn about being corrected all the time: if corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language whose around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, children learning to do all the other things they learn to do without being taught – to walk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle – compare their own performances with that of more skilled people, and slowly make the necessary changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself, let him correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it is pointed out to him, or correct it unless he were made to. Soon he becomes dependent on the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answer is of that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why do our teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't look for the way to get the right answer. Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams, marks. Let us throw out them, and let the children learn what all educated people must someday learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

Let them get on with this job in the way that seems the most sensitive to them, with our help as school teachers if they ask for it. The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learnt at school and used for the rest of one's life is nonsense in a world as more complicated and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, 'But suppose they fail to learn something essentially, something they will need to get on in the world?' Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

#### QUESTION 5: Open cloze test (10 points)

Read the passage and fill in each blank with one word.

Computer programmer David Jones earns £35,000 a year designing new computer games, yet he cannot find a bank prepared to let him have a cheque card. Instead he has been told to ...1..... another two years until he is 18.

The 16-year-old works for a small firm in Liverpool, where the ...2.....of most young people of his age is finding a job. David's firm .....3..... two new games for the expanding home computer market each month.

But David's biggest headache is what to do with his money. Despite his salary, earned by inventing new programs within tight schedules, with bonus payments and ...4..... -sharing, he cannot drive a car, take out a mortgage or obtain credit cards.

He lives with his parents in their council house in Liverpool, where his father is a bus-driver. His company has to pay £150 a month in taxi ...5..... to get him the five miles to work and back every day because David cannot drive.

David got his job in the Liverpool-based company four months ago, a year after leaving school with six O- .....6..... and working for a time in a computer shop. "I got the job because the people who run the firm knew I had already written some programs," he said.

"I suppose £35,000 sounds a lot but actually that's being pessimistic. I hope it will ...7..... to more than that this year". He spends some of his money on records and clothes, and gives his mother £20 a week. But most of his spare time is spent working.

".....8....., computing was not part of our studies at school," he said. "but I had been studying it in books and magazines for four years in my spare time. I knew what I wanted to do and never .....9..... staying on at school. Most people in this business are rather young anyway."

David added: "I would like to earn a million and I suppose early retirement is a possibility. You never know when the market might ...10....."

#### QUESTION 6: Sentence transformation (20 points)

1. We never purchase small quantities as we would make less profit. (bulk)  
.....
2. The staff were upset not to have been informed about the company's plans.(dark)  
.....
3. They arrived at their destination alive and kicking. (sound)  
.....
4. The council has given the permission to start building. (go)  
.....
5. Don't panic about something so trivial (mountain)  
.....
6. I have frequently made stupid mistakes like that.  
– Many's.....
7. My brother is not feeling well these days.  
– My brother is feeling.....



8. The only thing that kept us out of prison was the way he spoke the local dialect.  
– But for.....
9. There is no need for us to hurry. The play doesn't start until 7.30.  
– We can.....
10. You made an embarrassing mistake when you asked him where his wife was.  
Didn't you realize that she was dead?  
– You put.....

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BÌNH KHIÊM – QUẢNG NAM

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### I. PHONOLOGY (10 pts)

Choose the word whose underlined and bold part is pronounced differently from the other three.

- |                           |                          |                       |                      |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ar</u> row       | B. <u>l</u> oudly        | C. m <u>o</u> ldy     | D. <u>p</u> oultry   |
| 2. A. ba <u>s</u> ilisk   | B. bi <u>s</u> on        | C. ba <u>s</u> ic     | D. ba <u>s</u> in    |
| 3. A. su <u>b</u> tlety   | B. inde <u>b</u> tedness | C. com <u>b</u> ing   | D. bom <u>b</u> ard  |
| 4. A. bene <u>v</u> olent | B. cont <u>e</u> nt      | C. mole <u>c</u> ules | D. <u>t</u> echnique |
| 5. A. con <u>s</u> cience | B. bron <u>ch</u> itis   | C. <u>s</u> huttle    | D. <u>C</u> hauffeur |

Choose the word whose **stress pattern** is different from that of the other three.

- |                      |               |             |                  |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| 6. A. comic          | B. Clementine | C. climax   | D. thermonuclear |
| 7. A. diligent       | B. dimension  | C. action   | D. innate        |
| 8. A. characteristic | B. absence    | C. datum    | D. charcoal      |
| 9. A. solicitor      | B. separately | C. spacious | D. sequence      |
| 10. A. parachute     | B. armchair   | C. accent   | D. accidentally  |

#### II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 pts)

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

- Assembly lines are useful for producing a large \_\_\_\_\_ of identical products.  
A. quality      B. quantity      C. quandary      D. qualification
- Only the \_\_\_\_\_ of the building is going to be remodeled.  
A. insides      B. interior      C. indoors      D. inner
- Whether the sports club survives is a matter of complete \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
A. indifference      B. disinterest      C. importance      D. interest
- After years of neglect there was a huge \_\_\_\_\_ program to return the city to its former glory.  
A. restoration      B. preservation      C. conservation      D. refurbishment
- The assistant suggested \_\_\_\_\_ the next day when the manager would be there.  
A. we are coming back      B. to come back  
C. we will come back      D. we came back
- I never get a \_\_\_\_\_ of sleep after watching a horror film.  
A. wink      B. blink      C. night      D. ounce
- As it was Christmas, the \_\_\_\_\_ at church was much larger than usual.  
A. audience      B. convention      C. congregation      D. grouping

- The sheep were huddled into a \_\_\_\_\_ to protect them from overnight frosts.  
A. cage      B. kennel      C. hutch      D. pen
- The jury \_\_\_\_\_ the defendant "not guilty".  
A. gave      B. returned      C. subscribed      D. found
- Many \_\_\_\_\_ crafts such as weaving are now being revived.  
A. customary      B. habitual      C. traditional      D. ordinary
- He managed to finish his thesis under the \_\_\_\_\_ of his tutor.  
A. guidance      B. help      C. aid      D. assistance
- Mr. Henry was given a medal in \_\_\_\_\_ of his service to his country.  
A. gratitude      B. knowledge      C. recognition      D. response
- Everyone knows about pollution problems, but not many people have \_\_\_\_\_ any solutions.  
A. thought over      B. come up with      C. looked into      D. got round to
- You \_\_\_\_\_ as well seek for a fish in the tree as try to do that.  
A. must      B. would      C. should      D. might
- \_\_\_\_\_ calculations have shown that the earth's resources may run out before the end of the next century.  
A. Raw      B. Rude      C. Crude      D. Blunt
- By the time you receive this letter, I \_\_\_\_\_ for China.  
A. will have left      B. have left      C. would have left      D. will leave
- Prizes are awarded \_\_\_\_\_ the number of points scored.  
A. resulting from      B. adding up      C. presented to      D. according to
- The needs of gifted children in schools have long been \_\_\_\_\_ neglected.  
A. dolefully      B. woefully      C. idly      D. pathetically
- I must take this watch to be repaired; it \_\_\_\_\_ over 20 minutes a day.  
A. increases      B. gains      C. accelerates      D. progresses
- It had been a trying afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_ at about six o'clock in the television breaking down.  
A. culminating      B. leading      C. arriving      D. finalizing

#### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

**Reading 1: Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question.**

Water scarcity is fast becoming one of the major limiting factors in world crop production. In many areas, poor agricultural practices have led to increasing desertification and the loss of formerly arable lands. Consequently, those plants species that are well adapted to survival in dry climates are being looked at for an answer in developing more efficient crops to grow on marginally arable lands.

Plants use several mechanisms to ensure their survival in desert environments. Some involve purely mechanical and physical adaptations, such as the shape of the plant's surface, smaller leaf size, and extensive root **systems**. Some of the adaptations are related to chemical mechanisms. Many plants, such as cacti, have internal gums and mucilages which give them water-retaining properties. Another chemical mechanism is that of the epicuticular wax layer. This wax layer acts as an impervious



cover to protect the plant. It prevents excessive loss of internal moisture. *It* also protects the plant from external aggression, which can come from inorganic agents such as gases, or organic agents which include bacteria and plant pests.

Researchers have proposed that synthetic waxes with similar protective abilities could be prepared based on knowledge of desert plants. If successfully developed, such a compound could be used to greatly increase a plant's ability to maintain health in such adverse situations as inadequate water supply, limited fertilizers availability, attacked by pests, and poor storage after harvesting.

1. This passage deals mainly with
  - A. desertification
  - B. decreasing water supply
  - C. factors limiting crop production
  - D. developing efficient plants
2. The word "**arable**" is closest in meaning to
  - A. fertile
  - B. parched
  - C. barren
  - D. marsh
3. Which of the following is a mechanical or physical mechanism that desert plants use?
  - A. The plant's shape
  - B. The small root system
  - C. The vast leaf size
  - D. The high water system
4. The word "extensive" is closest in meaning to
  - A. spongy
  - B. shallow
  - C. widespread
  - D. comprehensive
5. Which is one of the ways in which the epicuticular wax protects the plant?
  - A. It helps the plant to avoid excessive moisture intake
  - B. It helps the plant to attack aggressors.
  - C. It releases gases against plant pests.
  - D. It guards against bacteria.
6. The word "it" refers to
  - A. another chemical mechanism
  - B. the epicuticular wax layer
  - C. an impervious plantlike cover
  - D. the loss of internal moisture
7. The word "aggression" is closest in meaning to
  - A. attack
  - B. agitation
  - C. conditions
  - D. surroundings
8. What is an example of an inorganic agent that may attack plants?
  - A. Bacteria
  - B. Insects
  - C. Gas
  - D. Pets
9. It can be inferred that synthetic simulated waxes
  - A. have not been developed yet
  - B. have not succeeded
  - C. have been determined to be impervious to organic and inorganic agents.
  - D. have the quality of causing bacteria
10. All of the following are examples of an adverse situation for crops except
  - A. inadequate water
  - B. insufficient fertilizer
  - C. pest aggression
  - D. proper storage

**Reading 2:** The reading passage below has six paragraphs A-F. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the correct number I-IX.

List of Headings

- I. INDECISION ABOUT A NAME
- II. CURRENT PROBLEMS WITH DISTRIBUTION
- III. UNCERTAINTY ABOUT FINANCIAL ADVANTAGES

IV. THE CONTRASTS OF CINEMA TODAY

V. THE HISTORY OF CINEMA

VI. INTEGRATING OTHER EVENTS INTO CINEMA

VII. THE PLANS FOR THE FUTURE OF FILMS

VIII. AN UNEXPECTED ADVANTAGE

IX. TOO TRUE TO LIFE?

1. Paragraph A
2. Paragraph B
3. Paragraph C
4. Paragraph D
5. Paragraph E
6. Paragraph F

### THE END OF THE SILVER SCREEN?

Cinema technology has remained much the same for a century, so when will it go digital? Kelvin Hilton views the projections.

- A Cinema is full of contradictions. It is high-tech and old-fashioned at the same time. Today's films are full of digital sound and computer-generated special effects. Yet they are still stored on celluloid film, the basis of which is more than 100 years old. They are also displayed with projectors and screens that seem to belong to our great-grandparents' generation.
- B Now that we are in the second century of cinema, there are moves to bring the medium right up to date. This will involve revolutionizing not just how films are made but also how they are distributed and presented. The aim is not only to produce and prepare films digitally, but to be able to send them to movie theatres by digital, electronic means. High-resolution digital projectors would then show the film. Supporters say this will make considerable savings at all stages of this chain, particularly for distribution.
- C With such a major technological revolution on the horizon, it seems strange that the industry is still not sure what to call itself. This may appear a minor point, but the choices, 'digital' cinema and 'electronic' cinema (e-cinema), suggest different approaches to, and aspects of, the business. Digital cinema refers to the physical capture of images; e-cinema covers the whole chain, from production through post-production (editing, addition of special effects and construction of soundtrack) to distribution and projection.
- D And what about the effects of the new medium? The main selling point of digital cinema is the high resolution and sharpness of the final image. But those who support the old-fashioned approach to film point to the celluloid medium's quality of warmth. A recurring criticism of video is that it may be too good: uncomfortably real, rather like looking through an open window. In 1989, the director of the first full-length American digital high-definition movie admitted that the picture had a 'stark, strange reality to it'.
- E Even the money-saving aspect of e-cinema is doubted. One expert says that exciting cinema will have to show the new material and not all of them will readily or rapidly furnish themselves with the right equipment. 'E-cinema is seen as a way of saving money, because print costs a lot,' he says. 'But for that to work, cinemas have to be showing the films because cinemas are the engine that drives the film industry.'



F This view has prompted some pro-digital entrepreneurs to take a slightly different approach. HD Thames is looking at reinventing the existing cinema market, moving towards e-theatre, which would use digital video and projection to present plays, musicals and some sporting events to the public. This is not that different from the large-screen TV system that was set up in New York in 1930 and John Logie Baird's experiments with TV in the late 1920s and early 30s.

Questions 7-10

Complete the summary below using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage

There are big changes ahead for cinema if digital production takes place and the industry no longer uses celluloid film and gets rid of the old-fashioned (7)..... and used to show movies. The main advantage is likely to be that the final image will be clearer. However, some people argue that the digital picture will lack (8)..... In addition, digital production will only reduce costs if cinemas are willing to buy new (9)..... As a result, experiments with what is called (10) '.....' may mark a change in the whole entertainment industry.

IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Read the following passage and then decide which word (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

WHALING

Rock carvings suggest that Stone Age people were hunting whales for food as early as 2200 B.C. Such (1) ..... hunting is still practiced today in a number of (2) ..... including the Inuit people of Greenland and North America.

Whaling became big business from the seventh century as the (3) ..... for whalebone and whale oil rose, and humpback and sperm whales were hunted in (4) ..... large numbers. But just as stocks of these species began to fall, the explosive harpoon-gun was (5) ..... This weapon, together with the development of steam-power ships, (6) ..... the whalers to hunt the fast-moving fin and blue whales.

In 1905 the whaling (7) ..... moved to the waters of Antarctica. The introduction of massive factory ships enabled the whales to be processed at sea. As a result, the blue whale had (8) ..... disappeared by the 1950s. In 1946 the International Whaling Commission was established to maintain the declining whale populations. Quotas were (9) ..... but these were often (10) ..... and numbers continued to fall. Hunting of many species continued until 1986 when the IWC finally responded to international pressure and a ban on commercial whaling was introduced.

- |                  |               |                |                  |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. survival   | B. essential  | C. basic       | D. subsistence   |
| 2. A. groups     | B. societies  | C. races       | D. nationalities |
| 3. A. demand     | B. desire     | C. request     | D. reliance      |
| 4. A. repeatedly | B. frequently | C. continually | D. increasingly  |
| 5. A. invented   | B. discovered | C. assembled   | D. applied       |
| 6. A. managed    | B. employed   | C. enabled     | D. empowered     |
| 7. A. lines      | B. troops     | C. staff       | D. fleets        |
| 8. A. virtually  | B. possibly   | C. uniquely    | D. commonly      |
| 9. A. made       | B. set        | C. placed      | D. done          |
| 10. A. refused   | B. denied     | C. ignored     | D. exempted      |

B. WRITTEN TEST

I. Verb tenses / forms (10 pts)

Supply the correct form of the VERB in brackets to complete the passage. (0) has been done as an example.

Every ten minutes, one species of animal, plant, or insect (0) \_\_\_dies\_\_\_ (DIE) out for ever. If nothing (1)\_\_\_\_\_ (DO) about it, one million species that (2)\_\_\_\_\_ (BE) alive today (3)\_\_\_\_\_ (BECOME) extinct twenty years from now.

Fortunately, somebody (4)\_\_\_\_\_ (TRY) to do something about it. In 1961, the World Wildlife Fund (5)\_\_\_\_\_ (found) – a small group of people who (6)\_\_\_\_\_ (WANT) to raise money to save animals and plants from extinction. Today, the World Wildlife Fund (7)\_\_\_\_\_ (BE) a large international organization. It (8)\_\_\_\_\_ (RAISE) over £35 million for conservation projects, and (9)\_\_\_\_\_ (GIVE) support to National Parks in six continents. It (10)\_\_\_\_\_ (HELP) 30 mammals and birds – including the tiger – to survive. Perhaps this is not much, but is a start.

II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

Fill each gap in the following sentences with one of the two-word verbs in the box. Use each word only ONCE.

- |           |            |          |           |           |
|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| clear out | leave out  | bring up | keep up   | cross out |
| cross off | cleaned up | make out | hand over | broke off |

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ all the food she spilled onto the floor.
2. He will \_\_\_\_\_ each item as it is depleted.
3. The couple \_\_\_\_\_ their engagement after they had a huge argument.
4. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ your desk drawers before you moved to your new office?
5. Parents \_\_\_\_\_ their kids the best way they know how.
6. The gunman told the victim to \_\_\_\_\_ all his money.
7. The supervisor told her to \_\_\_\_\_ the good work.
8. If you \_\_\_\_\_ any information, the form will be returned to you.
9. I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ all the words on the sign because my classes were dirty.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ my name because I won't be able to attend.

III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

Supply the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

Vietnamese people generally shake hands when greeting and (1)\_\_\_\_\_. Using both hands showing respect, as a slight bow of the head. In rural areas, elderly people who do not extend their hand are greeted with a slight bow. Women are more likely to bow their head (2)\_\_\_\_\_ than to shake hands. Vietnamese names begin with the family name and are followed by a given name. People address one another by their given names, but add a title that indicates their perceived (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to the other person. These titles are family related rather than (4)\_\_\_\_\_. Among colleagues, for example, the younger of the two might combine the given name with the title of *Anh* ("Older

PART  
SLIGHT  
RELATION  
PROFESSION



Brother"). A basic (5) \_\_\_\_\_ combined with the given name and the title is *Xin chao* ("Hello"). Classifiers for gender and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ are also combined with the greeting. In formal meetings, business cards are sometimes exchanged on greeting. Vietnamese have a strong sense of (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and feel (8) \_\_\_\_\_ if they cannot show their guests full respect by preparing for their arrival. Therefore, it is (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to visit a home without having been invited. Gifts are not required, but are appreciated. Flowers, incense, or tea may be appropriate gifts for the hosts. Hosts also appreciate a small gift for their children or (10) \_\_\_\_\_ parents.

- GREET
- FAMILIAR
- HOSPITABLE
- EMBARRASS
- APPROPRIATE
- ELDER

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

The passage below contains 10 errors. IDENTIFY and CORRECT them. (0) has been done as an example

Whirlwind, any rotating air mass, include the tornado and the large cyclonic and anti-cyclonic storm. In meteorology, the term whirlwind is more strict applied to the smaller swirling atmospheric phenomenon commonly known as dust devil or dust whirl, that occurs mostly over deserts and semiarid plains during hot, calm days. The principal cause of whirlwinds is intense insulation, or incoming solar radiation receiving by the earth, which produces an overheated air mass just above the ground. This air masses rises, usually in the form of a cylindrical column, sucking up loose surface material, so as dust, sand, and leaves. Whirlwinds vary in high from 30 to 152 m, but exceptionally vigorous dust devils may exceed 1524 m in height. The vortices of whirlwinds range in size from a little meters to several hundred meters and, depend on their force and size, dust devils may disappear in seconds and last several hours. Brief whirlwinds are erratic in motion, but the longer-lasting ones move slow with the prevailing winds.

- 0. include=>includes
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Fill each blank with ONE suitable word.

The literal meaning of "advertise" is "to make us turn toward something". When we see an ad, we turn our thoughts toward the (1) \_\_\_\_\_; we notice and remember what it says. At least, that is what the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ wants us to do. Sellers would have enormous problems transacting any business without advertisements. For example, if Apple or IBM or Texas Instruments (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a new product like a personal computer, we would not know about it if these companies could not or did not advertise. Women and men in business know very well that as advertising increases, so do sales.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_, the consumer benefits from advertising as well. Ads permit the public to buy intelligently. By reading the bank ads, for example, we might decide to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ our money from our current bank to one offering better rates or more convenient (6) \_\_\_\_\_. In addition, a traveler can save hundreds of dollars (7) \_\_\_\_\_ transcontinental airfares by comparing the ads in the travel section of the newspapers. Of course, nothing is perfect. Even the strongest (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of advertising admit there are many problems. Some argue that commercials unnecessarily (9) \_\_\_\_\_ into every waking minute of our lives. We simply cannot get away from the pounding, incessant messages. Because ads permeate radio and television, we find (10) \_\_\_\_\_ singing their silly jingles and repeat their "cute" lines. Sellers admonish us to buy through a profusion of techniques; hard sell, soft sell, music, comedy, and appeals to all our emotions and fears.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

Part 1: Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

- 1. Customs officials are stopping more travelers than usual this week.  
→ An increased .....
- 2. I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting.  
→ Rather .....
- 3. My decision to get up and dance coincided with the band's decision to stop playing.  
→ The moment .....
- 4. He never suspected that the bicycle had been stolen.  
→ At no time .....
- 5. How could I help, except to offer to lend her some money?  
→ Other .....

Part 2: Use the word(s) given in the brackets and make any necessary additions to complete a new sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Do NOT change the form of the given word(s).

- 6. To this day no one has equaled his achievements in the field of technology. (unsurpassed)  
→ To this day ..... in the field of technology.
- 7. Peter grimaced as he swallowed the foul-tasting medicine. (pulled)  
→ Peter .....the foul-tasting medicine.
- 8. It's unfortunately that the construction of the building will not be finished as originally planned. (longer)  
→ The construction of the building ..... unfortunate.
- 9. What he told me made me very curious to hear the rest of the history. (appetite)  
→ What he told me ..... the story.
- 10. They chose not to drive because they thought there would be too much snow. (fear)  
→ They chose ..... too much snow.



**A. TRẮC NGHIỆM**

**I. PHONOLOGY (10 điểm)**

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. sigh B. automobile C. tighten D. ice-hockey
2. A. nominate B. shortage C. promenade D. marmalade
3. A. thither B. thread C. therapy D. theoretical
4. A. suggestion B. question C. congestion D. devotion
5. A. distinction B. exquisite C. ambassador D. princess

Pick out the word whose main stressed syllable is different from the others.

6. A. diagnosis B. paralysis C. analysis D. dialysis
7. A. devastate B. nominate C. interest D. establish
8. A. superstition B. volcano C. outrageous D. pagoda
9. A. popularity B. understand C. resemblance D. confidential
10. A. positive B. parade C. sentence D. analyse

**II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 điểm)**

Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

1. Pollution would be reduced if more people used ..... petrol in their cars.  
A. green B. cleaned C. unleaded D. uncontaminated
2. Elderly people often belong to a ..... group.  
A. low-fat B. poor-quality C. high-tech D. low-income
3. His memory has become very ..... lately.  
A. precarious B. unreliable C. infallible D. insecure
4. Only during the early twentieth century ..... in the United States.  
A. liquor was prohibited then B. that liquor was prohibited.  
C. when liquor was prohibited D. was liquor prohibited
5. Reporters took ..... every word of his speech.  
A. in B. down C. out D. after
6. I didn't buy the oranges; she gave them to me ..... nothing.  
A. as B. for C. in addition to D. due to
7. All his plans for starting his own business fell.....  
A. in B. through C. down D. away
8. She said she could not ..... all the information given in the broadcast.  
A. accumulate B. absorb C. admire D. adhere
9. Frank ..... when he noticed a large packing case lying on the floor  
A. has about to leave B. had about to leave  
C. is about to leave D. was about to leave
10. Rosa suggested ..... a suit and tie when he went for the interview.  
A. him to wear B. he must wear C. he wear D. that he wears

11. It takes great deal of ..... for the class to make a trip abroad.

A. arrangement B. organization C. expense D. business

12. Hello! Aviation Electronics? Could I speak to Mr. Jones on .....8183, please?

A. branch B. extension C. system D. exchange

13. .... the book, please return it to me.

A. Should you find B. will you be finding  
C. Will you find D. Will you have found

14. The tests in this book are arranged.....

A. in order of difficult B. in order of difficulty  
C. in orderly difficult D. in the order of difficulty

15. The audience, ..... enjoyed the performance.

A. most of them were students B. most of whom were students  
C. they were mostly students D. they themselves were students

16. The increase from 5 million to 350 million speakers of English has not ..... because of any special merits in the language itself.

A. come to B. come up C. come about D. come forward

17. Though badly damaged by fire, the palace was eventually..... to its original splendour.

A. repaired B. renewed C. restored D. renovated

18. He ..... a policeman, he's much too short.

A. can't be B. must be C. looks like D. should be

19. The fumes were so thick that she was ..... for breath.

A. heart to heart B. body and soul C. flesh and blood D. skin and bone

20. .... many times I tell him, he always forgets to pass on phone messages

A. Wherever B. Whatever C. However D. Whenever.

**III. READING COMPREHENSION. (20 điểm)**

**READING 1: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions below.**

When the first white men came to America, they found vast amounts of natural resources of tremendous value. Forests covered a large part of the nation; later gas, oil and minerals were found in unbelievable amounts. There was a great abundance of very **fertile** soil. Forest, prairies, streams, and rivers abounded with wildlife. So vast were those resources that it seemed that they could never be used up. So forests were destroyed to make way for farmland. Grassland and prairies were harrowed. Minerals and oil were used in great quantities to supply a young industrial nation. Almost every river became the scene of factories, mills and power companies. Mammals and birds were **slaughtered** for food and sports. Within a short time, the results were obvious. Floods caused millions of dollars' worth of damage yearly. The very fertile soil washed away or blew up in great clouds. The seemingly **inexhaustible** oil and minerals showed signs of depletion. Rivers were filled with silt from eroding farms and wastes from factories. Many of the rivers were made unfit for fish. Several species of birds disappeared, and some mammals seemed on the **verge** of going.



Future timber shortages were predicted. In short, Americans soon came to realize that some sort of conservation program must be set up, if future, as well as present, Americans were to share in the resources that are the heritage of every American.

- The title below that best expresses the main idea of this selection is .....
  - what the first white men found in America.
  - the loss of topsoil.
  - the cause of timber shortages.
  - the story of America's natural resources.
- It seemed to the early American settlers that .....
  - game was scarce
  - the natural resources were inexhaustible
  - forests should not be cut
  - there was a shortage of minerals
- The use of America's natural resources by the early settlers was .....
  - careless
  - scientific
  - unbelievable
  - predicted
- Much of the fertile soil of America has .....
  - sunk deep into the earth.
  - been covered by lakes
  - been eroded by wind and water.
  - become the scene of factories
- One reason why many of our rivers are no longer suitable living places for fish is that .....
  - too many fish have been caught
  - a conservation program has been set up
  - floods have caused much damage
  - factories have dumped waste into the rivers
- Another word for 'fertile' is .....
  - wet
  - productive
  - useful
  - irrigated
- Another word for 'slaughtered' is .....
  - killed
  - caught
  - reared
  - wounded
- Another word for 'verge' is .....
  - peak
  - brink
  - occasion
  - possibility
- The word 'inexhaustible' is closest meaning to.....
  - boundless
  - uncountable
  - very tired
  - that cannot be used up
- The word 'heritage' is closest meaning to .....
  - ownership
  - possession
  - things have been passed on from earlier generations
  - property

## READING 2: (10 điểm)

Read the passage carefully and decide if the statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F), or NOT GIVEN (NG).

### AMERICAN HEART

#### A Grandmother's Love Leads to School for Disabled Children

It is an unusual sight in the situation of this recession. Busloads of shoppers roll into the Cincinnati suburbs and stop at Donna Spiegel's chain of secondhand stores.

On Saturdays, bargain hunters will shop at five Snooty Fox consignment shops - stuffing the bus and its cargo bay with furniture and bags of clothing. But these shoppers are getting more than just a bargain. Their purchases provide crucial help to children with disabilities, such as Spiegel's grandson Dayton.

"The diagnosis was devastating, just to hear cerebral palsy, you're not even sure what that is," said Spiegel, "And then you hear he isn't going to walk. He's not going to talk." The Spiegels initially took Dayton to physical and occupational therapy. Insurance covered one visit a week. But it didn't seem to be doing much. "I'd leave an appointment in tears thinking, I'm not helping this child. I'm not going anywhere,!" said Spiegel.

Then she heard about something called conductive education, developed in Europe. It involves hours of intensive daily therapy designed to connect mind and muscle. "If you wanted to be a great tennis player, golfer, you would take several lessons a week," said Spiegel. "And you're trying to teach these children to sit up or feed themselves or walk, and it's just the same."

But the closest school was in Michigan, hours away from where the Spiegels lived. So Spiegel decided to use the profits from her stores to build her own school, the Conductive Learning Center of Greater Cincinnati. When asked why she was driven to do something so ambitious, Spiegel, with tears in her eyes, said, "Because I love him so much."

This grandmother's love started a flood of generosity. A local hospital rented the building for free, and a contractor donated the labor. And he wasn't the only one.

"Customers came in, painted, and stripped off wallpaper. People are wonderful," said Spiegel. "You just ask, and they're there. Just an Indescribable Joy."

Ten students now attend this special school. And since the Snooty Fox stores cover 80 percent of the school's budget, parents pay what they can afford.

That is why Amy Smith drives her daughter Hannah nine hours each week to school. When Hannah was born, doctors said she would never walk with the use of two canes, she now races

across the classroom on her feet. "Coming to a place like this and being told she can do this, we can see this potential in her, and then actually see that it happens. .... It's just an indescribable joy," said Amy.

|                                                                           | T     | F     | NG    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. Snooty Fox stores are located in both suburbs and downtown.            | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2. Brand new products are sold at Snooty Fox stores.                      | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3. The Spiegels have both grandson and granddaughter.                     | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4. Cerebral palsy involves difficulties in connection of mind and muscle. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5. The first therapy helped to improve Dayton's situation successfully.   | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6. Conductive education's therapy should be done everyday.                | ..... | ..... | ..... |



7. The Spiegels didn't send Dayton to school in Michigan because of high tuition. ....
8. The local authority also gave support to the school's building. ....
9. The tuition is not compulsory and fixed for students. ....
10. The girl named Hanah is one of the local students. ....

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 điểm)

Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits each space.

If you can roll a ball, you can play bowls. Everyone can play: young and old, men and women, the fit and the not so fit. It is the (1)..... outdoor game that really is a sport for all. What other sport can grandparents play on equal terms with their grandchildren? What other game is so simple that you could take up it today and be (2)..... in the national championships tomorrow?

Simple? Perhaps that is not the (3)..... word. There are bowls players in their thousands (4)..... will tell you that, although bowls is a game that anyone can (5)..... in five minutes, it takes a lifetime to (6)..... it. They are the people who have developed a passionate interest in the game (7)..... for outsiders, bowls is another word, and a strange and puzzling one. They see a bowls game in action and wonder what is going on.

What the players are trying to do is easy to explain. Their (8)..... is to roll their bowls, called wood, as near as possible to the little white ball, called the jack. If one of your bowls finishes nearer to the jack than your opponent's, you score one point and he or she scores (9)..... If you have the two nearest, you score two, and so on. The skill involved in rolling a bowl that weighs around 2 kilos across about 40 meters so that it stops only a very short (10)..... from the target is just as impressive as the skills required in other sports.

- |                 |                |               |               |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. special   | B. one         | C. individual | D. alone      |
| 2. A. competing | B. entering    | C. precisely  | D. accurately |
| 3. A. genuine   | B. just        | C. suitable   | D. right      |
| 4. A. when      | B. which       | C. who        | D. whose      |
| 5. A. pick up   | B. see through | C. catch on   | D. find out   |
| 6. A. manage    | B. tame        | C. control    | D. master     |
| 7. A. Besides   | B. However     | C. Unlike     | D. Although   |
| 8. A. point     | B. attempt     | C. aim        | D. scheme     |
| 9. A. something | B. nothing     | C. anything   | D. everything |
| 10. A. distance | B. extent      | C. range      | D. length     |

#### B. TỰ LUẬN

##### I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10 điểm)

1. I want to inform you that the number of students (participate) ..... in the camping (reach) ..... 700.
2. You don't remember (tell) ..... him how to get here. If you (have) ..... we (miss) ..... the train.

3. People believe that by the year 2050, computers (replace) ..... teachers and (also do) ..... most of the jobs (do) ..... by the police now.
4. We (tell) ..... that the workers were repairing an old bridge at that time.
5. Why didn't you tell me you could lend me the money? I (not borrow) ..... it from the bank.

#### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 điểm)

Fill in each space with a correct preposition.

Laura, a university student, found it difficult to get (1)..... on her grant and decided to look (2) ..... a part-time job. When she saw an advertisement in the local newspaper for snack-bar waitresses, she sat (3) ..... in front of her friend's computer to apply (4) ..... a job. She wasn't sure how best to go (5) ..... presenting herself on paper, so she just jotted (6) ..... the details of her education and qualifications, and sent the application (7) ..... immediately.

The owner of the snack-bar, Mr Edwards, rang a couple of days later to ask her to come for an interview the following Saturday. When she turned (8) ....., she was very nervous at first, but soon relaxed, and answered all Mr Edwards' questions. She felt sure that he could not be deceived by her claims to have worked as a waitress before, and would turn her (9) ..... But when he shook hands with her and said "See you next week", she realized she had pulled it (10) .....

#### III. WORD FORMS (10 điểm)

Use the correct form of the words in parentheses.

1. This statue..... those who died in the war. (memory)
2. Psychologists say that adults should not accept ..... behaviour from their children. (permit)
3. She looked in on the baby..... to check that it was all right. (period)
4. Tourists forgot their ..... ideas as soon as they visit our country. (conceive)
5. Thomas Johnson, an environmental....., has been working for Green Peace for over 20 years. (active)
6. Please ..... our letter of the 14<sup>th</sup>. We have not had a reply. (know)
7. We live in a ..... society. (race)
8. They mostly saw that they could not compete with Helen in ....., so she could easily be nice to them. (attract)
9. The weather ..... changes for the worse whenever we go on holiday. (vary)
10. Women who are slimming can never enjoy a meal without being afraid of ..... their diet. (organize)



#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 điểm)

Each line in this passage has one mistake. Identify and correct them.

1. Most of the joggers who are overweigh are reasonable for talking
2. about, worrying about, and obsess with their weight. Since many
3. people start jogging to gain weight. It is not surprising that body size is
4. important. More and more people are on a diet, 50% of the women and
5. close with 25% of the men in the US are watching what they eat. Body
6. weight is the second most talking among joggers - heart disease and
7. high bleeding pressure are the first! There are many factors that effect
8. your weight. They include: body type, diet, exercise level, sex and
9. age. What may be an "ideal" weight for you in the age of 27 may not be
10. ideal while you're 54. And your ideal weight will probably be different

| Line | Mistake | Correction |
|------|---------|------------|
| 1    |         |            |
| 2    |         |            |
| 3    |         |            |
| 4    |         |            |
| 5    |         |            |
| 6    |         |            |
| 7    |         |            |
| 8    |         |            |
| 9    |         |            |
| 10   |         |            |

#### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 điểm)

Fill in each space with a suitable word.

##### MTV HITS THE SCREEN

A major chapter in the history of rock began on 1 August 1981, when Music Television better known as MTV, first started broadcasting. Aimed at (1) ..... aged between twelve and thirty-five, its appearance coincided with the rise of what was then a relatively new art form: the rock video.

Filmed sequences of rock music were, of course, nothing new. Since the 1960s (2) ..... bands such as the Beatles and the Rolling Stones had made short movies to promote their latest singles. What really helped MTV take (3) ....., though, was its clever idea of asking the record companies to let it use videos free of (4) ....., arguing that videos were promotional materials and that by showing them the new channel would be giving both companies and musicians free advertising. In the (5) ..... all the main record labels agreed.

The only problem (6) ..... that in those early years, before videos became as essential as they are now for any band or singer (7) ..... serious hope of success, the playlist tended to be dominated by big bands (8) ..... were already

experimenting with sophisticated videos. But this did not seem to (9) ..... much harm. In fact, within two years of its launch MTV was being shown by nearly two thousand cable television companies in the United States and would soon also be (10) ..... from the UK in the form of MTV Europe.

#### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 điểm)

##### \*Structures

EXERCISE 1. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the given one.

1. I really didn't expect to be offered such a large sum of money.  
Little.....
2. A true story is the basis of the novel.  
The novel.....
3. I have never thought of going abroad.  
The thought of.....
4. The soldiers entered the castle while it was dark.  
Under.....

##### \*Key words

EXERCISE 2. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it, using the word in capital letters

1. That matter can be postponed until the committee meets next week. LEFT  
.....
2. You shouldn't talk to people who will not listen. FALL  
.....
3. I think that your question is very easy. CAKE  
.....
4. We had to stop building when there was no more money. OUT  
.....
5. The annual general meeting of the village bowls club was well-attended. TURNOUT  
.....
6. I couldn't make Julie give a definite answer. PIN  
.....

### TRƯỜNG CHUYÊN LONG AN – LONG AN

#### PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

##### I. PHONOLOGY (5 points)

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- |                   |             |                 |               |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. chemosphere | B. chenille | C. machine      | D. chauvinism |
| 2. A. leisure     | B. occasion | C. pleasure     | D. cosy       |
| 3. A. theme       | B. thatch   | C. hypothetical | D. whether    |
| 4. A. dead        | B. grease   | C. teenagers    | D. creature   |
| 5. A. usage       | B. dosage   | C. cottage      | D. age        |



B. Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from that of the others in each group.

1. A. delicious      B. dynamic      C. emphatic      D. confiscate
2. A. vigorous      B. scandalous      C. victorious      D. dangerous
3. A. scandals      B. dental      C. canal      D. rental
4. A. cathedral      B. organism      C. caricature      D. captivate
5. A. evaluate      B. category      C. investigate      D. exception

## II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (10 points)

1. It's only a small lamp, so it doesn't .....off much light.  
A. cast      B. spend      C. shed      D. give
2. The lights went out and the room was .....into total darkness.  
A. covered      B. plunged      C. taken      D. put
3. Sunglasses protect you from the .....of the sun.  
A. ray      B. gloom      C. glare      D. blaze
4. It was a daring robbery, which took place in .....daylight.  
A. broad      B. total      C. wide      D. absolute
5. He .....of the vase and it dropped to the floor, shattering into a thousand tiny pieces.  
A. left hold      B. released      C. loosened      D. let go
6. At this time, Mexico was in the .....of its worst economic recession of record.  
A. grip      B. tug      C. hug      D. grab
7. Of course, you'll pass. You write well and you have an excellent.....of the subject.  
A. grip      B. seizure      C. embrace      D. grasp
8. Everybody was busy with the spring cleaning, except Stanley, who always refused to pull his .....  
A. socks      B. weight      C. finger      D. share
9. I really don't want to get involved in your problems. Why are you .....me into it?  
A. Pulling      B. dragging      C. wrenching      D. towing
10. "I'm.....to listen to your pathetic excuses", she said  
A. sick and tired      B. in no mood      C. sick to death      D. having enough
11. John left without a word. If only he .....something.  
A. said      B. had said      C. was saying      D. says
12. Linda is married .....three children.  
A. to      B. at      C. with      D. of
13. The car was parked directly.....the dinner.  
A. before      B. ahead of      C. in front of      D. preceding
14. It is already 3 o'clock. Can you.....time to catch the bus?  
A. have enough      B. have it in      C. make in      D. make it in
15. Are you shopping for .....health club to join so you can get in shape?  
A. a      B. an      C. the      D. no article is needed
16. Wasn't it you .....the door open?  
A. to leave      B. to have left      C. who left      D. that should leave

17. As it was raining, Paul didn't .....like walking home.  
A. fancy      B. feel      C. wish      D. want
18. ....with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain do not seem high at all.  
A. When compared      B. Compare them  
C. If you compare      D. A comparison
19. Bernard Foucault .....in 1851 that the earth is rotating.  
A. who proved      B. proved      C. he proved      D. it was proved
20. On the table.....  
A. the disks lay      B. did the disks lie      C. lay the disks      D. lied the disks

## III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the questions below:

### Passage 1:

#### Levels of Vocabulary

Line

Most languages have several levels of vocabulary that may be used by the same speakers. In English, at least three have been identified and described.

5

Standard usage includes those words and expressions understood, used, and accepted by a majority of the speakers of a language in any situation regardless of the level of formality. As such, these words and expressions are well defined and listed in standard dictionaries. Colloquialisms, on the other hand, are familiar words and idioms that are understood by almost all speakers of a language and used in informal speech or writing, but not considered acceptable for more formal situations. Almost all idiomatic expressions are colloquial language. Slang, refers to words and expressions understood by a large number of speakers but not accepted as appropriate formal usage by the majority. Colloquial expressions and even slang may be found in standard dictionaries but will be so identified. Both colloquial usage and slang are more common in speech than writing.

10

15

Colloquial speech often passes into standard speech. Some slang also passes into standard speech, but other slang expressions enjoy momentary popularity followed by obscurity. In some cases, the majority never accepts certain slang phrases but nevertheless retains them in their collective memories. Every generation seems to require its own set of words to describe familiar objects and events.

20

It has been pointed out by a number of linguists that three cultural conditions are necessary for the creation of a large body of slang expressions. First, the introduction and acceptance of new objects and situations in the society; second, a diverse population with a large number of subgroups; third, association among the subgroups and the majority population.

25



30 Finally, it is worth noting that the terms "standard", "colloquial", and "slang" exist only as abstract labels for scholars who study language. Only a tiny number of the speakers of any language will be aware that they are using colloquial or slang expressions. Most speakers of English will, during appropriate situations, select and use three types of expressions.

- 35
- Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
    - Standard speech
    - Idiomatic phrases
    - Different types of vocabulary
    - Dictionary usage
  - How is slang defined by the author?
    - Words and phrases accepted by the majority of formal usage.
    - Words or phrases understood by the majority but not found in standard dictionaries.
    - Words or phrases that are understood by a restricted group of speakers.
    - Words or phrases understood by a large number of speakers but not accepted as formal usage.
  - The word "obscurity" in line 20 could best be replaced by
    - disappearance
    - influence
    - qualification
    - tolerance
  - The word "appropriate" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
    - old
    - large
    - correct
    - important
  - The word "them" in line 22 refers to
    - words
    - slang phrases
    - memories
    - the majority
  - Where in the passage does the author explain where colloquial language and slang are most commonly used?
    - Line 4- 6
    - Line 16- 17
    - Line 24- 26
    - Line 33- 35
  - What does the author mean by the statement in line 8- 11: "*Colloquialisms, on the other hand, are familiar words and idioms that are understood by almost all speakers of a language and used in informal speech or writing, but not considered acceptable for more formal situations.*"?
    - Familiar words and phrases are found in both speech and writing in formal settings.
    - Familiar situations that are experienced by most people are called colloquialisms.
    - Informal language contains colloquialisms, which are not found in more formal language.
    - Most of the speakers of a language can use both formal and informal speech in their appropriate situations.
  - Which of the following is true of standard usage?
    - It can be used in formal and informal settings
    - It is limited to written language
    - It is only understood by the upper classes
    - It is constantly changing

9. The author mentions all of the following as requirements for slang expressions to be created EXCEPT

- new situations
  - new generation
  - interaction among diverse groups
  - a number of linguists
10. It can be inferred from the passage that the author
- does not approve of either slang or colloquial speech in any situation.
  - approves of colloquial speech in some situations, but not slang
  - approves of slang and colloquial speech in appropriate situations
  - does not approve of colloquial usage in writing.

## Passage 2:

### LIGHTHOUSES

Lighthouses evolved to serve a dual purpose they helped mariners to navigate the seas and warned them of dangerous areas. Bonfires set alight on shoreline cliffs and hilltops were precursors to the lighthouses. Realizing that the higher the fire was on land, the farther offshore it was visible, seagoing communities began to build towers of wood or stone to raise the fire higher. The first known lighthouse in history and one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the fabled Pharos of Alexandria, was built by the Egyptians using slave labor. Constructed over a period of twenty years, between 300 and 280 B.C. and rising about 450 feet high, the marble structure was as tall as a 45-story skyscraper. At the top, a tended, open fire provided light, which reportedly could be seen thirty miles away at night; during the day, a column of smoke guided mariners. Pharos remained in operation for almost 1600 years, until a combination of assaults by invaders and earthquakes finally left it in total ruin by the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century.

As the centuries passed, lighthouses were adapted to their locations and constructed from local materials – at first stone or wood, and eventually concrete, steel, and cast iron, as they became available. The story of Eddystone Light, situated on a rocky shoal in a particularly dangerous section of the English Channel, provides an overview of lighthouse history. The first Eddystone Light – there were actually five of them – was a fanciful building, put into service in 1698 sporting balconies and ornamental filigree. It was the first lighthouse known to be erected on a shoal in the open sea. This first tower had to be replaced after only one winter because it had been so badly beaten by storms. A similar second tower was raised the next year, but it proved to be no match for a fierce storm that struck in 1703 and washed it away. In its place rose up the third Eddystone Light, with a round, smooth tower designed so that waves could easily wash over it. In 1759, however, the wooden lighthouse was destroyed by fire. The fourth Eddystone Light, again using the round design, was constructed of fireproof granite blocks. This Light, which first went into service in 1759, was the first tower to use quick drying cement, which became a staple building material for lighthouses. The fifth Eddystone Light was built in 1882 and is still standing today.

The original 1696 Eddystone Light also played another important role: it was the first lighthouse to have an enclosed lantern room. Until then, wood and coal fires were



burned on an open platform. With an enclosed room, it became possible to produce a more controllable light by burning candles. The term "candlepower" originated in this era and is still used today as the unit of measure for light in a lighthouse. A candlepower of one, naturally enough, equals the amount of light made by a single candle. Even if a light burned coal or oil, as many of them did in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, the candle was still used as the measurement of brightness.

Two innovations in the late 1700s substantially upgraded the efficiency of lighthouses. The Argand lamp, invented in 1781, was an oil lamp that used a special hollow wick to produce an intensely bright flame that was steady and smoke-free. This kept the lantern chamber from filling with soot and smoke that dimmed the flame. When centered behind the Argand lamp, a parabolic reflector (a curved, bowl-shaped structure of metal) concentrated the light into a beam. The silver metal behind the tiny bulb in a flashlight is a miniature example of how a parabolic reflector works to increase the brightness of the light source. Using a combination of these innovations, a lighthouse could create a light having the brightness of several thousand candles.

The Fresnel lens, invented in 1828 and still used today, could combine and magnify numerous light rays into one single powerful beam. It enabled lighthouses to produce a light beam four times stronger than before, about 80,000 candlepower. Towards the end of the century, lamps were replaced by the electric light bulb, and today the most powerful lights emanating from lighthouses can be seen from twenty-five miles away. However, even the strongest light can be rendered useless by dense fog, heavy rain, or snow. Thus, sound was employed by lighthouses to provide an alternate signal when visibility was poor. The first foghorn, used in a lighthouse in Boston in 1719, was actually a cannon fired hourly. Other noisemaking devices were tried – gongs, bells, steam whistles, and sirens. Foghorns became the standard, although today soundless electronic radio beacons are increasingly being used. Although most lighthouses are now automated, they remain vital to navigation, especially in the world's stormiest waters.

- The word navigate in the passage is closest in meaning to  
A. sail                      B. direct                      C. conquer                      D. bypass
- According to paragraph 1, the lighthouse at Alexandria was made of  
A. wood                      B. slaves                      C. stone                      D. smoke
- The word it in the passage refers to  
A. a match                      C. a section  
B. a building                      D. some decoration
- The phrase went into service in the passage is closest in meaning to  
A. joined the military                      C. became government property  
B. was shut down                      D. began operating
- The word staple in the passage is closest in meaning to  
A. solid                      B. fashionable                      C. sharp                      D. normal

- According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature of the Eddystone Lights?  
A. A tower made of quick-drying cement  
C. A location on rocks in the open sea  
B. A Fresnel lens  
D. An indoor lantern room
- According to paragraph 4, designers in the late 1700s made lighthouses more efficient by  
A. building them higher                      C. concentrating the light they produced  
B. changing to a different fuel                      D. dimming their flames
- The author mentions a flashlight in paragraph 4 in order to  
A. show how bright a lighthouse beacon is  
B. illustrate the effects of a parabolic reflector  
C. demonstrate the advantage of using several light sources  
D. explain the advantages of electric light
- According to paragraph 5, why did lighthouses use sound to warn mariners?  
A. Sometimes the flame would go out in the rain.  
B. Sound travels farther than light.  
C. Sometimes weather makes a light hard to see.  
D. Sound seems more like a warning than light does.
- What can be inferred from paragraph 5 about the Fresnel lens?  
A. It required a flame much brighter than most lights produced.  
B. The lighthouse at Alexandria probably had a lens similar to one.  
C. It was made of highly polished metal.  
D. It could boost the brightness of electric lights as well as oil lamps.

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space:

Getting friends and family to pose for photos is hard enough, but now would you cope with a rabbit, an owl or a butterfly that simply .....(1).....to keep still? Simon King, wildlife film maker and photographer, says you don't need any formal .....(2).....to get started. "The whole idea is that photographing wildlife should be fun". Simon offers the following .....(3).....

Specialize from the start. You are more likely to get good result sooner if you ....(4).....on the type of wildlife - insects for instance - ... (5)....than just going off to the woods or park with your camera and snapping whatever you see. Pick something that isn't hard to photograph. Choosing an animal that's hard to....(6).....or will run away if it sees you ....(7)....unnecessary problems. How about flowers or a group of birds?

Search second-hand camera shops and local papers for quality....(8)....You don't need to ...(9)....a fortune – Simon started with just a second-hand camera that cost around \$30. But you will need a single lens reflex camera. Remember it's the whole photograph that counts, not just the subject. ...(10)....you're composing a picture and try to be as artistic as possible.



- |                   |                |             |            |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. disobeys    | B. dislikes    | C. refuses  | D. avoids  |
| 2. A. training    | B. education   | C. exercise | D. lecture |
| 3. A. lessons     | B. facts       | C. warnings | D. tips    |
| 4. A. think       | B. concentrate | C. limit    | D. depend  |
| 5. A. more        | B. other       | C. better   | D. rather  |
| 6. A. spot        | B. notice      | C. meet     | D. glance  |
| 7. A. creates     | B. starts      | C. puts     | D. leads   |
| 8. A. instruments | B. equipment   | C. material | D. tools   |
| 9. A. cost        | B. make        | C. spend    | D. lose    |
| 10. A. Think      | B. Guess       | C. Invent   | D. Imagine |

## PART B: WRITTEN TEST

### I. VERB FORM: (10 points)

Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

The world is getting warmer and the oceans are rising. Why <sup>1</sup>(this, happen).....? One answer is that it could simply be part of a natural process. After all, there <sup>2</sup>(be)..... ice ages and long periods of warmth in the past, so we could just <sup>3</sup>(experience)..... another warming trend. This kind of answer <sup>4</sup>(have)..... more supporters a few years ago. What scientists now <sup>5</sup>(believe)..... is that human activity is the cause. For more than two hundreds years, human <sup>6</sup>(gradually, change)..... the atmosphere, mainly as a result of industrial pollution. We <sup>7</sup>(create)..... an atmosphere around the earth that, like a giant glass container, <sup>8</sup>(let)..... heat from the sun through and then <sup>9</sup>(hold)..... it in. ....temperatures and sea levels <sup>10</sup>(keep) ..... rising? The general answer is unfortunately yes.

### II. PREPOSITION AND PHRASAL VERBS (5 points)

Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition or particle.

- The work was singled..... to receive an award at the exhibition.
- She pushed a note ..... the table to him.
- Minor economies, such as cutting ..... on staff costs, can often prevent a company sliding into bankruptcy.
- Could you please refrain ..... smoking in the lecture hall.
- I'm not ..... favour of children staying up so late.
- In this essay, I'd like to put..... the arguments supporting global capitalism.
- It was surprising how quickly that fashion caught .....
- Once the government did..... with quotas, the market was flooded with cheap foreign imports.
- This part of your essay is completely ..... the main topic.
- People who want to know how to go ..... starting their own company should talk to a trained adviser.

### III. WORD FORM: (10 points)

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits the space in the same line.

| The Desire to Know                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Curiosity goes back to the dawn of human (0)... <i>existence</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | EXIST                                                             |
| This irresponsible desire to know is not a (1).....of inanimate objects. Nor does it seem to be attributable to some forms of living organism which, for that very reason, we can scarcely bring ourselves to consider alive. A tree, for example, does not display (2).....curiosity, nor does a sponge or even an oyster. If chance events bring them poison, predators or parasites, they die as (3).....as they lived. | CHARACTER<br><br><br><br><br><br><br>RECOGNISE<br><br>CEREMONIOUS |
| Early in the scheme of life, (4).....motion was developed by some organisms. It meant an (5).....advance in their control of the environment. A moving organism no longer waited in stolid (6).....for food to come its way, but went out after it. The individual that hesitated in the (7).....search for food, or that was overly (8).....in its investigation, starved.                                                | DEPEND<br>ORDINARY<br><br>RIGID<br>ZEAL<br>CONSERVE               |
| As organisms grew more complex, more messages of greater variety were received from and about the (9).....environment. At the same time, the nervous system, the living instrument that interprets and stores the data collected by the sense organs, became (10).....complex.                                                                                                                                             | ROUND<br><br><br><br>INCREASE                                     |

### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: (10 points)

The passage below contains 10 errors. Underline and correct them. (0) has been done as an example.

Leonardo DiCaprio is one of the hotter young film stars around at the moment. His face has been on the covers of all the top movies and young magazines over the last few months and he has been the subject of countless articles, rumours and showbiz gossip. Leonard doesn't like reading about him because "I read things about me that I've never said in my life and never did"

Leonardo Dicaprio was born in Los Angeles on 11 November, 1974. He's a Scorpio. His full name is Leonardo Wilhelm DiCaprio. His mother is Germany and his father is Italian- American. They call him Leonardo because when his mother was still pregnant, he started kicking while she was stood in front of a painting by Leonardo Da Vinci. His friends call him Leo. He has a scar from when he was stinging by a Portuguese man-of-war. His parents separated before he was born, so his mother moved to a poor neighborhood of Hollywood there Leo grew up. At



school he was very good at imitating people, especially Michael Jackson. This made him very popularly. His childhood hero was Poseidon, the Greek god of the sea.

After appearance in TV commercials and episodes of Roseanne, he played the cast of Roseanne, the TV sitcom starring Kirk Cameron. Leonard played the part of Luke, a homeless boy. Lately, he played the part of Jim Carroll in *The Basketball Diaries*. But he has really become famous since he acted in the film *Titanic*.

hotter → hottest

## V. OPEN CLOZE TEST: (10 points)

Fill each blank with ONE suitable word.

### TIME TO RELAX? HOW?

One of... (0) the ...greatest problems with holidays, (1)..... from the usual travel complications and accommodation difficulties, is the expectations people have of (2)..... When we go on holiday we expect to leave all the stresses and strains of our daily lives behind us. We imagine we will be able to escape to (3)..... a degree that we even tend to believe, consciously or not, that we can change our own personalities and become completely different people. The average business-person, tense, preoccupied, short-tempered, unable to relax, envisages herself/ himself (4)..... from the moment of locking the office door, a radically different kind of person: carefree, good humored, ready to relax and enjoy whatever adventures present (5)..... In practice, we take ourselves with us wherever we go, and the personality that is shaped (6)..... years of stress and tension is almost impossible to shake off (7)..... a moment's notice. It is no wonder so many holidays are a disappointment, no (8)..... how smoothly they go or how lovely the weather is. In fact, the frequent problems that crop (9)..... during the average holiday are probably a welcome distraction (10)..... the nagging feeling that we are not enjoying ourselves as much as we should.

## VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (10 points)

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remained unchanged.

1. The noise level at the party was unbearable as the children showed such enthusiasm for the games.

The children were so.....

2. Evan is doing very well at school, especially if you consider that he's younger than the others in his class.

Given.....

3. It was a bad idea to put this shirt in the washing machine.

This shirt.....

4. George knows that he'll never become a professional footballer.

Jack has resigned.....

5. With constant practice, you'll be a much better pianist than the others.

SHOULDERS

If you practice constantly, .....other pianists.

6. I can't imagine what Rod is planning to buy me for Christmas. FAINTEST

I don't.....what Rod is planning to buy me for Christmas.

7. The young actress was very nervous before the audition. BUTTERFLIES

The young actress.....audition

8. The best solution was thought of by Sally. CAME

Sally.....

9. Tom teased Alice about her new hairstyle. POKED

Tom.....new hairstyle

10. Most scientists argue that it is preferable to use organic products. AVERSE

Most scientists .....of organic products.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TIỀN GIANG – TIỀN GIANG

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- |                         |                    |                       |                       |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. mischie <u>f</u>  | B. rel <u>ie</u> f | C. bel <u>ie</u> f    | D. ch <u>ie</u> f     |
| 2. A. pen <u>a</u> lize | B. <u>e</u> vil    | C. pret <u>ty</u>     | D. <u>l</u> egal      |
| 3. A. sol <u>a</u> r    | B. pol <u>a</u> r  | C. schol <u>a</u> r   | D. mol <u>a</u> r     |
| 4. A. <u>ch</u> ampagne | B. <u>ch</u> amber | C. <u>ch</u> ampers   | D. <u>ch</u> anteuse  |
| 5. A. tsun <u>a</u> mi  | B. list <u>e</u> n | C. wrestl <u>i</u> ng | D. Christ <u>m</u> as |

B. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others in each group.

- |                 |              |               |              |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 6. A. district  | B. insect    | C. discus     | D. dismiss   |
| 7. A. humane    | B. unite     | C. colleague  | D. canteen   |
| 8. A. admirable | B. diagonal  | C. discipline | D. mechanism |
| 9. A. influence | B. introduce | C. arrogant   | D. majesty   |
| 10. A. mosquito | B. lunatic   | C. dynamic    | D. climatic  |

#### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURES

Choose the best answer to fill in each blank.

- The increased pay offer was accepted although it..... short of what the employees wanted.  
A. fell                      B. arrived                      C. came                      D. ended
- There were a number of strong candidates for the post but Peter's experience..... the scales in his favor.  
A. weighed                      B. tipped                      C. balanced                      D. overturned
- I'm afraid we haven't got a spare bed. Can you make..... with a mattress on the floor?  
A. Do                      B. by                      C. over                      D. up
- He tries to..... himself with everyone by paying them compliments.  
A. Ingratiate                      B. gratify                      C. commend                      D. please



5. No matter how angry he was he would never..... to violence  
A. resolve      B. resort      C. exert      D. recourse
6. They always kept on good..... with their next-door neighbors for the children's sake.  
A. Friendship      B. relationship      C. terms      D. will
7. The BBC tries to..... for all tastes with its four national programmes.  
A. Provide      B. furnish      C. regards      D. cater
8. He was disqualified for failing to..... to the rules of the competition.  
A. comply      B. conform      C. abide      D. obey
9. This man is so arrogant that he is completely..... to all criticism.  
A. impervious      B. unaware      C. regardless      D. unconscious
10. As there is no one to help them, the old couple have to..... for themselves.  
A. look      B. work      C. fend      D. rely
11. If you're at a(n)..... end, you could help me in the garden.  
A. open      B. free      C. empty      D. loose
12. I could tell at a..... that nothing had changed between Barbara and Edward.  
A. glimpse      B. blink      C. wink      D. glance
13. An application to join this scheme places you under no obligation.....  
A. indeed      B. eventually      C. apart      D. whatsoever
14. He was disappointed by his result, but he is now..... to having to re-take the exam.  
A. reconciled      B. composed      C. subdued      D. submitted
15. Financial worries gradually..... his health and he was obliged to retire early.  
A. disabled      B. exhausted      C. undermined      D. invalidated
16. The boy's parents were prepared to go to any..... to keep his name out of the papers.  
A. ways      B. lengths      C. measures      D. depths
17. He has been given work as a window cleaner even though he has no..... for heights.  
A. ability      B. balance      C. head      D. skill
18. They managed to free him from the burning car in the..... of time.  
A. glance      B. nick      C. blink      D. wink
19. The life of a spy is..... with danger.  
A. fraught      B. intense      C. stressful      D. heavy
20. Enough money has been raised to..... the hospital's survival.  
A. ensure      B. endow      C. enable      D. empower

### III. READING COMPREHENSION

#### A. Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

Sharks have gained an unfair reputation for being fierce predators of large sea animals. Humanity's unfounded fear and hatred of these ancient creatures is leading to a worldwide slaughter that may result in the extinction of many coastal shark species. The shark is the victim of a **warped** attitude of wildlife protection; we strive only to protect the beautiful, non-threatening parts of our environment. And, in our efforts to restore only non-threatening parts of our earth, we ignore other important parts.

A perfect illustration of this attitude is the contrasting attitude toward another large sea animal, the dolphin. During the 1980s, environmentalists in the United States

protested the use of driftnets for tuna fishing in the Pacific Ocean since these nets also caught dolphins. The environmentalists **generated** enough political and economic pressure to prevent tuna companies from buying tuna that had been caught in driftnets. In contrast to this effort on behalf of the dolphins, these same environmentalists have done very little to help save the Pacific Ocean sharks whose population has decreased nearly to the point of extinction. Sharks among are the oldest creatures on earth, having survived in the seas for more than 350 million years. They are extremely efficient animals, feeding on wounded or dying animals, thus performing an important role in nature of **weeding out** the weaker animals in a species. Just the fact that species such as the Great White Shark have **managed to live** in the ocean for so many millions of years is enough proof of their efficiency and adaptability to changing environments. It is time for us humans, who may not survive another 1,000 years at the rate we are damaging the planet, **to cast away** our fears and begin considering the protection of sharks as an important part of a program for protection of all our natural environment.

1. With which of the following topics is this passage primarily concerned?  
A. Sharks are efficient creatures with bad reputations.  
B. Sharks are some of the oldest creatures on earth.  
C. Sharks illustrate a problem in wildlife protection.  
D. The campaign to save dolphins was not extended to save sharks.
2. Which of the following is most similar to the meaning of the word "warped" in the first paragraph?  
A. distorted      B. wasteful      C. extravagant      D. wanton
3. In the second paragraph, the word "generated" could be best replaced by  
A. consumed      B. absorbed      C. designated      D. produced
4. How did environmentalists manage to protect dolphins?  
A. They prevented fishermen from selling them for meat.  
B. They pressured fishermen into protecting dolphins by law.  
C. They brought political pressure against tuna companies.  
D. They created sanctuaries where dolphin fishing was not allowed.
5. About how long have sharks lived on the planet?  
A. 25 million years      B. 150 million years  
C. 350 million years      D. 500 million years
6. The author uses the phrase "weeding out" in the second paragraph to mean  
A. strengthening something that is weak      B. feeding something that is hungry  
C. encouraging something that is efficient      D. getting rid of something that is unwanted
7. In the second paragraph, the phrase "manage to live" is used to infer that  
A. surviving was difficult      B. migration was common  
C. procreation was expanding      D. roaming was necessary
8. In the second paragraph, the phrase "to cast away" means most nearly  
A. to throw off      B. to bring in      C. to see through      D. to set apart
9. What is the author's tone in this passage?  
A. explanatory      B. accusatory      C. gentle      D. proud



10. Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?

- A. order of importance
- C. statement and example

- B. cause and effect
- D. chronological order

**B. Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.**

Throughout history, pigs have been useful to humans. Their bodies work much like ours. Doctors have used chemicals from pigs' bodies to help treat diseases in people. We also use pigs for food. We even make objects from their skin, such as bags and balls. Domestic pigs live on farms. These kinds are useful for people. Wild pigs live in the mountains and forests. They are causing big problems in the United States.

In the early 1900s, wild pigs-called boars-were brought from Europe to North Carolina. Boars have two sharp horns, or tusks, on each side of their mouth. They are aggressive and mean. At first, people kept the boars together in a forest. Hunters enjoyed trying to shoot them. But by the 1920s, some boars had escaped. Boars have lived in the mountains of North Carolina ever since. Problems began when the boars entered a national park. They dug holes in the soil and destroyed plants that other animals need for food.

California has the same problem. ■ A) Wild pigs in that state are not just hurting national parks. They are destroying the grass on golf courses and eating plants in people's gardens. ■ B) Some more of these pigs came from North Carolina in 1925. Some hunters brought them. They built a fence around the boars. However, several pigs escaped. ■ C) Later, some of the wild pigs mated with escaped domestic pigs. Today, the number of wild pigs keeps growing. ■ D) They are ruining lots of land. A scientist found 2,000 rare flowers in the stomach of one dead boar.

How can people stop these hungry pigs? There are no easy answers. One national park in Hawaii built a 15-meter fence around its entire 28,000 acres. Other states encourage hunters to kill the animals. However, pigs are intelligent, stubborn, and tough. We domesticated them for use on the farm. Now, our challenge is to control them when they leave the barnyard.

11. All of the following are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT

- A. how boars came to the US
  - C. the types of damage boars cause
- B. how boars got to Europe
  - D. the characteristics of boars

12. How long have wild pigs been a problem in the US, according to the passage?

- A. 50 to 55 years
  - C. 80 to 85 years
- B. 70 to 75 years
  - D. More than 100 years

13. What is the topic of paragraph 4?

- A. Differences between domestic pigs and wild pigs
  - C. The problems pigs are making in one states
- B. How Californian pigs are different from other pigs
  - D. Why people in California like wild pigs

14. Which statement best reflects the author's opinion?

- A. Wild pigs are a necessary part of nature.
  - C. Domestic pigs are dangerous.
- B. All wild boars should be killed.
  - D. Controlling wild pigs is a difficult challenge.

15. From paragraph 3, we can infer that

- A. there are many farms in North Carolina
  - C. North Carolina is not very beautiful
- B. wild pigs first came from Europe
  - D. wild pigs eat flowers

16. The word "escaped" could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. Got away
  - C. Rebelled
- B. Become lost
  - D. Died

17. The word "rare" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. Beautiful
  - C. Common
- B. Exquisite
  - D. Special

18. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:

**Some of these boars are descendants of domestic pigs the Spanish settlers brought with them in the 1760s.**

Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.

- A. Line 12
  - C. Line 15
- B. Line 13
  - D. Line 16

19. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Wild Pigs
  - C. The Characteristics of Wild Pigs
- B. Domestic Pigs
  - D. How Wild Pigs Came to the US

20. **Directions:** *An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below.*

*Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express the ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage.*

First sentence: **While domestic pigs are quite useful to people, wild pigs in the United States are causing big problems.**

- A. Domestic pigs provide us with food and medicine.
  - C. In California, wild pigs have mated with escaped domestic pigs.
- B. Wild pigs came from Europe.
  - D. Boars are damaging golf courses
- E. Wild pigs are destroying plants and digging up land.
  - F. Boars are difficult to control because they are smart and tough.

#### IV. GUIDED CLOSE TEST

**Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks**

Nobody knows for certain that the origin of music was. Music is certainly older than poetry and painting but as early man had no way of (1)..... it, we can only guess what it sounded like. Watching a child (2) ..... on drum



with his hands or a piece of wood, it is easy to see that this is the simplest of instruments. It does not (3)..... much effort to produce a rhythm on it.

Wall paintings show what some of the first instrument looked like. Early civilizations had already discovered the three basic (4).....of producing music: blowing into a tube, striking an objects, and scraping a string. We know that western music comes from the (5).....Greeks. The musical scales we use now are (6).....on certain sequences of notes which the Greeks used to create a particular (7)..... Until the sixteenth century, most players of instruments were performers, but as music became more (8)....., orchestras and musical groups began to (9)..... This (10)..... about the writing of music to be played by several musicians at one time. This can certainly be called the birth of modern music.

- |                  |             |                |               |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. recording  | B. playing  | C. producing   | D. performing |
| 2. A. hitting    | B. knocking | C. crashing    | D. banging    |
| 3. A. make       | B. call     | C. take        | D. do         |
| 4. A. forms      | B. manners  | C. systems     | D. ways       |
| 5. A. ancient    | B. old      | C. aged        | D. antique    |
| 6. A. raised     | B. based    | C. established | D. supported  |
| 7. A. spirit     | B. temper   | C. mood        | D. humor      |
| 8. A. widespread | B. enlarged | C. expanded    | D. extended   |
| 9. A. turn       | B. appear   | C. spring      | D. be         |
| 10. A. produced  | B. affected | C. caused      | D. brought    |

## B. WRITTEN TEST

### I. VERB TENSES OR FORMS

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses or forms.

- Although (found) ..... many centuries earlier, Luxor did not reach preeminence until about 2000 B.C.
- Before he (walk) ..... ten miles, he complained of sore feet.
- Just inside the outer layer of the earth's atmosphere (be) ..... the elements necessary to protect it from ultraviolet rays, extreme temperatures, and threatening foreign substances.
- I'm sure she'll do all she can (help) .....
- I don't remember (lock) ..... the front door when I left home this morning.
- I would like (give) ..... the chance to explain my point of view, but they weren't interested.
- He got angry for (keep) ..... (wait) .....
- I really didn't expected (introduce) ..... to the president.
- I didn't do the test well. I (prepare) ..... it very carefully at home.
- My uncle would rather that I (not leave) ..... yesterday.

## II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS.

Fill in each blank with one suitable preposition or adverb.

- I need to read ..... on the company before I go on the job interview
- She is ..... to get revenge now that her husband has left her for another woman
- When we were ..... the red, we almost had to sell the house.
- If everyone chips ....., we can get the kitchen painted by noon.
- The woman came ..... with her husband's finger prints.
- The tenant is liable ..... damages
- His salary was commensurate ..... his ability.
- We cannot accede ..... the request for an extension of time.
- It was not going to be easy to explain ..... the lipstick which his wife had found on his collar.
- Jason always gets ..... with cheating in his math tests.

## III. WORD FORMS

Fill in each of the following sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- A \_\_\_\_\_ stamp honoring Chuck Yeager, the pilot who broke the sound barrier in 1947, was issued depicting him and the X-15 that he flew. (COMMEMORATE)
- Racial prejudice was a seemly \_\_\_\_\_ barrier that kept black Atlantans from mingling with white.(SURMOUNT)
- Some people show \_\_\_\_\_ attitude toward the misery of others, totally untouched by their suffering. (PASSION)
- These clothes are made of \_\_\_\_\_ material which cannot burn easily. (FLAME)
- He is completely \_\_\_\_\_! Not only is he lazy but he is dishonest as well. (EMPLOY)
- Her crude remarks and \_\_\_\_\_ made his company undesirable (SENSE)
- Politicians \_\_\_\_\_ blame the media if they don't win the election. They're so perdictable. (VARY)
- His family suffered from his \_\_\_\_\_ (EXPEND)
- There are people whose \_\_\_\_\_ begins from the moment of their death. (MORTAL)
- A list of \_\_\_\_\_ events will be posted on the notice board. (COME)

## IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

The passage below contains 11 errors. Identify each error and correct it. The first one has been done for you.

### DISNEY WORLD

Disney world was constructed more than a decade ago in 27400 acres of partial swam land in center Florida. Eight thousand of these acres form a wildlife habitat not accession to the 130 million people from around the world who have been to Disney World for its opening.

The park opens at 9A.M and shuts down at various hours, depend upon the time of year – six, nine, or midnight. On a busy day as many as 90000 visitors may be in the



park, but there are so many activities ready that there is plenty of room for everybody. The Magic Kingdom is the main section, but there are hotels, restaurants, a lagoon, and a huge lake with four and a half miles of beaches where visitors swim or paddle around in rent boats. A reasoning estimate of the cost person day is about \$60, exclusion transportation costs to Orlando.

**Your answer:**

0. in → on

1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....  
6..... 7..... 8..... 9..... 10.....

## V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

### The History of the Cinema

In Britain, the cinema was, (1).... doubt, the most important form of public commercial entertainment of the twentieth century. Until its popularity was eclipsed in the 1950s by television, cinema enjoyed a period of some fifty years during which its appeal far exceeded (2).... of sport or indeed any other commercial leisure activity.

The popularity of the cinema at that time is hardly difficult to explain: it was accessible, glamorous and cheap. At (3).... height, between 1920 and 1950, a very small sum of money would guarantee a good seat in the cinema. In the 1920s, the usual venue was a small, neighborhood hall. The audience was drawn from the local area, and could on some occasions be rather noisy. By the end of the 1930s, (4)...., the venue was more likely to be in one of the larger cinemas known as 'picture palaces', which were springing up everywhere in city centers to accommodate audiences of over two thousand people. (5).... these establishments, the audiences were expected to be well behaved; the performances were organized just (6).... military operations, (7).... uniformed staff on hand to control the queues and usherettes to direct seating arrangements.

These large cinemas attracted (8).... very mixed audience, although older people were less likely to be cinemagoers than adolescents. As might be expected, people in rural areas were immersed in the cinema than were people in towns, simply (9).... of the greater provision of cinemas in urban areas.

## VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION.

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

- I never thought that I could win the first prize in this competition.  
It never.....
- He was such a bright student that he could solve all the math problems.  
So.....
- We were impressed by the new cinema, but we found it rather expensive.  
Impressed.....
- They still haven't found out what caused the accident.  
They have yet.....

- He denied the accusation unconvincingly, which made me think that he was guilty. (LED)  
His.....
- My husband has had to earn the income since I broke my leg. (BACON)  
.....
- The teacher got extremely upset when she realized nobody had done the homework. (COW)  
.....
- Francis chose computing rather than marketing for his next course.  
(PREFERENCE)  
Francis opted.....
- Being inexperienced was a disadvantage to her when she applied for promotion.  
(COUNTED)  
Her.....
- My brother is deeply in love with his new girlfriend. (HEELS)  
.....

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BÌNH KHIÊM – VĨNH LONG

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60PTS)

#### I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. (5pts)

- |                       |                       |                      |                        |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. of              | B. café               | C. knife             | D. leaf                |
| 2. A. w <u>o</u> lf   | B. w <u>o</u> man     | C. w <u>o</u> od     | D. w <u>o</u> o        |
| 3. A. h <u>e</u> roic | B. h <u>e</u> roin    | C. h <u>e</u> roine  | D. h <u>e</u> roism    |
| 4. A. l <u>a</u> unch | B. d <u>i</u> gestion | C. G <u>ee</u> nwich | D. s <u>u</u> ggestion |
| 5. A. s <u>i</u> mony | B. s <u>i</u> mian    | C. s <u>i</u> eve    | D. s <u>i</u> nger     |

Choose the word which is stressed differently from the rest. (5pts)

- |                     |                |                 |                   |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 6. A. apparently    | B. committee   | C. photographer | D. politician     |
| 7. A. associate     | B. cathedral   | C. headmaster   | D. agriculture    |
| 8. A. insupportable | B. influential | C. charitable   | D. pharmaceutical |
| 9. A. superstitious | B. melancholy  | C. forceful     | D. footsteps      |
| 10. A. westernize   | B. officialdom | C. division     | D. millennium     |

#### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURES (20pts)

- He was awarded the medal for "displaying professional competence of the highest \_\_\_\_\_ in the rescue attempts."  
A. ability      B. order      C. position      D. credit
- She always \_\_\_\_\_ the smell of fresh bread with her mother, who loved baking.  
A. associated      B. attributed      C. exemplified      D. remembered
- He spent his entire life \_\_\_\_\_ round the world, never settling down anywhere.  
A. roaming      B. scattering      C. scrambling      D. transporting



14. The confidence trickster \_\_\_\_\_ the old lady out of her life savings.  
A. deceived      B. misled      C. robbed      D. swindled
15. Children learn primarily by \_\_\_\_\_ the world around them.  
A. experiencing directly of      B. experience direct  
C. directly physical experience      D. direct physical experience of
16. Many historians believe it was never \_\_\_\_\_ to practice genocide against the Native Americans.  
A. the government's official policy      B. official the government's policy  
C. the government's policy official was      D. been the government's official policy
17. Such relaxed days were few and far \_\_\_\_\_ in her hectic life.  
A. between      B. beyond      C. off      D. out
18. I will keep your application \_\_\_\_\_ file for the time being.  
A. in      B. with      C. on      D. at
19. The police \_\_\_\_\_ a good deal of criticism over their handling of the demonstration.  
A. came in for      B. brought about      C. opened up      D. went down with
20. It was too late to \_\_\_\_\_ of the contract.  
A. back away      B. back down      C. back out      D. back up
21. The little boy was continually \_\_\_\_\_ the ornaments.  
A. tripping up      B. falling down      C. breaking up      D. knocking over
22. One of the major responsibilities of this position is to approve proposals and to \_\_\_\_\_ their implementation.  
A. override      B. oversee      C. overbear      D. overcome
23. Some people feel that television should give less \_\_\_\_\_ to sport.  
A. programs      B. coverage      C. concern      D. involvement
24. Art critics do not all agree on what \_\_\_\_\_ a painting great.  
A. qualities to make      B. are the qualities for making  
C. do the qualities that make      D. qualities make
25. "Are you ill? You look terrible!" "Well, I am a bit \_\_\_\_\_. The doctor says I must rest.  
A. run-down      B. run-off      C. run-out      D. run-up
26. Nobody can fool me. I'm never \_\_\_\_\_ in.  
A. taken      B. taking      C. given      D. giving
27. The bank sent a notice to its customers which contained \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a remembrance that interest rates were to rise the following month  
B. a reminder that a raise in interest rates was the month following  
C. to remember that the interest rates was going up next month  
D. a reminder that the interest rates would raise the following month
28. If no one will \_\_\_\_\_ misbehaving, all pupils will be kept in after school.  
A. admit off      B. admit in      C. own up in      D. own up to
29. Manufacturers often sacrifice quality \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for a larger profit margin  
B. in place of to earn more money

- C. to gain more qualities of money  
D. and instead earn a bigger amount of profit
30. This course \_\_\_\_\_ no previous knowledge of the subject.  
A. assumes      B. assigns      C. assures      D. assembles

### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

#### READING 1 (10pts)

*Read the following passages and choose the best answers:*

#### MACHIAVELLI and the ORIGINS of POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political science, the rational analysis of systems of government, their organization, functions, and policies, first originated in the Western world with Niccolo Machiavelli, a citizen of the Italian city state of Florence in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century.

At the time the only school of political thought was that of the Church, which was highly idealistic and more concerned with theological musings and preserving the tenets of the faith than in the practical operation of government. Machiavelli rejected this approach arguing that stability and order were more important than moral considerations. It was therefore justifiable for a ruler to use any means necessary to gain and maintain the power necessary to establish order. According to Machiavelli, rulers should not be constrained by traditional notions of morality and virtue. This gave rise to the famous quote "The ends justify the means." It is doubtful that Machiavelli ever actually uttered these words, but they sum up his views accurately.

In his greatest work, *The Prince*, Machiavelli outlines the methods which a ruler should employ to gain and maintain power by identifying the qualities an effective ruler must possess. First a ruler must be willing to learn from and imitate the great rulers of the past. When Machiavelli spoke of the great rulers of the past, he mostly meant the great Roman emperors, whom he admired for their cunning and often ruthless application of power. Second a ruler must be able to justify his rule to the public. Machiavelli claimed that no ruler could achieve power and maintain stability unless the public saw that they were better off with him than without him. A ruler also had to be a devoted student of the art of war. Machiavelli saw warfare as an essential element of statecraft, and believed that the ruler who had no skill in war was doomed. Machiavelli also claimed that a ruler must be willing to cast away thoughts of morality and do whatever necessary to hold on to power, including resorting to murder, corruption, and torture. Finally, Machiavelli claimed that a ruler must never be hated. This may seem hard to square with his advice regarding murder and torture, but what Machiavelli meant was that even though a ruler must sometimes engage in ruthless behavior, he must also maintain an outward facade of virtue.

Machiavelli's views have always been controversial. The Church immediately repudiated him and placed *The Prince* on its list of banned books. Despite this, knowledge of his works spread throughout Europe and sparked a heated debate that spawned the study we now know as political science. [A] Jean Bodin a French political theorist around 50 years after Machiavelli, supported his views. [B] Bodin's ideas heavily influenced by Machiavelli led to the theory of the divine right of kings



and is subsequent use to justify the rule of absolute monarchs in the 17th century, and were taken up by later political thinkers as well. [C] In various forms, this theory has been used to justify various forms of authoritarianism, from the dictatorship of Napoleon to the fascist governments of Italy and Germany during World War II. [D]

Giovanni Botero, however, strongly opposed Machiavelli's ideas. He argued that the system of government Machiavelli proposed simply did not work. In its place he suggested that a ruler should behave more as if he had a contract with his subjects. According to Botero, the power of a ruler rested on the consent of the people and he should therefore rule justly. Botero's refutation of Machiavelli's ideas greatly influenced later liberal political theorists such as John Locke and Adam Smith. Their ideas in turn gave rise to the idea of the "power of the people," which has inspired any number of revolutions, from the American Revolution to the communist revolutions of the 20th century. Thus, Machiavelli's ideas helped to spark a debate that has colored nearly every political theory since his time, the debate over whether power truly rests with the ruler or the people.

31. According to paragraph 2, what did Machiavelli believe was the most important function of government?

- A. The protection of the Christian Faith
- B. The preservation of order and stability
- C. The accumulation of greater power
- D. The casting aside of traditional morality

32. The word constrained in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. limited
- B. judged
- C. educated
- D. chosen

33. According to paragraph 3, all of the following are aspects of Machiavelli's ideal leader EXCEPT

- A. the willingness to commit immoral acts to hold on to power
- B. knowledge of combat strategy and tactics
- C. the ability to appear good even when committing cruel acts
- D. the ability to rule even in the face of popular opposition

34. According to paragraph 3, Machiavelli admired the Roman emperors because

- A. they had conquered huge territories through war
- B. they held on to power for long periods
- C. they exemplified his idea of amoral rule
- D. they had been willing to imitate great leaders before them.

35. The word repudiated in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. denounced
- B. convicted
- C. acknowledged
- D. punished

36. Why does the author discuss Jean Bodin and Giovanni Botero in paragraphs 4 and 5?

- A. To illustrate that Machiavelli's ideas were discussed despite the Church's ban on his book
- B. To exemplify the divisions that Machiavelli's ideas created in Italian society
- C. To introduce the effects that Machiavelli's ideas had on later political thought
- D. To explain both the positive and negative effects of Machiavelli's ideas

37. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 4? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. Bodin's ideas, borrowed from Machiavelli, were responsible for the claim that absolute monarchs were divinities, an idea taken up by later political thinkers.
- B. Bodin's ideas, stemming from those of Machiavelli, led to the theories used to justify tyrannical kings, and influenced later political thinkers.
- C. Bodin's ideas were the same as those of Machiavelli concerning the divine right of kings, and he influenced later political thinkers.
- D. Machiavelli's influence on Bodin and later political thinkers is seen in the Justification of the absolute monarchs of the 17th century.

38. Based on the information in paragraphs 4 and 5, what can be inferred about Machiavellian political theory?

- A. It is not widely ascribed to in Catholic nations.
- B. It most often gains favor in autocratic governments.
- C. It was last used in fascist politics.
- D. Its study is banned in both democratic and communist nations.

39. According to paragraph 5, what did Botero base his refutation of Machiavelli's ideas on?

- A. The immorality of Machiavellian politics
- B. The supremacy of human laws over natural law
- C. The impracticality of Machiavellian politics
- D. His preference for the theories of John Locke

40. The word consent in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. consideration
- B. welfare
- C. agreement
- D. generosity

## READING 2 (10pts)

Read the following passages and decide whether the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in the passage. Write

- |           |                                                      |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Yes       | if the statement reflects the writer's claims        |
| No        | if the statement contradicts the writer              |
| Not Given | if there is no information about this in the passage |

### Wild Foods In Australia

More than 120 years ago, the English botanist J.D.Hooker, writing in Australian edible plants, suggested that many of them were "eatable but not worth eating". Nevertheless, the Australian flora, together with the fauna, supported the Aboriginal people well before the arrival of the Europeans. The Aborigines were not farmers and were wholly dependent for life on the wild products around them. They learned to eat, often after treatment, a wide variety of plants.

The conquering Europeans displaced the Aborigines, killing many, driving others from their traditional tribal lands, and eventually settling many of the tribal remnants on government reserves, where flour and beef replaced nardoo and wallaby as staple foods. And so, gradually, the vast store of knowledge, accumulated over thousands of years, fell into disuse. Much was lost.



However, a few European men took an intelligent and even respectful interest in the people who were being displaced. Explorers, missionaries, botanists, naturalists and government officials observed, recorded and, fortunately in some cases, published. Today, we can draw on these publications to form the main basis of our knowledge of the edible, natural products of Australia. The picture is no doubt mostly incomplete. We can only speculate on the number of edible plants on which no observation was recorded.

Not all our information on the subject comes from the Aborigines. Times were hard in the early days of European settlement, and traditional foods were often in short supply or impossibly expensive for a pioneer trying to establish a farm in the bush. And so necessity led to experimentation, just as it must have done for the Aborigines, and experimentation led to some lucky results. So far as is known, the Aborigines made no use of *Leptospermum* or *Dodonaea* as food plants, yet the early settlers found that one could be used as a substitute for tea and the other for hops. These plants are not closely related to the species they replaced, so their use was not based on botanical observation. Probably some experiments had less happy endings; L.J. Webb has used the expression "eat, die, and learn" in connection with the Aboriginal experimentation, but it was successful attempts that became widely known. It is possible the edibility of some native plants used by the Aborigines was discovered independently by the European settlers or their descendants.

Explorers making long expeditions found it impossible to carry sufficient food for the whole journey and were forced to rely, in part, on food that they could find on the way. Still another source of information comes from the practice in other countries. There are many species from northern Australia that occur also in South-East Asia, where they were used for food.

In general, those Aborigines living in the dry inland areas were largely dependent for their vegetable foods on seed such as those of grasses, acacias and eucalypts. They ground these seeds between flat stones to make a coarse flour. Tribes on the coast, and particularly those in the vicinity of coastal rainforests, had a more varied vegetable diet with a higher proportion of fruits and tubers. Some of the coastal plants, even if they had grown inland, probably would have been unavailable as food since they required prolonged washing or soaking to render them non-poisonous; many of the inland tribes could not obtain water in the quantities necessary for such treatment. There was also considerable variation in the edible plants available to Aborigines in different latitudes. In general, the people who lived in the moist tropical areas enjoyed a much greater variety than those in the southern part of Australia.

With all the hundreds of plants species used for food by the Australian Aborigines, it is perhaps surprising that only one, the Queensland nut, has entered into commercial cultivation as a food plant. The reason for this probably does not lie with an intrinsic lack of potential in Australian flora, but rather with the lack of exploitation of this potential. In Europe and Asia, for example, the main food plants have had the benefit of many centuries of selection and hybridization, which has led to the production of forms vastly superior to those in the wild. Before the Europeans came, the Aborigines

practiced no agriculture and so there was no opportunity for such improvements, either deliberate or unconscious, in the quality of the edible plants.

Since 1788, there has, of course, been opportunity for selection of Australian food plants that might have led to the production of varieties that were worth cultivating. But Australian plants have probably "missed the bus". Food plants from other regions were already so far in advance after a long tradition of cultivation that it seemed hardly worth starting work on Australian species. Undoubtedly, the native raspberry, for example, could, with suitable selection and breeding programs, be made to yield a high-class fruit; but Australians already enjoy good raspberries from other areas of the world and unless some dedicated amateur plant breeder takes up the task, the Australian raspberries are likely to remain unimproved.

And so, today, as the choice of which food plants to cultivate in Australia has been largely decided, and as there is little chance of being lost for long periods in the bush, our interest in the subject of Australian food plants tends to relate to natural history rather than to practical necessity.

41. \_\_\_\_\_ Most of the pre-European Aboriginal knowledge of the wild foods has been recovered.
42. \_\_\_\_\_ There were few food plants unknown to pre-European Aborigines.
43. \_\_\_\_\_ Europeans learned all of what they knew of edible wild plants from Aborigines.
44. \_\_\_\_\_ *Dodonaea* is an example of a plant used for food by both the pre-European Aborigines and European settlers.
45. \_\_\_\_\_ Some Australian food plants are botanically related to plants outside Australia.
46. \_\_\_\_\_ Pre-European Aboriginal tribes closer to the coast had access to a greater variety of food plants than tribes further inland.
47. \_\_\_\_\_ Some species of coastal food plants were also found inland.

**Choose the appropriate letters (A – D) for the correct answer**

48. Wallaby meat \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. was regularly eaten by Aborigines before European settlement.
  - B. was given by Aborigines in exchange for foods such as flour.
  - C. was a staple food on government reserves.
  - D. was produced on farms before European settlement.
49. Experimentation with wild plants \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. depended largely on botanical observation.
  - B. was unavoidable for early settlers in all parts of Australia.
  - C. led Aborigines to adopt *Leptospermum* as a food plant.
  - D. sometimes had unfortunate for Aborigines.
50. Wild plant use by Aborigines \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. was limited to dry regions.
  - B. was restricted to seed.
  - C. sometimes required the use of tools
  - D. was more prevalent in the southern part of Australia.



#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks:

##### INFLUENCES OF TELEVISION

Television has changed the lifestyle of people in every industrialized country in the world. In the United States, where sociologists have studied the effects, some interesting observations have been made.

Television, although not essential, has become a(n) (51) \_\_\_\_\_ part of most people's lives. It has become a baby-sitter, an initiator of conversations, the major transmitter of culture, a keeper of traditions. Yet when what can be seen on TV in one day is critically analyzed, it becomes that television is not a teacher but a sustainer. The poor of (52) \_\_\_\_\_ programming does not elevate people into greater (53) \_\_\_\_\_, but rather maintains and encourages the status quo.

The (54) \_\_\_\_\_ reason for the lack of quality in American television is related to both the history of TV programming development and the economics of TV. Television in America began with the radio. Radio companies and their sponsors first (55) \_\_\_\_\_ with television. Therefore, the close relationship, which the advertisers had with radio programs become the system for American TV. Sponsors not only pay money for time within programs, but many actually produced the programs. Thus, (56) \_\_\_\_\_ from the capitalistic, profit-oriented sector of American society. Television is primarily (57) \_\_\_\_\_ with reflecting and attracting society rather than (58) \_\_\_\_\_ and experimenting with new ideas. Advertisers want to attract the largest viewing audience possible; to do so requires that the programs be entertaining rather than challenging.

Television in America today remains, to the large (59) \_\_\_\_\_, with the same organization and standards as it had thirty years ago. The hope for some evolution and true achievement toward improving society will require a change (60) \_\_\_\_\_ in the system.

- |                      |               |                  |                 |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. integral      | B. mixed      | C. fractional    | D. superior     |
| 52. A. quantity      | B. quality    | C. effect        | D. product      |
| 53. A. preconception | B. knowledge  | C. understanding | D. feeling      |
| 54. A. adequate      | B. unknown    | C. inexplicable  | D. primary      |
| 55. A. experimented  | B. tried      | C. did           | D. made         |
| 56. A. going         | B. leaving    | C. coming        | D. getting      |
| 57. A. interested    | B. concerned  | C. worried       | D. connected    |
| 58. A. reflecting    | B. innovating | C. attracting    | D. entertaining |
| 59. A. extent        | B. degree     | C. size          | D. amount       |
| 60. A. total         | B. full       | C. entire        | D. complete     |

#### B. WRITTEN TEST (70PTS)

##### I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10pts)

Put the verbs given in brackets into their appropriate tense or form.

I don't normally go to the cinema. Not because I don't like it but because it's just a habit I (1. never GET) \_\_\_\_\_ into. However, on this occasion I (2. DECIDE) \_\_\_\_\_

to go because my friends (3. constantly GO) \_\_\_\_\_ on about this film all week and eventually wore me down. It was starring some ephemeral Hollywood actor whom I had vaguely heard of but couldn't put a face to. We got to the cinema early to find people (4. already WAIT) \_\_\_\_\_ outside, which suggested that my friends weren't the only ones who thought it was worth seeing although I could still think of several other things I would rather have been doing at that moment. In the end, the film (5. TURN) \_\_\_\_\_ out to be not half as bad as expected, though I (6. PREFER) \_\_\_\_\_ something with a bit more action. The plot centred on two men who were planning to carry out some immensely complicated robbery, though what they (7. completely FAIL) \_\_\_\_\_ to realize was that all the time their plans (8. closely MONITOR) \_\_\_\_\_ by the police. Somewhat unpredictably, however, they got away with it because they (9. CHANGE) \_\_\_\_\_ their plans at the last minute. It was okay but I (10. not THINK) \_\_\_\_\_ of going again.

##### II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10pts)

- When John ran out of money, fell \_\_\_\_\_ his mother for help.
- These painkillers wear \_\_\_\_\_ after about 2 hours.
- What were you two getting \_\_\_\_\_ just now in the garden?
- The Democratic Party came \_\_\_\_\_ power this year.
- How exactly did you set \_\_\_\_\_ training the dogs to work well together?
- The project requires more labour than has been put \_\_\_\_\_ because it is extremely difficult.
- He has just dropped his watch from the third floor and it has fallen \_\_\_\_\_ the flower bed below.
- At last a hundred times Ted and Tom thrashed \_\_\_\_\_ the matter without reaching a conclusion.
- Time was running out, and mother was frantic \_\_\_\_\_ ways to save money.
- The purpose of the official inquiry is to come \_\_\_\_\_ the true facts leading to the loss of the ship at sea.

##### III. WORD FORMS (10pts)

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the words in the brackets.

- He suffered a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ brain tumour. (OPERATE)
- Dr. Smith, a famous \_\_\_\_\_, has just published a book about murder. (CRIME)
- The refugees slept in \_\_\_\_\_ tents at the side of the road. (MAKE)
- I was \_\_\_\_\_ by Jame's loud and aggressive voice and so, chose to remain silent throughout the discussion. (TIMID)
- One of the \_\_\_\_\_ of unemployment is an increase in crime. (PRODUCE)
- Hundreds of accidents were reported to have been caused by serial motorway \_\_\_\_\_. (PILE)



27. The ceremony marked the Queen's \_\_\_\_\_ and the time she started to rule. (THRONE)
28. The report is still \_\_\_\_\_ but it is already clear that these officers are involved in drug smuggling. (FRAGMENT)
29. \_\_\_\_\_ especially among retired people in the USA is on the increase. (VOLUNTEER)
30. Her attempts to help the needy were \_\_\_\_\_ but rather ineffective. (MEAN)

#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

Look at each numbered line. If there is no mistake, put a tick (v) at the end of the line. If there is a mistake, underline and correct it.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Simply be bilingual does not qualify anyone to interpreting.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 31..... |
| Interpreting does not merely a mechanical process of converting one sentence in language A into a same sentence in language B.                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 32..... |
| Rather, it is a complex art in that thoughts and idioms which have no obvious analogues from tongue to tongue-or words which have multiple meanings- must quickly be transformed in many a way that the message is clearly and accurately expressing to the listener.                                                              | 33..... |
| There are two kinds of interpreters, simultaneous and Consecutive, each requires separate talents. The former, sitting in an isolated booth, usually at a large multilingual conference, speaks to listeners wearing headphones, interpreting that a foreign- language speaker says as he says it- actually a sentence afterwards. | 34..... |
| Consecutive interpreters are the one most international negotiators use. They are mainly employed for smaller meeting without sound booths, headphones, and another high-tech gear.                                                                                                                                                | 35..... |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 36..... |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 37..... |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 38..... |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 39..... |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 40..... |

#### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

Read the passage and fill each gap with ONE suitable word.

Over the past 600 years, English (41) \_\_\_\_\_ grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today emerged (42) \_\_\_\_\_ 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced (43) \_\_\_\_\_ the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most parts, spoken only in England and had not extended even as (44) \_\_\_\_\_ as Wales, Scotland, or Ireland. (45) \_\_\_\_\_, during the (46) \_\_\_\_\_ of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade ((47) \_\_\_\_\_ slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, more than 80 percent of the information (48) \_\_\_\_\_ on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two thirds of the world's science writing is in English and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of (49) \_\_\_\_\_ are nonnative speakers, (50) \_\_\_\_\_ the largest number of nonnative users of any language in the world.

#### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

##### Structures:

51. Bill was about to speed when he saw the patrol man

→ Bill was on .....

52. I have frequently made stupid mistakes like that.

→ Many's .....

53. It's rumored that we will have a new manager.

→ Rumor has .....

54. All of us wish to help you.

→ There is none of us but .....

##### Idiomatic expression:

55. Follow this advice and you will find yourself in trouble. (WATER)

→ .....

56. He has done stupid things before, but this is really annoying. (BISCUIT)

→ .....

57. What has this experience taught you?

→ What conclusions .....?

##### Collocation:

58. It seems that John doesn't really want to go camping with us. (MIND)

→ .....

59. They hate each other intensely. (SWORN)

→ .....

60. 4. I know I can convince Dave that I'm right about this matter. (BRING)

→ .....

### TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRÀ VINH – TRÀ VINH

#### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

##### I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- |                          |                       |                      |                                  |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A. don <u>key</u>     | B. m <u>on</u> key    | C. m <u>on</u> k     | D. f <u>un</u> gus               |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> te        | B. fr <u>u</u> strate | C. i <u>n</u> nate   | D. fl <u>a</u> tmat <u>e</u>     |
| 3. A. p <u>r</u> imitive | B. g <u>i</u> gantic  | C. d <u>e</u> cipher | D. arch <u>i</u> ves             |
| 4. A. <u>u</u> ncle      | B. <u>i</u> ncrease   | C. <u>a</u> nchor    | D. p <u>u</u> nc <u>t</u> uation |
| 5. A. <u>f</u> oul       | B. <u>f</u> owl       | C. <u>h</u> owl      | D. <u>b</u> owl                  |



Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others in the group.

6. A. procedure B. adherent C. processor D. telephonist
7. A. beneficiary B. synonymous C. catastrophe D. exaggerate
8. A. subsidiary B. bifocals C. reciprocate D. repertoire
9. A. profile B. morale C. blindfold D. insight
10. A. agriculture B. horticulture C. agritourism D. depersonalize

## II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 points)

Choose the correct answers.

1. Their flat is decorated in a \_\_\_\_\_ combination of colors.  
A. sweet B. tasteful C. delicious D. tasty
2. You will have to \_\_\_\_\_ your holiday if you are too ill to travel.  
A. call off B. cut down C. back out D. put aside
3. We looked everywhere but the intruder was nowhere \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to see B. seen C. to be seen D. having seen
4. The traffic in town was very \_\_\_\_\_ and I arrived home earlier than expected.  
A. weak B. light C. little D. few
5. There was a sudden loud \_\_\_\_\_ which made everyone jump.  
A. bang B. strike C. split D. stroke
6. Many elderly people have to live on the money they \_\_\_\_\_ when they were working.  
A. laid up B. put back C. set up D. put aside
7. I can't possibly lend you any money; it is quite out of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. question B. order C. practice D. place
8. You had better keep a box of matches \_\_\_\_\_ in case the lights go out again.  
A. handy B. by hand C. in touch D. in the way
9. They traveled to Spain by the most \_\_\_\_\_ route.  
A. easy B. straight C. direct D. unique
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ of blood always makes him feel sick.  
A. view B. scene C. form D. sight
11. They held \_\_\_\_\_ party that they really surprised the neighbors.  
A. such big B. so big a C. too big a D. so big
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Julia has become our boss, giving and taking gratuities are not allowed.  
A. When B. As C. Now that D. For
13. Not once in my life \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I have stayed in such a good hotel B. did I ever stay in such a good hotel  
C. have I stayed in such a good hotel D. stayed I in such a good hotel
14. \_\_\_\_\_ I like her songs, I do not agree with the way she leads her life.  
A. Though much B. Much as  
C. Despite much D. However much
15. \_\_\_\_\_, the soil of the hill has been washed away.  
A. Ploughed up and down for a long time  
B. Ploughed for a long time up and down

- C. Ploughing for a long time up and down  
D. Ploughing up and down for a long time
16. Why do you have to make heavy \_\_\_\_\_ of the plan? Just allow three weeks to carry it out easily.  
A. load B. storm C. weather D. cloud
17. I expect you were exhausted after the long journey.  
A. I may think you were exhausted after the long journey.  
B. You could be exhausted after the long journey.  
C. I do think that the long journey must be exhausting.  
D. You must have been exhausted after the long journey.
18. Our tenant suggests \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all the lights changing B. that all the lights be changed  
C. being changed all the lights D. the changing lights
19. It was at the press conference \_\_\_\_\_ the truth about his corporation.  
A. did the director tell B. the director did tell  
C. where the director told D. that the director told
20. Certain pollens are more likely \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for an allergic reaction to be caused than others  
B. to be caused an allergic reaction than others  
C. to cause an allergic reaction as others  
D. to cause an allergic reaction than others

## III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

READING 1: Read the following passage and choose correct the answer.

Certainly no creature in the sea is odder than the common sea cucumber. All living creature, especially human beings, have their peculiarities, but everything about the little sea cucumber seems unusual. What else can be said about a **bizarre** animal that, among other eccentricities, eats mud, feeds almost continuously day and night but can live without eating for long periods, and can be poisonous but is considered supremely edible by gourmets?

For some fifty million years, despite all its eccentricities, the sea cucumber has subsisted on its diet of mud. It is adaptable enough to live attached to rocks by its tube feet, under rocks in shallow water, or on the surface of mud flats. Common in cool water on both Atlantic and Pacific shores, it has the ability to suck up mud or sand and digest whatever nutrients are present.

Sea cucumbers come in a variety of colors, ranging from black to reddish-brown to sand color and nearly white. One form even has vivid purple tentacles. Usually the creatures are cucumber-shaped-hence their name- and because they are typically rock habitants, this shape, combined with flexibility, enables them to squeeze into crevices where they are safe from predators and ocean currents.

Although they have voracious appetites eating day and night, sea cucumbers have the capacity to become quiescent and live at a low metabolic rate- feeding sparingly



or not at all for long periods, so that the marine organisms that provide their food have a chance to multiply. If it were not for **this faculty**, they would devour all the food available in a short time and would probably starve themselves out of existence.

But the most spectacular thing about the sea cucumber is the way it defends itself. Its major enemies are fish and crabs, when attacked, it squirts all its internal organs into the water. It also **casts off** attached structures such as tentacles. The sea cucumber will eviscerate and regenerate itself if it is attacked or even touched; it will do the same if the surrounding water temperature is too high or if the water becomes too polluted.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - A. The reason for the sea cucumber's name.
  - B. What makes the sea cucumber unusual.
  - C. How to identify the sea cucumber.
  - D. Places where the sea cucumber can be found.
2. In line 3 the word "**bizarre**" is closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. odd
  - B. marine
  - C. simple
  - D. rare
3. According to the passage, why is the shape of sea cucumbers important?
  - A. It helps them to digest their food.
  - B. It helps them to protect themselves from danger.
  - C. It makes it easier for them to move through the mud.
  - D. It makes them attractive to fish.
4. The words "**this faculty**" in line 19 refer to the sea cucumber's ability to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. squeeze into crevices
  - B. devour all available food in a short time
  - C. suck up mud or sand
  - D. live at a low metabolic rate
5. The fourth paragraph of the passage primarily discusses \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the reproduction of sea cucumbers
  - B. the food sources of sea cucumbers
  - C. the eating habits of sea cucumbers
  - D. threats to sea cucumbers' existence
6. The phrase "**casts off**" in line 23 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. grows again
  - B. grabs
  - C. gets rid of
  - D. uses as a weapon
7. Of all the characteristics of the sea cucumber, which of the following seems to fascinate the author most?
  - A. What it does when threatened.
  - B. Where it lives.
  - C. How it hides from predators.
  - D. What it eats.
8. What can be inferred about the defense mechanisms of the sea cucumber?
  - A. They are very sensitive to surrounding stimuli.
  - B. They are almost useless.
  - C. They require group cooperation.
  - D. They are similar to those of most sea creatures.
9. Which of the following would NOT cause a sea cucumber to release its internal organs into the water?
  - A. A touch.
  - B. Food.
  - C. Unusually warm water.
  - D. Pollution.

10. Which of the following is an example of behavior comparable with the sea cucumber living at a low metabolic rate?

- A. An octopus defending itself with its tentacles.
- B. A bear hibernating in the winter.
- C. A pig eating constantly.
- D. A parasite living on its host's blood.

**READING 2: Read the following passage and choose correct the answer.**

Situated in the central mountains of Alaska, a peak named Denali rises 20,320 feet above sea level. It is the highest peak in North America and the centre of Denali National Park. One of America's greatest **wilderness** area, the park has had limited access to visitors, but in spite of this tourism rose from under 6,000 visitors in 1950 to over 546,000 visitors in 1990. The increasing popularity of this park is prompting serious discussions about the future use of Denali as well as how to **preserve** wilderness areas in general.

One important issue of land use arises when parts of National Parks are owned by individuals. In Denali, though most of the land in this vast **tract** of more than a million acres is owned by the National Park Service, several thousand acres are still privately owned as mining tracts. These mining tracts in Denali were once **abundant** sources of gold, but they were sources of heavy metals such as arsenic and lead that polluted rivers and streams. Environmentalists are successful in getting the government to require mining companies to submit statements showing the **potential impact** of a mining project before they are allowed to begin mining. Because of this requirement, many individuals closed their mines and some sold their land to the National Park Service. Some land owners, however, are wondering if it is better to sell their land to the government or keep it for possible future use. Tourism in this previously remote area is bound to rise, as more roads are built to provide easier access to the park. This increase in the number of visitors creates a demand for hotels and other real estate development. The economic implications of this are of interest to the land owners, but are dismaying to those interested in preserving the wilderness.

1. What is the primary focus of this passage?
  - A. controversies over land use in Denali
  - B. miners selling their property in Denali
  - C. Alaska building more roads to Denali
  - D. limiting tourist access to Denali
2. The word "**wilderness**" could be best replaced by the word \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. dangerous
  - B. natural
  - C. rural
  - D. pastoral
3. Which of the following is most similar to the word "**abundant**"?
  - A. plentiful
  - B. sparse
  - C. hopeful
  - D. absolute
4. According to the passage, which of the following are pollutants in the Denali area?
  - A. gold
  - B. pesticides
  - C. human waste
  - D. arsenic
5. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "**potential impact**"?
  - A. approximate cost
  - B. expected value
  - C. proposed size
  - D. possible effects
6. The word "**preserve**" is similar to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. protect
  - B. enclose
  - C. investigate
  - D. foster



7. The word "tract" is similar to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. trail                      B. resort                      C. frontier                      D. expanse
8. The author infers that some mine owners might hesitate to sell their land to the Park Service for which of the following reasons?
- A. There may be increasing demand for the ore in the mines.  
B. They might want to move to the towns.  
C. They might receive more money selling their land to developers.  
D. They might want to build a house on their property.
9. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?
- A. to demonstrate the changes in Denali National Park  
B. to use Denali as an example of common park issues  
C. to introduce the wonders of the wilderness area of Denali  
D. to explain the problems occurring in Denali Park
10. Which of the following would most likely be the topic of the next paragraph in this passage?
- A. conflict between land owners and environmentalist  
B. the role of the National Park Service in development  
C. tourist needs in Denali Park  
D. wildlife in the park

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

*Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.*

In practically any country in the world, you are sure to find a market somewhere. Markets have been with us since (1) \_\_\_\_\_ times, when people became self-sufficient and needed to exchange the goods they produced. For example, a farmer might have exchanged a cow (2) \_\_\_\_\_ tools and so on. But just as times have (3) \_\_\_\_\_, so have markets practices. So, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in early times the main activity (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with markets would have been 'bartering', meaning the exchange of goods as described above, today most stall-holders wouldn't be too keen on accepting potatoes as payment, for instance, instead of cash.

In contrast, what might be a common (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in a modern market is a certain amount of 'haggling', where customers and seller eventually (7) \_\_\_\_\_ on a price, after what can sometimes be quite a heated debate. This has become so popular in certain places that many people think that this is what makes the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere of a market. But just as no two people are the same, no two markets are the same either, and so behavior which is expected in one market in one country may not be (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in another. Even within one country, there are those markets where you could haggle quite easily and those where you would be (10) \_\_\_\_\_ not to try!

1. A. ancient                      B. antique                      C. old                      D. past  
2. A. into                      B. by                      C. for                      D. over  
3. A. changed                      B. turned                      C. developed                      D. differed  
4. A. however                      B. despite                      C. nevertheless                      D. whereas

5. A. associated                      B. relating                      C. connecting                      D. attached  
6. A. look                      B. appearance                      C. sight                      D. view  
7. A. confirm                      B. consent                      C. approve                      D. agree  
8. A. sole                      B. single                      C. only                      D. unique  
9. A. acceptable                      B. convenient                      C. comfortable                      D. receptive  
10. A. informed                      B. advised                      C. noticed                      D. suggested

#### B. WRITTEN TEST

##### I. VERB FORMS / TENSES (10 points)

*Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct forms.*

- a. The small room (1. fill) \_\_\_\_\_ with boxes of different sizes which (2. deliver) \_\_\_\_\_ the day before.  
b. We were shocked (3. hear) \_\_\_\_\_ the news of your (4. fire) \_\_\_\_\_.  
c. I came late to class. When I (5. enter) \_\_\_\_\_, the teacher (6. finish) \_\_\_\_\_ going over the previous lesson and (7. write) \_\_\_\_\_ something on the board.  
d. "I (8. come) \_\_\_\_\_ to see you tomorrow unless I (9. keep) \_\_\_\_\_ late at the office."  
"Ok. I (10. wait) \_\_\_\_\_ for you around noon."

##### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

*Complete each of the following sentences with (a) suitable preposition(s) or particle(s).*

1. The concert was so popular that people who had not bought tickets in advance were turned \_\_\_\_\_ at the door.  
2. She swims so well that she really should go \_\_\_\_\_ the competition.  
3. Because she kept putting \_\_\_\_\_ going to the dentist, her toothache got worse.  
4. After the flood, hundreds of volunteers came \_\_\_\_\_ with offers of assistance.  
5. The law limiting the amount of foreign exchange you can take out of the country should have been done \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.  
6. This composition would be better if you cut \_\_\_\_\_ the second paragraph.  
7. I need to check \_\_\_\_\_ a few things before I can decide.  
8. Winter is coming. It is getting darker and the days are really starting to draw \_\_\_\_\_.  
9. He was forced to drop \_\_\_\_\_ college when his father died.  
10. This awful weather is really getting me \_\_\_\_\_.

##### III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

*Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.*

1. He won the discus event at the Olympic Games but was later \_\_\_\_\_ when a medical check proved that he had been taking drugs. (QUALIFY)  
2. I don't think Tom's getting too much sleep lately. His eyes are terribly \_\_\_\_\_. (BLOOD)



3. English is a \_\_\_\_\_ easy language for Swedes to learn. (COMPARE)
4. Now, don't tell anyone else what I've just told you. Remember, it's \_\_\_\_\_ (CONFIDE)
5. The recent hurricane caused \_\_\_\_\_ damage. (WIDE)
6. Industrial robots work with far greater \_\_\_\_\_ than most men. (PRECISE)
7. The Army tried unsuccessfully to \_\_\_\_\_ the Government. (THROW)
8. There was a heavy \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday afternoon which completely ruined the church Garden Party. (POUR)
9. Although the splitting of the atom was one of the greatest scientific \_\_\_\_\_ of this century, there are many people who wish it had never happened. (BREAK)
10. The new \_\_\_\_\_ has certainly made things a lot easier in the town centre since it has taken away all the through traffic. (PASS)

#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

There are ten errors in this passage. Pick out and correct them.

Let children learn to judge on their own work. A child learn to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time: if correcting too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language those around him uses. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, they learn all the other things they learn to do without being taught – to talk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle – compared their own performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself, let it alone correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it if he was made to. Soon he becomes dependent of the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants them, what this word says, what the answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying and doing this or not.

#### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Fill each blank with ONE word.

Many years ago people believed that all (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the heavenly bodies moved around the earth. As we watch the sun rise and set and the stars move across the sky, it is easy to see (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the ancient people believed (3) \_\_\_\_\_ they did.

Today we know that the earth and many of the other heavenly bodies move around the sun. The sun and all of the heavenly bodies (4) \_\_\_\_\_ moves around it make up the solar system. Since we owe almost everything we have on this earth to the sun, it is really the most (5) \_\_\_\_\_ member of the solar system.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ the sun's light, this would be a dark and gloomy world. Day and night might have become (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a habit with us that it is hard to imagine

living without (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Our plants need light to make their food. We need light for our health, work and play. A small amount of light comes to us from other stars (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the sun, but this light alone would not be (10) \_\_\_\_\_ for living things to grow.

#### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

Rewrite the sentences with the given words in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

1. It is increasingly difficult for me to read without my glasses. (finding)  
I \_\_\_\_\_
2. I am fed up with his behavior. (enough)  
I \_\_\_\_\_
3. The news was a shock to us. (aback)  
We \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why didn't they tell me about these changes earlier? (should)  
I \_\_\_\_\_
5. There's no way we can agree to this solution. (question)  
This solution \_\_\_\_\_
6. I hadn't made a speech before, so I was very nervous. (used)  
Because I \_\_\_\_\_
7. The neighbors will look after our house while we are away. (eye)  
The neighbors \_\_\_\_\_
8. Not many people went to the last match of the season. (turnout)  
There \_\_\_\_\_
9. Nothing would induce him to leave the house without locking the door. (circumstances)  
Under \_\_\_\_\_
10. Tear gas was released as soon as the thieves touched the safe. (sooner)  
No \_\_\_\_\_

### TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN QUANG ĐIỀU – ĐỒNG THÁP

#### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

##### I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others.

- |                        |                    |                     |                     |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>dosage</u>    | B. <u>voyage</u>   | C. <u>massage</u>   | D. <u>carriage</u>  |
| 2. A. <u>papyrus</u>   | B. <u>receipt</u>  | C. <u>campaign</u>  | D. <u>umpire</u>    |
| 3. A. <u>executive</u> | B. <u>exercise</u> | C. <u>exemplify</u> | D. <u>existence</u> |
| 4. A. <u>perfect</u>   | B. <u>correct</u>  | C. <u>hectare</u>   | D. <u>select</u>    |
| 5. A. <u>obstacle</u>  | B. <u>obscure</u>  | C. <u>obsession</u> | D. <u>oblivious</u> |



Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.

1. A. promulgate      B. proofread      C. mediate      D. correspond
2. A. fatigue      B. command      C. vintage      D. community
3. A. auction      B. guidebook      C. premises      D. resort
4. A. satanic      B. thesaurus      C. wisdom      D. redeem
5. A. descent      B. dissent      C. discontent      D. contents

## II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20pts)

Choose the option that best completes the blank.

1. He cannot ..... ignorance as his excuse; he should have known what was happening in his own department.  
A. insist      B. plead      C. refer      D. defend
2. He did not share his secrets with many people but he ..... in her.  
A. confessed      B. concealed      C. consented      D. confided
3. Before you can start a business, you will have to raise the necessary .....  
A. investment      B. income      C. savings      D. capital
4. As the drug took ..... the patient became quieter.  
A. force      B. influence      C. effect      D. affect
5. The mountaineers had to ..... severe cold and high winds.  
A. outlive      B. attain      C. go through      D. endure
6. .... be needed, the water basin would need to be dammed.  
A. Hydroelectric power should      B. When hydroelectric power  
C. Hydroelectric power      D. Should hydroelectric power
7. Potential dehydration is ..... that a land animal faces.  
A. the often greatest hazard      B. the greatest often hazard  
C. often the greatest hazard      D. often the hazard greatest
8. Technology is advancing so quickly that machine becomes ..... almost overnight.  
A. obsolete      B. archaic      C. stale      D. second-hand
9. He had always had a good opinion of himself, but after the publication of his best-selling novel he became unbearable.....  
A. bigoted      B. proud      C. conceited      D. exaggerated
10. The currency rates always ..... so I advise you to wait until the value of the dollar goes up..  
A. stay      B. fluctuate      C. oscillate      D. stand
11. The Prime Minister made a ..... in which he criticised the recent street riots  
A. talk      B. presentation      C. statement      D. performance
12. The sky looks very ..... I think it is going to rain in a minute.  
A. overcast      B. shaded      C. darkened      D. overwhelmed
13. The company was so successful during the 1990s that it ..... 500 new employees in a period of six months.  
A. put on      B. took on      C. caught on      D. laid on

14. You will have to ..... your holiday if you are too ill to travel.

A. call off      B. cut down      C. back out      D. put aside

15. I can't possibly lend you any more money; it is quite out of the .....

A. order      B. practice      C. place      D. question

16. My new glasses cost me ..... the last pair that I bought last month.

A. three times as much as      B. more three times than  
C. as much three times as      D. more than three times

17. Please, do not mention.....the reason for her leaving.

A. to him that I know      B. him knowing  
C. it to him knowing      D. him me to know

18. John .....the key. I cannot see it anywhere

A. needn't have taken      B. must have taken  
C. should have taken      D. could have taken

19. The painting which was believed to be by Monet turned out to be a .....

A. falsehood      B. pretence      C. mistake      D. forgery

20. Look at Karen! The colour of her skirt does not .....the colour of her hat at all.

A. fit      B. fix      C. match      D. suit

## III. READING COMPREHENSION

READING 1: Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D (10pts)

Recent technological advances in manned and unmanned vehicles, along with breakthroughs in satellite technology and computer equipment, have overcome some of the limitations of divers and diving equipment for scientists doing research on the great oceans of the world. Without a vehicle, divers often became *sluggish*, and their mental concentration was severely limited. Because undersea pressure affects their speech organs, communication among divers has always been difficult or impossible. But today, most oceanographers avoid the use of vulnerable human divers, preferring to reduce the risk to human life and make direct observations by means of instruments that are lowered into the ocean, from samples taken from the water, or from photographs made by orbiting satellites. Direct observations of the ocean floor can be made not only by divers but also by deep-diving submarines in the water and even by the technology of sophisticated aerial photography from vantage points above the surface of more than seven miles and *cruise* at depths of fifteen thousand feet. In addition, radio-equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit *information* back to land-based laboratories via satellite. Particularly important for ocean study are data about water temperature, currents, and weather. Satellite photographs can show the distribution of sea ice, oil slicks, and cloud formations over the ocean. Maps created from satellite pictures can represent the temperature and the color of the ocean's surface, enabling researchers to study the ocean currents from laboratories on dry land. Furthermore, computers help oceanographers to collect, organize, and analyze data from submarines and satellites. By creating a model of the ocean's movement and characteristics, scientists can predict the patterns and possible effects of the ocean on the environment.



Recently, many oceanographers have been relying more on satellites and computers than on research ships or even submarine vehicles because they can supply a greater range of information more quickly and more effectively. Some of humankind's most serious problems, especially *those* concerning energy and food, may be solved with the help of observations made possible by this new technology.

1. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
  - A. Communication among drivers
  - B. Technological advances in oceanography
  - C. Direct observation of the ocean floor
  - D. Undersea vehicles
2. The word "*sluggish*" is closest in meaning to
  - A. nervous
  - B. confused
  - C. slow moving
  - D. very weak
3. Drives have had problems in communicating underwater because
  - A. the pressure affected their speech organs
  - B. the vehicles they used have not been perfected
  - C. they did not pronounce clearly
  - D. the water destroyed their speech organs
4. This passage suggests that the successful exploration of the ocean depends upon
  - A. the limitations of diving equipment
  - B. radios that divers use to communicate
  - C. controlling currents and the weather
  - D. vehicles as well as divers
5. Undersea vehicles
  - A. are too small for a man to fit inside
  - B. are very slow to respond
  - C. have the same limitations that divers have
  - D. make direct observations of the ocean floor
6. The word "*cruise*" could best be replaced by
  - A. travel at a constant speed
  - B. function without problems
  - C. stay in communication
  - D. remain still
7. How is a radio-equipped buoy operated?
  - A. By operators inside the vehicle in the part underwater
  - B. By operators outside the vehicle on a ship
  - C. By operators outside the vehicle on a diving platform
  - D. By operators outside the vehicle in a laboratory on shore
8. The word "*information*" is closest in meaning to
  - A. data
  - B. articles
  - C. samples
  - D. photographs
9. Which of the following are NOT shown in satellite photographs?
  - A. The temperature of the ocean's surface
  - B. Cloud formations over the ocean
  - C. A model of the ocean's movements
  - D. The location of sea ice
10. The words "*those*" refers to
  - A. ships
  - B. vehicles
  - C. problems
  - D. computers

## READING 2: Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C, or D (10pts)

The official residence of the president of the United States is the White House, located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, D.C. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia held a meeting in 1792 and decided to hold a **contest** for the best design for the Presidential House. James Hoban, an architect born in Ireland, was the winner. His bid for the construction of the mansion asked for \$200,000, but the final cost of the building came to twice that amount. The work on the project began during the same year, and the **grounds** of approximately one and a half miles west of the Capitol Hill were chosen by Major Pierre-Charles L'Enfant, who was in charge of city planning. However, the construction continued for several more years, and George Washington had stepped down as president before the building was habitable. When John Adams, the second president of the United States and his wife Abigail moved in 1800, only six rooms had been completed.

The grey sandstone walls of the house were painted white during construction, and the color of the paint gave the building its name. The building was burned on August 24, 1814, and James Hoban reconstructed the house for President James Monroe and his family, who moved there in 1817. The north portico was added to the building in 1829, water pipes were installed in 1833, gas lighting in 1848, and electricity in 1891. In 1948, inspectors announced that the building was so **dilapidated** that it was beyond repair and suggested that it was cheaper to construct a new one than repair the existing dwelling. However, the national sentiment was to keep the original form intact, and Congress **appropriated** \$5.4 million dollars for repairs. In 1961, Jacqueline Kennedy **launched** a program to redecorate the rooms and appointed a Fine Arts Committee to make choices of furnishing and colors.

The house of the president accords its residents a great deal of space. The living quarters contain 107 rooms, 40 corridors, and 19 baths. The White House contains a doctor's suite, a dentist's office, a large solarium, a broadcasting room, and a two-floor basement for storage and service rooms. The office in which the president works is not located in the White House, but in a separate building called the West Wing. The White House stands on 16 acres of parklike land and overlooks a broad lawn, flower gardens, and wood groves.

1. The word "**contest**" is closest in meaning to
  - A. hearing
  - B. tournament
  - C. competition
  - D. computation
2. What does the passage imply about the cost of the White House construction?
  - A. It was proposed at the meeting of the commissioners.
  - B. It did not adhere to the original estimate.
  - C. It was not included in the architectural design.
  - D. It was considered excessive for the presidential home.
3. The word "**grounds**" is closest in meaning to
  - A. high ground
  - B. several lots
  - C. hills
  - D. site
4. It can be inferred from the passage that
  - A. George Washington often used the White House steps
  - B. George Washington contributed to the White House design



- C. George Washington never lived in the White House  
D. The White House was excluded from the city planning
5. The author of the passage implies that the construction of the main White House building continued  
A. up to 1800      B. after 1800      C. until 1814      D. until 1792
6. The word "*dilapidated*" is closest in meaning to  
A. ornate      B. run-down      C. old-fashioned      D. obscure
7. What can be inferred about the White House from the information in the second paragraph?  
A. Few changes occurred in the structure in the first half of the 20th century.  
B. The building was modernized extensively during one decade.  
C. Running water was installed in the second half of the 19th century.  
D. Each president added new features to the building's conveniences.

8. The word "*appropriated*" is closest in meaning to  
A. accumulated      B. authorized      C. accosted      D. increased
9. The word "*launched*" is closest in meaning to  
A. began      B. praised      C. lavished      D. requested
10. The passage mentions all of the following White House premises **EXCEPT**  
A. hallways      B. kitchen      C. medical offices      D. storage rooms

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

Read the text below and choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space.

I don't want to alarm you. There is still...(1)... sand left in the world to satisfy most holidaymakers but in many parts of the world beaches are literally being washed away and have to be regularly...(2)...

First, much of the sand for beaches comes from cliffs which crumble away as they are pounded by the waves. To...(3)... them, sea walls are often erected. With cliffs no longer crumbling, the beaches are robbed of the material which would...(4)... feed them.

Beaches are also...(5)... with sand and gravel by rivers which bring it down from the mountains and hills. In some places rivers are being dammed and...(6)... built to retain water. They trap more of the sediment so the rivers...(7)... less sand and gravel to the sea. This is happening in California, for example, and in Scotland. In Egypt the...(8)... of the Aswan Dam has trapped the Nile silt, so much less silt is being fed towards coastal areas. That has meant the delta is now eroding instead of...(9)... as before.

Thirdly, to improve access to the beach many holiday resorts build a promenade along the sea front. Like some of the fortifications of cliff...(10)...., this usually has a flat vertical surface off which the waves bounce. This helps wash the sand away down the beach and most of it is lost.

- |                |             |              |                 |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. much     | B. more     | C. enough    | D. some         |
| 2. A. removed  | B. replaced | C. rebuilt   | D. redrawn      |
| 3. A. protect  | B. prepare  | C. surround  | D. cover        |
| 4. A. normally | B. often    | C. sometimes | D. occasionally |

- |                  |                |             |             |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 5. A. presented  | B. given       | C. filled   | D. supplied |
| 6. A. reservoirs | B. canals      | C. wells    | D. locks    |
| 7. A. fetch      | B. take        | C. pull     | D. push     |
| 8. A. designing  | B. engineering | C. building | D. forming  |
| 9. A. growing    | B. shrinking   | C. swelling | D. reducing |
| 10. A. tops      | B. faces       | C. features | D. hangings |

#### B. WRITTEN TEST

##### I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10pts)

Complete this text using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

##### Wonder kids

Infant prodigies in the cinema have been with us for a long time. The older generation still (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) Shirley Temple, Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Some of these talented child stars (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on to shake off the "wonderkid" label later in life and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (manage) to become successful adult actors. Others, on the other hand, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) to appear in films but with very little success the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) as children. Sadly, the majority of them disappeared soon after their first appearance and cinema-goers haven't seen them since.

Our own generation (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (also/produce) its fair share of child stars or "superbrats", as some movie magazines refer to them. These young stars (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) not only a name for themselves but also a lot of money. In recent years in the big screen we (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Lukas Haas play the boy who (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (witness) a murder in the film *Witness*. The most famous of the superbrats is undoubtedly Macaulay Culkin who (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (earn) as much as, if not more than, the most expensive super stars in Hollywood.

##### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

Fill in each blank with a suitable particle or preposition.

- Your work isn't \_\_\_\_\_ your normal standard.
- The horse must be broken \_\_\_\_\_ before anyone can ride it.
- Tom got carried \_\_\_\_\_ by the music and wouldn't stop singing.
- He stayed in bed after he had come \_\_\_\_\_ measles.
- He was found guilty \_\_\_\_\_ six robberies.
- She is notorious \_\_\_\_\_ telling incredible lies.
- The death penalty was done \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain many years ago.
- The criminal was assured \_\_\_\_\_ a fair trial.
- Gary prides himself \_\_\_\_\_ his honesty.
- I fell \_\_\_\_\_ one of my friends and haven't spoken to her for weeks.



III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)  
Supply the correct form of the word provided in brackets.

**Burglars!**

The majority of all burglaries occur when people go on holiday. (1) **INVITE** guests often take advantage of an empty house. However, there are many (2) **PREVENT** measures you can take. It is (3) **ADVISE** to cancel any doorsteps deliveries. Move (4) **VALUE** items like TVs away from windows where they can be seen by a potential (5) **INTRUDE**. Put all expensive items of (6) **JEWEL** in storage; if left, there is every (7) **LIKE** they will be found – thieves know all the (8) **TYPE** places to look. Finally, for extra (9) **SECURE** ask a neighbor to keep a (10) **WATCH** eye on you home.

(1).....

(2).....

(3).....

(4).....

(5).....

(6).....

(7).....

(8).....

(9).....

(10).....

IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)  
There is a mistake in each sentence below. Underline the mistakes and correct them in the space provided in the column on the right. (0) has been done as an example.

0. Despite of the freezing temperature, the Hawker family continued their walking holiday

1. If you need to keep fit, then why not take on a sport such as squash or tennis?

2. Probably hundreds of people are going to work on space stations in fifty years' time.

3. Society will be having to change radically to keep pace with the technology available.

4. The film has no space a very thin plot and some very wooden acting.

5. Don't let me disturb you now. I'll be coming back some other time, when you are less busy.

6. By the year 2020, it may be possible to travel faster than the speed of the light.

7. We didn't have a holiday this year but the children went after several school outings

8. The train journey was long and uncomfortable made Liz fell quite ill.

9. We meet our friends in Athens a busy place at the best of times who were delighted to see us.

10. There was a job going but Alex was turn off when they found out how old he was.
0. Despite

.....

.....

.....

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.....

V. OPEN CLOZE TESTS (10 pts)  
Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

The big tree at my gate was old and beautiful. I was sadden when it blew (1).....in a winter storm. After the storm I sawed (2) .....the remains of the tree, level (3) .....the ground. Some of the wood was rotten. Pieces came ways in my (4) ..... But a good part of the wood was alive and strong. I did not dig (5) .....the roots of the tree. I (6) .....them in the ground.

Three months (7)....., in spring, the old tree began to grow again. It grew strong and beautiful, straight up (8) .....the side of the sawn-off part. The colour and smell of its heart-shaped (9) .....were exactly the same as (10) .....of the old tree. I felt very happy.

VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)  
Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. Begin with the words given

1. They hate each other intensely. (SWORN)  
.....
2. I' d be grateful if you could have a look at these figure. (CAST)  
.....
3. His whole life was one of deceit and treachery. (THROUGHOUT)  
.....
4. James Hogg Ltd. is the only shop that supplies this product. (EXCLUSIVE)  
.....
5. Jane is very likely to be promoted. (STANDS)  
.....

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. Use the words given in brackets

6. The demand was so great that they had to reprint the book immediately.  
Such.....
7. I'm absolutely sure that they weren't playing in this weather.  
They can't.....
8. He threatened the officers with violence.  
He made.....
9. Only the managing director and the chief chemist know the details.  
Knowledge .....
10. You will have to spend at least £500 to get that sort of camera.  
You won't.....



## A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

### I. PHONOLOGY

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three.

1. A. put B. putt C. pussy D. pulpit
2. A. canary B. share C. baron D. pharaoh
3. A. chaperon B. charity C. challenge D. Charlie
4. A. tomb B. combatant C. comb D. subtlety
5. A. doctrine B. dolphin C. domino D. docile

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three.

6. A. educational B. preferentially C. administrative D. abnormality
7. A. admirable B. accessible C. compatible D. respiratory
8. A. controvert B. macadamia C. daffodil D. entomology
9. A. simultaneous B. entrepreneur C. advantageous D. magisterial
10. A. pharmacology B. mediocre C. realign D. duplicitous

### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

1. Because of cutbacks in council spending, plan for the new stadium had to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stockpiled B. overthrown C. shelved D. disrupted
2. No matter how angry he was, he would never \_\_\_\_\_ to violence.  
A. resolve B. recourse C. exert D. resort
3. The photocopier in our office needs a complete \_\_\_\_\_. These copies are terrible.  
A. maintenance B. repair C. overhaul D. renovation
4. Technology is advancing so rapidly nowadays that computers and other machines seem to be \_\_\_\_\_ after a very short time.  
A. antiquated B. irreparable C. disused D. obsolete
5. I can't write that kind of letter unless I'm in the right \_\_\_\_\_ of mind.  
A. frame B. way C. set D. turn
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ and drew my foot out quickly. The bath water was too hot.  
A. ached B. pained C. tingled D. writhed
7. I intend to \_\_\_\_\_ an official complaint to the Director.  
A. write B. lodge C. place D. take
8. A property company was making a take-over \_\_\_\_\_ for the supermarket site.  
A. proposition B. bid C. tender D. proposal
9. The Press thought the football manager would be depressed by his dismissal but he just \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ran it down B. called it off C. turned it down D. laughed it off
10. He had to retire from the match suffering from a \_\_\_\_\_ ligament.  
A. torn B. broken C. slipped D. sprained
11. "It gets quite cold here in the winter." – "Oh dear! I was hoping \_\_\_\_\_ buy a coat."  
A. not to have to B. I don't have to C. I wouldn't D. not having to

12. It would have been a much more serious accident \_\_\_\_\_ fast at the time.

A. unless he had been driving B. were he driving  
C. had he been driving D. if he had driven

13. "Which is more important: luck or effort?" – "Luck is \_\_\_\_\_ effort."

A. of the same importance B. the same importance as  
C. as the same importance as D. of the same importance as

14. The salary of a bus driver is much higher \_\_\_\_\_.

A. than that of a teacher B. in comparison with the salary of a teacher  
C. than a teacher D. to compare as a teacher

15. Staying in a hotel costs \_\_\_\_\_ renting a room in a dormitory for a week.

A. twice more than B. twice as much as  
C. as much twice as D. as much as twice

16. "Do you like a frog's legs?" – "\_\_\_\_\_ them, I don't really know."

A. Never trying B. Not to have tried  
C. Never having tried D. Never had tried

17. At the bus stop \_\_\_\_\_ an old man and two young people on their way to the suburb.

A. sits and waits B. was C. is D. were

18. \_\_\_\_\_, he felt so unhappy and lonely.

A. Despite of his riches B. Rich as was he  
C. Rich though he was D. Despite of the fact that he was rich

19. \_\_\_\_\_ as taste is really a composite sense made up of both taste and smell.

A. That we refer to B. What we refer to  
C. To which we refer D. What do we refer to

20. "Are your parents coming to your concert?" – "Yes, but they seem to be more nervous about \_\_\_\_\_ playing."

A. watching than I am about B. watching me  
C. watching me than D. watch me

### III. READING COMPREHENSION

**Passage 1: Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question.**

An air pollutant is defined as a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials *adversely*. Air pollution requires a very flexible definition that permits continuous change. When the first air pollution laws were established in England in the fourteenth century, air pollutants were limited to compounds that could be seen or smelled – a far cry from the extensive list of harmful substances known today. As technology has developed and knowledge of the health aspects of various chemicals has increased, the list of air pollutants has lengthened. In the future, even water vapor might be considered an air pollutant under certain conditions.

Many of the more important air pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides, are found in nature. As the earth developed, the concentration of



these pollutants was altered by various chemical reactions; they became components in biogeochemical cycles. *These* serve as an air purification scheme by allowing the compounds to move from the air to the water or soil. On a global basis, nature's output of these compounds dwarfs that resulting from human activities.

However, human production usually occurs in a *localized* area, such as a city. In such a region, human output may be dominant and may temporarily overload the natural purification scheme of the cycles. The result is an increased concentration of noxious chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities. The actual concentration need not be large for a substance to be a pollutant; in fact, the numerical value tells us little until we know how much of an increase this represents over the concentration that would occur naturally in the area. For example, sulfur dioxide has *detectable* health effects at 0.08 parts per million (ppm), which is about 400 times its natural level. Carbon monoxide, however, has a natural level of 0.1 ppm and is not usually a pollutant until its level reaches about 15 ppm.

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - The economic impact of air pollution
  - What constitutes an air pollutant.
  - How much harm air pollutants can cause.
  - The effects of compounds added to the atmosphere
- The word "*adversely*" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - negatively
  - quickly
  - admittedly
  - considerably
- It can be inferred from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - water vapour is an air pollutant in localized areas
  - most air pollutants today can be seen or smelled
  - the definition of air pollution will continue to change
  - a substance becomes an air pollutant only in cities
- The word "*these*" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the various chemical reactions
  - the pollutants from the developing Earth
  - the compounds moved to the water or soil
  - the components in biogeochemical cycles
- For which of the following reasons can natural pollutants play an important role in controlling air pollution?
  - They function as part of a purification process.
  - They occur in greater quantities than other pollutants.
  - They are less harmful to living beings than other pollutants.
  - They have existed since the Earth developed.
- According to the passage, human-generated air pollution in localized regions \_\_\_\_\_.
  - can be dwarfed by nature's output of pollutants
  - can overwhelm the natural system that removes pollutants
  - will damage areas outside of the localized regions
  - will react harmfully with natural pollutants

- The word "*localized*" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - specified
  - circled
  - surrounded
  - encircled
- According to the passage, the numerical value of the concentration level of a substance is only useful if \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the other substances in the area are known
  - it is in a localized area
  - the natural level is also known
  - it can be calculated quickly
- The word "*detectable*" in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - beneficial
  - special
  - measurable
  - separable
- Which of the following is best supported by the passage?
  - To effectively control pollution, local government should regularly review their air pollution laws.
  - One of the most important steps in preserving natural lands is to better enforce air pollution laws.
  - Scientists should be consulted in order to establish uniform limits for all air pollutants.
  - Human activities have been effective in reducing air pollution.

### III. READING COMPREHENSION

*Passage 2: Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.*

One finds oneself rebelling against a very controlled approach to education with its restrictions of centralization and, at the same time, against the liberal chaos that can at times prevail. There is a constant struggle between both camps of the educational divide, a struggle which invariably creates a jumbled mixture of educational provision. This is not to say that what is provided is totally unacceptable. Far from it.

In the educational world, picking and choosing from different theories, i.e. eclecticism, as is no doubt the case in many other fields, is frowned upon by the theoretical purist, irrespective of which of the two above camps they belong to. The pragmatists, i.e. practical classroom teachers, know that they have to jump from one teaching method to another, trying out new ones and discarding the old. But they frequently return again to tried and trusted techniques, sometimes with a fresh insight. Experienced teachers know that essentially there is not just one method, but that people learn in many different ways.

Some learners use a single method, but the most sophisticated employ an array of different techniques, instinctively or subconsciously, picking and even adapting any approach to suit their needs, while the not-so effective learners stick to a limited repertoire or even one method. The practicalities of the real world demand, however, that students and trainers in every field be eclectic.

Having a larger repertoire of strategies for learning, the sophisticated student advances at an exponential rate, as the different strategies he or she uses *cross-fertilize* and help each other. It is dangerous to exclude one particular technique in



teaching or to follow one orthodoxy, as the one-size-fits-all principle does not, from a common sense point of view, work. It may deprive a weaker student of the only tool he or she may be able to use and deny the more effective learner an extra mechanism.

Take rote-learning, a much maligned learning process. There are certain aspects of any subject area, whether it be language or the arts or science, where a student is required to learn huge amounts of facts. These may be learnt by experience, but developing memory skills gives students an advantage in this area. Antipathy to certain methods like memory-based learning has condemned many students to a second-rate education, compounded by the fact that their teachers have been damaged by similar attitudes. It has been said that students are damned by the limitations of their teachers, just as the teachers themselves were damned.

This is not to say that rote-learning is the best approach to learning, yet it has its place as part of a wider programme. Where rote-learning proves inadequate is that it is not suitable for every learner. Not everyone is blessed with a good memory and learners should not be humiliated by not being able to learn things by heart. Other strategies need then be harnessed to compensate for this.

The search for ever more different novel learning styles goes on. Electronic learning, or e-learning, is now very much the flavour of the month. The upside is that students may access the training whenever they want and they can learn at their own pace unhindered by fellow students. Again, whilst it has its place, e-learning lacks some essential ingredients, like the motivation of human contact in the classroom. Such training is, in fact, inherently flawed as it is impossible to devise an exhaustive programme to accommodate every individual. Learners have individual needs that may not be catered for by distance-learning delivered on the Internet. Frustrated by their lack of development they will not develop to their full potential. One solution has been to build into any e-learning programme an element of human contact with on-line help via e-mail, but increasingly, as video-conferencing facilities become more advanced, designers are able to incorporate real-time video links. While this is a considerable advance, it still falls far short of the human contact that learning requires.

E-learning is here to say, so what needs to be done is to give it a human face. Not, might I add, a computerized one, but a real one. Students should be able, if necessary, to access a tutor by phone or, even better, face to face. Periodic tutorials could be built in to any programme. These can be individual, group and seminar or a mixture of all three.

Distance learning, such as e-learning, comes with an oft unheeded caveat. It is seen by the unwary as a cheap option and as a way of curbing costs. Set up on a wave of innovation and excitement, the initial wave of enthusiasm soon wanes. Few take on board the warning: any self-access material that needs to be developed requires huge amounts of input time. It has been estimated that, for every student hour, material writers have to put in 70 hours of preparation. Those unfamiliar with the workings of material production expect others to live through the consequences of their inexperience in this field. The wrong people, i.e. the material producers, get the blame for any shortcomings: frequently, the quality and volume of material. There is one further point here that is worth mentioning. Once in place, the material requires constant updating and research: an added cost.

*Complete the following statements 1-3 with the best ending A-G below. Write the appropriate letters A-G in the blanks.*

1. There are, according to the writer, two educational camps: a centralized and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Unlike teachers, theoretical purists look down upon \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The modern world dictates that students adopt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a flexible approach to teaching  
B. an over-controlled approach  
C. practical teachers  
D. various learning methods  
E. a controlled approach  
F. a liberal approach  
G. only a limited range of learning techniques

*Do the statements (4-8) below agree with the views of the writer in the Reading? (Indicate Yes, No or Not Given)*

4. Adopting one teaching technique rather than another depends on a whole range of issues which it is difficult for the writer to enumerate.
5. Rote-learning is an important learning strategy in all but a few subjects.
6. Rote-learning fails, because not every learner has a good memory.
7. Students are invariably humiliated by not being able to learn things by heart.
8. E-learning will not last long.

*Circle the correct answer.*

9. What is the tone of the writer?  
A. critical                      B. appreciative                      C. ironic                      D. supportive
10. Which of the following is a suitable title for the reading?  
A. Education for the modern world                      B. Rote-learning and its drawback  
C. Learning methods                      D. A controlled approach to learning

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE

*Read the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blank.*

Some famous places are disappointing: dirty, cramped, and a bit of a cliché. But there are others (1) \_\_\_\_\_, even though you've seen every television programme ever made about it, are every (2) \_\_\_\_\_ as wonderful as you'd imagined. The Grand Canyon is one of these and so, despite being next door to a main road, is Stonehenge. Another is Venice which, in its entirety, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a great work of art, each decaying aspect revealing an (4) \_\_\_\_\_ glimpse of water or startling architecture, each individual building or piazza (5) \_\_\_\_\_ an exquisite sense of proportion. I return to Venice every so often in the course of my work and on each of these occasions I have found something new to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ at. Alarm cries about how (7) \_\_\_\_\_ this can last are sounded every now and then each time the water levels rise. But the fact that this city is (8) \_\_\_\_\_ into the sea seems to add to its romantic atmosphere. Far more serious is the depopulation, for it seems that just about every week another family leaves. Since 1945 more than half the population of Venice has moved to the mainland. The rich (9) \_\_\_\_\_



the great palazzos along the Grand Canal and visit every once in a while, but leave the windows dark for the rest of the time. Mass tourism threatens (10) \_\_\_\_\_ very structure of the city. It is a sad victim of its own success.

- |                  |               |                 |                 |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. then       | B. which      | C. these        | D. those        |
| 2. A. bit        | B. piece      | C. portion      | D. fragment     |
| 3. A. retains    | B. remains    | C. keeps        | D. maintains    |
| 4. A. unforeseen | B. unexpected | C. unimaginable | D. unbelievable |
| 5. A. concealing | B. exhibiting | C. displaying   | D. presenting   |
| 6. A. marvel     | B. compliment | C. praise       | D. stare        |
| 7. A. far        | B. much       | C. often        | D. long         |
| 8. A. emerging   | B. drowning   | C. falling      | D. sinking      |
| 9. A. have       | B. own        | C. hold         | D. master       |
| 10. A. a         | B. this       | C. the          | D. that         |

## B. WRITTEN TEST

### I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

*Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct forms.*

In 1764, Dr Johnson accepted the contract (1. produce) \_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary. (2. rent) \_\_\_\_\_ a garret, he took on a number of copying clerks, who (3. stand) \_\_\_\_\_ at a long central desk. Johnson (4. not have) \_\_\_\_\_ a library available to him, but eventually produced definitions of 40,000 words (5. write) \_\_\_\_\_ down in 80 large notebooks. On publication, the Dictionary immediately (6. hail) \_\_\_\_\_ in many European countries as a landmark. According to his biographer, James Boswell, Johnson's principal achievement (7. bring) \_\_\_\_\_ stability to the English language: "It (8. be) \_\_\_\_\_ the cornerstone of Standard English, an achievement which (9. confer) \_\_\_\_\_ stability on the language of his country." As a reward for his hard work, he (10. grant) \_\_\_\_\_ a pension by the King.

### II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

*Complete each of the following sentences with (a) suitable preposition(s) or particle(s).*

- His business has gone \_\_\_\_\_, and he has lost everything.
- I can't concentrate on my work with the prospect of the court case hanging \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- He was an inspirational politician, who put \_\_\_\_\_ his ideas with clarity.
- His ball control skills really set him \_\_\_\_\_ from the rest of the players.
- Can you check \_\_\_\_\_ these figures against last year's figures? I'd like to know which year was more successful.
- We only managed to get halfway down the mountain before the mist closed \_\_\_\_\_.
- How did you come \_\_\_\_\_ these tickets? I've been trying to get some for ages.
- I know it's very stressful, but try not to let it get \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- Jean didn't expect to come \_\_\_\_\_ such difficulties.
- He's sometimes bad tempered but he's a good fellow \_\_\_\_\_ heart.

## III. WORD FORMS

*Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the given words.*

|                        |              |              |                |             |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| <i>prominence</i>      | <i>date</i>  | <i>close</i> | <i>term</i>    | <i>wit</i>  |
| <i>contemporaneous</i> | <i>swear</i> | <i>think</i> | <i>provoke</i> | <i>play</i> |

Responding to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ insults that have been thrown at you is a wonderful way of honing your sense of humour. The great (2) \_\_\_\_\_ George Bernard Shaw was a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of Winston Churchill's. GBS (4) \_\_\_\_\_ invited Churchill to the first night of one of his plays, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ two tickets with a note which said, "One for yourself and one for a friend – if you have one." Churchill lost no time in writing back, saying that unfortunately, due to pressure of work, he would be unable to come, but whether he could have tickets for the second night – "if there is one." This joke was (6) \_\_\_\_\_ more recently by a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ politician in the labour party, when speaking to a colleague and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ rival of his. The two men found themselves in the same meeting, despite being (9) \_\_\_\_\_ enemies. The colleague apparently rose to excuse himself, saying that he had arranged to phone some friends, whereupon the statesman immediately handed him a small coin (enough for a brief local call) and said (10) \_\_\_\_\_, "There you are. Go ahead and phone them all."

## IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

*Identify 10 errors in the following passage and correct them.*

The market for tourism in remote areas is booming as Line 1:  
ever before. Countries all across the world are actively Line 2:  
promoting their 'wilderness' regions – such as mountains, Line 3:  
Arctic lands, deserts, small islands and wetlands – to Line 4:  
highly spending tourists. The attraction of these areas is Line 5:  
obvious: by defining, wilderness tourism requires little or Line 6:  
no initial investment. But that does not mean that there is Line 7:  
no cost. Like the 1992 UN Conference on Environment Line 8:  
and Development recognized, these regions are fragile Line 9:  
(i.e. highly vulnerable of abnormal pressures) not just in Line 10:  
terms of the culture of their inhabitation. The three most Line 11:  
significant types of fragile environment in these respects Line 12:  
are deserts, mountains and Arctic areas. An important Line 13:  
character is their marked seasonality. Consequently, most Line 14:  
human acts, including tourism, are limited to clearly Line 15:  
defined parts of the year. Line 16:

Tourists are drawn to these regions by their natural Line 17:  
beauty and the unique culture of its people. And poor Line 18:  
governments in these areas have welcomed the 'adventure Line 19:  
tourists', grateful for the currency they bring. For several Line 20:  
years, tourism is the prime source of foreign exchange in Line 21:  
Nepal and Bhutan. Tourism is also a key element in the Line 22:  
economics of Arctic zones such as Lapland and Alaska Line 23:  
and in desert areas such as Ayres Rocks in Australia and Line 24:  
Arizona's Monument Valley.



## V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill each blank with ONE suitable word.

### Egyptian Antiquities at Risk

Egypt's prehistoric sites are at risk from tourism. UNESCO and the European Commission have been asked for funds to save them. Experts believe that (1) \_\_\_\_\_ urgent measures are taken, no prehistoric sites in Egypt will be left (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Many prehistoric sites in the desert have already been lost (3) \_\_\_\_\_. development projects. Now (4) \_\_\_\_\_ are destroying the country's remaining prehistoric sites faster than scientists can (5) \_\_\_\_\_ them. In the far south-west of the desert is Wadi Sura or the 'Valley of Pictures'. Two main caves in the valley, which were (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in the film 'The English Patient', contain hundreds of paintings that (7) \_\_\_\_\_ from between 7000 and 5000 B.C. According to archaeologists, tourists are (8) \_\_\_\_\_ water over the figures to make them more easily (9) \_\_\_\_\_. This draws up salts to the surface and causes the surface to flake (10) \_\_\_\_\_. 'The paintings are being destroyed', says one expert. Elsewhere in the desert, four-wheel drive vehicles are scattering artifacts at thousands of unexcavated sites. Zahi Hawass, Egyptian under-secretary of state for the Giza monuments, says: 'The desert is under threat. This area has to be conserved.'

## VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentences with the given words or beginning in such a way that their meanings remain unchanged.

- Half the afternoon was spent on clay-modeling.  
- Clay-modelling \_\_\_\_\_.
- I heard her use those words many times.  
- Many's \_\_\_\_\_.
- Have you ever used gestures to communicate before?  
- Is \_\_\_\_\_?
- Please do not disturb the contestants under any circumstances.  
- On \_\_\_\_\_.
- Your silly question distracted me.  
- You drove \_\_\_\_\_.
- They were very keen to hear the president's speech. (EARS)  
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- I think you've been overcharged, old son! (OFF)  
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- Your story is different from the facts. (TIE)  
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- I put a lot of care and attention into this letter. (TROUBLE)  
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- Because I believed his lies, he got a lot of money from me. (CONNED)  
- \_\_\_\_\_.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN THỊ MINH KHAI – SÓC TRĂNG

### A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

#### CÂU HỎI 1: (10 điểm)

##### PHONETICS

##### I. Pronunciation

- |                  |             |            |                  |
|------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. A. lyrics     | B. myopic   | C. cyclone | D. cyan          |
| 2. A. binoculars | B. biennial | C. bigamy  | D. bibliographer |
| 3. A. arrow      | B. unknown  | C. renown  | D. lower         |
| 4. A. submarine  | B. doubtful | C. subtle  | D. climbing      |
| 5. A. apostrophe | B. recipe   | C. machete | D. unripe        |

##### II. Word stress

- |                     |                |                   |                 |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. elicit        | B. tsunami     | C. bikini         | D. waterski     |
| 2. A. shallot       | B. launderette | C. demo           | D. syringe      |
| 3. A. competency    | B. regularly   | C. demonstrative  | D. eligible     |
| 4. A. environmental | B. spontaneity | C. comprehensible | D. unbelievably |
| 5. A. outbreaks     | B. outdoors    | C. outskirts      | D. outcomes     |

#### CÂU HỎI 2: (20 điểm)

##### VOCABULARY & STRUCTURES

- In China and Vietnam some \_\_\_\_\_ herbs are used to treat diseases.  
A. medical      B. medicated      C. medicinal      D. medicine
- Every citizen must be a \_\_\_\_\_ and ready to defend the country against the enemy.  
A. compatriot      B. patriotic      C. patriotism      D. patriot
- She isn't working at the moment because she has \_\_\_\_\_ leave.  
A. motherly      B. maternal      C. maternity      D. motherhood
- You look nice with that \_\_\_\_\_. Have you been to the seaside?  
A. sunburn      B. sunlight      C. sunbath      D. suntan
- My mother doesn't seem to get old. She has a \_\_\_\_\_ beauty.  
A. timely      B. temporary      C. timeless      D. timed
- \_\_\_\_\_ learning is a good choice for those who cannot attend classes.  
A. Faraway      B. Distant      C. Remote      D. Farther
- Starting businesses is a way that criminals use to \_\_\_\_\_ their money.  
A. wash      B. clean      C. rinse      D. launder
- The woman was \_\_\_\_\_ from hospital only a week after her operation.  
A. discharged      B. expelled      C. evicted      D. ejected
- Those two boys are \_\_\_\_\_ twins. They look exactly the same.  
A. identical      B. similar      C. resembling      D. alike
- He was lucky enough to find a parking \_\_\_\_\_ outside the bank.  
A. region      B. space      C. slot      D. field



11. I wonder who drank all the milk yesterday. It \_\_\_\_\_ have been Maria because she was out all day.

- A. can't                      B. mustn't                      C. shouldn't                      D. needn't

12. So little \_\_\_\_\_ that the neighbours could not settle their differences.

- A. were they agreed    B. did they agree    C. they agreed                      D. they did agree

13. The books that are on the shelf are mine, not hers.

- A. All of the books here are mine and they are on the shelf.  
B. The books that are not on the shelf are not her books.  
C. Only the books that are on the shelf belong to me.  
D. There are many books that belong to me, not to her.

14. We wish \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. you knew but you don't                      B. you know but you don't  
C. you knew but you didn't                      D. you know but you didn't

15. *Direct speech*: 'You mustn't come here again,' she said to him.

*Reported speech*: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. She prohibited him not to come there again.  
B. She forbade him not to come there again.  
C. She allowed him not to come there again.  
D. She forbade him to come there again.

16. Tiger Woods, a famous golfer, \_\_\_\_\_ 50,000 dollars to star in an advert.

- A. is paid                      B. pays                      C. has paid                      D. paid

17. The cost of living has \_\_\_\_\_ over 10 percent in the last three years.

- A. raised                      B. been risen                      C. risen                      D. rose

18. My friend has been \_\_\_\_\_ since she won the competition last year.

- A. an MC                      B. the MC                      C. a MC                      D. MC

19. It is vital that everyone \_\_\_\_\_ aware of the protection of the environment.

- A. is                      B. be                      C. are                      D. were

20. If you had followed my advice, you \_\_\_\_\_ a university student now.

- A. will be                      B. would be                      C. would have been                      D. are

### CÂU HỎI 3: (20 điểm)

#### READING COMPREHENSION

**Reading 1: Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question.**

As computers have become powerful tools for the rapid and economic production of pictures, computer graphics has emerged as one of the most rapidly growing fields in computer science. It is used routinely in such diverse areas as business, industry, art, government, education, research, training, and medicine.

One of the **initial** uses of computer graphics, and ultimately its greatest use, has been as an aid to design, generally referred to as computer-aided design (CAD). One of its greatest advantages is that designers can see how an object will look after construction and make changes freely and much more quickly than with hand drafting. For three-dimensional rendering of machine parts, engineers now rely heavily on CAD. Automobile, spacecraft, aerospace, and ship designers use CAD techniques to design vehicles and test their performance. Building designs are also

created with computer graphics systems. Architects can design a building layout, create a three-dimensional model, and even go for a simulated "walk" through the rooms or around the outside of the building.

Business graphics is another rapidly growing area of computer graphics, where it is used to create graphs, charts, and cost models to summarize financial, statistical, mathematical, scientific, and economic data. As an educational aid, computer graphics can be used to create weather maps and cartographic materials. Computer art also has creative and commercial art **applications**, where it is used in advertising, publishing, and film productions, particularly for computer animation, which is achieved by a sequential process.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Routine uses of computers  
B. Computer graphics applications  
C. The rapidly growing field of computer science  
D. Computers as the architects of the future

2. The word '**it**' in line 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. computer graphics    B. computer science    C. field                      D. computer

3. The word '**initial**' used in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. last                      B. final                      C. first                      D. major

4. According to the passage, engineers use CAD for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a simulated "walk" through modal rooms  
B. rendering machine parts  
C. making cost models                      D. advertising products

5. According to the passage, architects use CAD to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. inspect buildings                      B. create graphs  
C. make cartographic materials                      D. create three-dimensional models

6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a use of computer graphics in business?

- A. Charts                      B. Cost models                      C. Graphs                      D. Hires

7. The word "**applications**" in the third paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. jobs                      B. uses                      C. creators                      D. layers

8. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_ relies heavily on computer graphics.

- A. making cartoons    B. growing crops    C. producing drugs    D. playing sports

9. The author's tone in this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sarcastic                      B. neutral                      C. pessimistic                      D. doubtful

10. The paragraph following this passage would most likely be about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. computer animation                      B. flight training  
C. cost models                      D. CAD in medicine

**READING 2: Read the passage below and decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.**

#### Write a winning story!

You could win £1,000 in this year's Fiction Prize and have your story printed in *Keep Writing* magazine. Ten other lucky people will win a cheque for £100.

Once again, we need people who can write good stories. The judges, who include Mary Littlejohn, the novelist, Michael Brown, the television reporter, and Susan Hitchins, *Keep Writing's* editor, are looking for interesting and original stories.



Detective fiction was extremely popular last year, although the competition winner produced a love story. You can write about whatever you want but here's some advice to start you thinking:

• **Write about what you know**

This is the advice which every writer should pay attention to and, last year, nearly everyone who wrote for us did exactly that. Love, family, problems with friends – these were the main subjects of the stories. However, you need to turn ordinary situations into something interesting that people will want to read about. Make the reader want to continue reading by writing about ordinary things in a new and surprising way.

• **Get your facts right**

It's no good giving a description of a town or explaining how a jet engine works if you get it wrong. So avoid writing anything unless you're certain about it.

• **Hold the reader's attention**

Make the beginning interesting and the ending a surprise. There is nothing worse than a poor ending. Develop the story carefully and try to think of something unusual happening at the end.

• **Think about the characters**

Try to bring the people in your story alive for the reader by using well-chosen words to make them seem real.

Your story must be your own work, between, 2,000 and 2,500 words and typed, double-spaced, on one side only of each sheet of paper.

Even if you're in danger of missing the closing date, we are unable to accept stories by fax or email. You must include the application form with your story. Unfortunately your story cannot be returned, nor can we discuss our decisions.

You should not have had any fiction printed in any magazine or book in this country – a change in the rules by popular request – and the story must not have appeared in print or in recorded form, for example on radio or TV, anywhere in the world.

Your fee of £5 will go to the Writer's Association. Make your cheque payable to *Keep Writing* and send it with the application form and your story to *Keep Writing*, 75 Broad Street Birmingham B12 4TG.

The closing date is 30 July and we will inform the winner within one month of this date. Please note that if you win, you must agree to have your story printed in our magazine.

1. All prize winners will have their stories printed in the magazine *Keep Writing*.
2. Most people entering the competition last year followed the advice they were given.
3. Writers should remember to check that any information they use is correct.
4. The magazine is looking for stories which have an unexpected ending.
5. Writers are encouraged to describe the people in their stories clearly.
6. Stories should either be written clearly by hand or typed.
7. Late entries can be faxed if necessary.
8. The magazine will send back all stories which have failed to be selected.
9. The rules of the competition are different this year from last year.
10. Writers can enter stories which magazines outside Britain have already printed.

**CÂU HỎI 4: (10 điểm)**

**GUIDED CLOZE TEST**

Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) for each of the numbered gaps to complete the following passage.

More than two hundred years ago, the term "environmental pollution" was quite strange to people. They lived healthily, drank (1) \_\_\_\_\_ water, and breathed fresh air. In those days, industry was not well-developed. Nowadays, the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is quite different. The world today is faced with many (3) \_\_\_\_\_ threats. The most dangerous threat of all is war, and after the threat of war is (4) \_\_\_\_\_. People all over the world are worried about things that are happening to the environment. Actually it is man that is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the surroundings with many kinds of wastes from the devices that make human lives more comfortable and convenient. Everybody knows that cars emit dangerous gases that cause poisonous (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and cancer, but no one wants to travel on foot or by bicycle. Manufacturers know that (7) \_\_\_\_\_ from factories make water and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ polluted, but they do not want to spend a lot of their money on (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the wastes safely. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ rubbish is bad for our health, but no one wants to spend time burying it. Is it worth talking a lot about pollution?

- |                     |                |                 |                 |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. fresh         | B. pure        | C. clean        | D. boiled       |
| 2. A. situation     | B. case        | C. circumstance | D. state        |
| 3. A. chief         | B. significant | C. main         | D. major        |
| 4. A. contamination | B. pollution   | C. dirtying     | D. adulteration |
| 5. A. spoiling      | B. destroying  | C. damaging     | D. killing      |
| 6. A. steam         | B. vapor       | C. air          | D. moisture     |
| 7. A. wastes        | B. junks       | C. garbage      | D. litters      |
| 8. A. land          | B. ground      | C. soil         | D. earth        |
| 9. A. solving       | B. dealing     | C. processing   | D. treating     |
| 10. A. Throwing     | B. Scattering  | C. Distributing | D. Pouring      |

**B. PHÂN TỰ LUẬN**

**CÂU HỎI 1: (10 điểm)**

Use the correct tenses or forms of the verbs in brackets.

1) When you visit London, one of the first things you (a. see) \_\_\_\_\_ is Big Ben, the famous clock which can (b. hear) \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world on the B.B.C. If the Houses of Parliament (c. not burn) \_\_\_\_\_ down in 1834, the great clock (d. never erect) \_\_\_\_\_. Big Ben (e. take) \_\_\_\_\_ its name from Sir Benjamin Hall.

2) When the maid had gone, and I was almost alone, I sat down on the kitchen chair and started (a. cry) \_\_\_\_\_. I sat there shaking and wondering how (b. stop) \_\_\_\_\_ myself. My little daughter Laura came to see what I (c. do) \_\_\_\_\_. I got up and considered (d. make) \_\_\_\_\_ myself a cup of coffee. I put the milk in the pan. Then I went to the fridge to put the milk bottle back but I didn't look where I was going, and I fell over one of Laura's bricks. I dropped the bottle and it broke and splintered all over the floor. At the sight of it I cried again. Flora came, stumbling towards me and (e. throw) \_\_\_\_\_ her arms around my knees.



## CÂU HỎI 2: (10 điểm)

Complete these sentences with suitable prepositions or particles.

1. I don't believe that story. I am sure you have made it \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The school broke \_\_\_\_\_ for the holidays at the end of July.
3. Simon fell \_\_\_\_\_ an Irish girl that he met on holiday. Three months later they were married.
4. On hearing the news she fainted, and it was half an hour before she came \_\_\_\_\_.
5. This baby takes \_\_\_\_\_ his mother very much. He's got his mother's eyes.
6. My brother is hopeless \_\_\_\_\_ chemistry.
7. Although Tom is still young, he isn't lacking \_\_\_\_\_ confidence.
8. In this supermarket you can pay either in cash or \_\_\_\_\_ credit card.
9. Why do you persist \_\_\_\_\_ blaming yourself for what happened?
10. In many countries they do away \_\_\_\_\_ capital punishment.

## CÂU HỎI 3: (10 điểm)

Use the correct form of each capital word provided to complete the text. Write the words on the spaces.

### THE MEDIA COMMENTATOR

A live broadcast of any public event, such as a space flight or sporting occasion, is almost (1) \_\_\_\_\_ accompanied by the thoughts of a commentator. This may be on television, along with the relevant pictures, or (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on radio. The technique involved differs between the two media, with radio broadcasters needing to be more explicit and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ because of the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of visual information. TV commentators do not need to paint a picture for their audience; instead their various (5) \_\_\_\_\_ should add to the images that are already there. There will sometimes be silences and pauses in TV commentary, although these are becoming increasingly rare. Both types of commentator should try to be informative, but should avoid sounding (6) \_\_\_\_\_. In sports commentary, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and impartiality to both sides is vital, but spontaneity and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ are valued by those watching or listening. Sports commentators usually broadcast live in an essentially unscripted way, although they may refer to previously prepared materials such as sports statistics. Because of the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ nature of live events, thorough preparation in advance is vital. The Internet has helped enormously with this aspect of the job. Anyone interested in becoming a commentator should have excellent organisational skills, the willingness to work (10) \_\_\_\_\_ hours and a strong voice.

VARIABLE

ALTERNATE

DESCRIBE  
ABSENT

OBSERVE

OPINION

FAIR

ENTHUSE

PREDICT

REGULAR

## CÂU HỎI 4: (10 điểm)

Error identification

There are ten errors in the text below. Find and correct them.

Example: 0. that → which

Robots can work in places to that humans can't easily get. These including deep oceans, on distant planets or on sites with bad pollution. Robots are also used in factories although they can work much quickly and accurately than a human, and with needing to rest.

Improvements in technology over the past fifty years have meant that scientists are now able to create very clever robots. The most complicate of these can make decisions for themselves, learn new things, and deal for problems. However, while robots that look as people are very common in science fiction films, they are very rarely in real life. Making a machine that can balance and move on two legs is a real challenge and is unnecessary for most of the jobs we need robots to make for us. However, a Japanese robot called as Asimo does walk on two legs and can even climb up and down stairs.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____  |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____  |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

## CÂU HỎI 5: (10 điểm)

OPEN CLOZE TEST

### HOLLYWOOD

How was it that Hollywood came to be the place everyone associates with the American film industry?

In 1887, Harvey Wilcox, a property developer, bought a house and all the surrounding land on a hillside in southern California. His wife overheard a woman talking on a train about her summer house, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ she called 'Hollywood'. Mrs Wilcox liked the name (2) \_\_\_\_\_ much that she decided to give her new home the same name. Mr Wilcox then built other houses on his land and used the name for the whole community.

In normal circumstances most people would never have (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of Hollywood. But between 1908 and 1913 something else (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Many small independent film companies began moving to southern California for two main (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Firstly, they were having problems with the larger, more powerful studios in New York. (6) \_\_\_\_\_, they were attracted by the sunny climate, which let them film throughout the year (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the need for expensive lighting.

Only one studio actually (8) \_\_\_\_\_ up in Hollywood itself, because the local people took legal (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent any more from arriving. The other studios that came to the area were all built outside Hollywood. Nevertheless, by 1915 'Hollywood' had become familiar as a term for the movie business (10) \_\_\_\_\_ a whole.



# CÂU HỎI 6: (20 điểm)

## Sentence transformation

1. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that its meaning stays the same. Begin the new sentence with the word(s) given.

a. He tried hard so that he would win the first prize.

With a view \_\_\_\_\_.

b. Mrs. Jones has numerous operations.

Mrs. Jones has been \_\_\_\_\_.

c. They had to wait for twelve hours before their flight left.

Only after a \_\_\_\_\_.

d. Please don't give me an injection.

I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_.

e. We have a six o'clock deadline for this work.

This work \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Complete the second sentence so that its meaning has the closest meaning to the first sentence. Use the bold word and DO NOT alter the given word.

a. Everything went very well, so you were worrying unnecessarily. **HAVE**

You \_\_\_\_\_ worried. Everything went very well.

b. It wasn't difficult to book online, which surprised me. **SURPRISINGLY**

It was \_\_\_\_\_ book online.

c. Most of the machines at my local gym are not working. **ORDER**

Most of the machines at my local gym \_\_\_\_\_.

d. We have no sympathy for people who complain about rising fuel prices. **SYMPATHIZE**

We \_\_\_\_\_ people who complain about rising fuel prices.

e. I'm not sorry I chose nursing as a career. **REGRET**

I \_\_\_\_\_ nursing as a career.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THOẠI NGỌC HẦU – AN GIANG

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

#### I. PHONOLOGY: (10 pts)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others. (5 points)

- |                         |                       |                      |                         |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> gent     | B. cha <u>n</u> ge    | C. bla <u>m</u> e    | D. cha <u>m</u> pion    |
| 2. A. la <u>u</u> ghter | B. bou <u>gh</u> t    | C. drou <u>gh</u> t  | D. cau <u>gh</u> t      |
| 3. A. <u>ch</u> orus    | B. <u>ch</u> ore      | C. <u>ch</u> ronicle | D. syn <u>ch</u> ronize |
| 4. A. defe <u>a</u> t   | B. unlea <u>d</u> ed  | C. belie <u>v</u> e  | D. lea <u>d</u> er      |
| 5. A. esta <u>t</u> e   | B. intensi <u>v</u> e | C. disa <u>s</u> ter | D. sala <u>r</u> y      |

Choose the word whose main stress is placed on a different syllable from that of the others. (5 points)

- |                    |                |                 |              |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 6. A. argument     | B. agriculture | C. official     | D. privacy   |
| 7. A. technical    | B. origin      | C. specify      | D. cathedral |
| 8. A. circumstance | B. procedure   | C. develop      | D. survival  |
| 9. A. comment      | B. compact     | C. rescue       | D. thorough  |
| 10. A. eradicate   | B. kilometer   | C. characterize | D. communism |

### II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 points)

Choose the best answer that best completes each sentence.

- The state of Florida was hit by a hurricane that did serious .....  
A. damage B. destruction C. collapse D. spoilage
- The company refused to offer him the job because of his untidy .....  
A. sight B. view C. presence D. appearance
- We must be careful not to do anything that might ..... the economic recovery.  
A. damage B. endanger C. harm D. destroy
- The storm is moving slowly .....  
A. eastward B. eastwards C. towards the east D. All are correct
- She is a single mum who doesn't receive any ..... support from the child's father.  
A. economic B. economical C. financial D. All are correct
- The manager ..... that all the customers should be searched.  
A. predicted B. insisted C. obliged D. told
- Her children look very healthy because she is very careful to give them ..... food.  
A. indulgent B. ambitious C. harmonious D. nutritious
- Students are encouraged to make ..... to the school's charity fund.  
A. bonuses B. payments C. donation D. giving
- After a short holiday, he ..... himself once more to his studies.  
A. applied B. converted C. engaged D. exerted
- People become less ..... to new ideas as they grow older.  
A. receptive B. available C. hospitable D. attractive
- Jack can speak two languages. One is English. .... is Vietnamese.  
A. Other B. The other C. Another D. Others
- You must lend me the money for the trip. .... I won't be able to go.  
A. Consequently B. Nevertheless C. Otherwise D. Although
- Mary worked in this company last summer ..... money for school expenses.  
A. because to earn B. so she earns  
C. for she earned D. so that she could earn
- "Is attendance important in this class?" – "No, but in the last class it ..... very seriously."  
A. has taken B. has been taken C. was taken D. was taking
- They had received ..... help from their parents; they still became successful.  
A. such a few B. few C. a little D. so little



16. Some of the people ..... to the party can't come.  
 A. inviting B. invited  
 C. who was invited D. who they invited
17. Let's go to the station to see her .....  
 A. through B. back C. off D. to
18. "Did Miller win the election?" "I'm not sure ..... or not."  
 A. he won B. that he won C. if he won D. whether won
19. "Can you wait while I run into the library?" "Ok, ..... you hurry."  
 A. even though B. as long as C. when D. unless
20. When ....., she broke ..... tears.  
 A. laughing at/ in B. being laughed/ out  
 C. to laugh/ with D. being laughed at/ into

### III. READING COMPREHENSION.

**Reading 1: Read the passage then circle the best option A, B, C or D to complete the following questions or statements (10 points):**

Since the dawn of time, people have found ways to communicate with one another. Smoke signals and tribal drums were some of the earliest forms of communication. Letters, carried by birds or by humans on foot or on horseback, made it possible for people to communicate larger amounts of information between two places. The telegram and telephone set the stage for more modern means of communication. With the invention of the cellular phone, communication itself has become mobile.

For you, a cell phone is probably just a device that you and your friends use to keep in touch with family and friends, take pictures, play games, or send text message. The definition of a cell phone is more specific: it is a hand-held wireless communication device that sends and receives signals by way of small special areas called cells.

Walkie-talkies, telephones and cell phones are communication devices: They make it possible for two people to talk to each other. Cell phones and walkie-talkies are different from regular phones because they can be used in many different locations. A walkie-talkie is sometimes called a half-duplex communication device because only one person can talk at a time. A cell phone is a full-duplex device because it uses both frequencies at the same time. A walkie-talkie has only one channel. A cell phone has more than a thousand channels. A walkie-talkie can transmit and receive signals across a distance of about a mile. A cell phone can transmit and receive signals over hundreds of miles. In 1973, an electronic company called Motorola hired Martin Cooper to work on wireless communication. Motorola and Bell Laboratories (now AT&T) were in a race to invent the first portable communication device. Martin Cooper won the race and became the inventor of the cell phone. On April 3, 1973, Cooper made the first cell phone call to his opponent at AT&T while walking down the streets of New York city. People on the sidewalks at Cooper in amazement. Cooper's phone was called A Motorola Dyna-Tac. It weighed a whopping 2.5 pounds (as compared to today's cell phones that weigh as little as 3 or 4 ounces)

After the invention of his cell phone, Cooper began thinking of ways to make the cell phone available to the general public. After a decade, Motorola introduced the first cell phone for commercial use. The early cell phone and its service were both expensive. The cell phone itself cost about \$ 3, 500. In 1977, AT & T constructed a cell phone system and *tried it out* in Chicago with over 2, 000 customers. In 1981, a second cellular phone system was started in the Washington, D.C and Baltimore area. It took nearly 37 years for cell phones to become available for general public use. Today, there are more than sixty million cell phone customers with cell phones producing over thirty billion dollars per years.

- What is the main idea of the passage?  
 A. The increasing number of people using cell phone.  
 B. the difference between cell phones and telephones.  
 C. the history of a cell phone  
 D. how Cooper competed with AT&T.
- What definition is true of a cell phone?  
 A. The first product of two famous corporation  
 B. A hand-held wireless communication device  
 C. Something we use just for playing games.  
 D. A version of walkie-talkie
- What is wrong about a walkie-talkie?  
 A. It has one channel B. It was first designed in 1973.  
 C. It can be used within a distance of a mile. D. Only one person can talk at a time.
- The word "duplex" is closest meaning to.....  
 A. having two parts B. quick C. modern D. having defects
- To whom did Cooper make his first cell phone call?  
 A. his assistant at Motorola B. a person on New York street.  
 C. a member of Bell Laboratories. D. the director of his company
- How heavy is the first cell phone compared to today's cell phones?  
 A. ten times as heavy as B. as heavy as  
 C. much lighter D. 2 pounds heavier
- When did Motorola introduce the first cell phones for commercial use?  
 A. in the same years when he first made a cell-phone call  
 B. in 1981  
 C. in 1983  
 D. in the same year when AT&T constructed a cell phone system.
- When did AT&T widely start their cellular phone system?  
 A. in 2001 B. in 1977  
 C. in 1981 D. 37 years after their first design
- What does the word "gazed" mean?  
 A. looked with admiration B. angrily looked  
 C. glanced D. started conversation



10. The phrase " *tried it out*" refers to .....

- A. made effort to sell the cell-phone
- C. tested the cell-phone system

- B. reported on AT&T
- D. introduced the cell-phone system

**Reading 2: Read the passage below and decide whether the sentences are TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or NOT GIVEN (NG) (10 points)**

### What You Need to Know about Culture Shock

Most people who move to a foreign country or culture may experience a period of time when they feel very homesick and have a lot of stress and difficulty functioning in the new culture. This feeling is often called 'culture shock' and it is important to understand and learn how to cope with culture shock if you are to adapt successfully to your new home's culture.

First of all, it's important to know that culture shock is normal. Everyone in a new situation will go through some form of culture shock, and the extent to which they do is determined by factors such as the difference between cultures, the degree to which someone is anxious to adapt to a new culture and the familiarity that person has to the new culture. If you go, for example, to a culture that is far different from your own, you're likely to experience culture shock more sharply than those who move to a new culture knowing the language and the behavioral norms of the new culture.

There are four general stages of cultural adjustment, and it is important that you are aware of these stages and can recognize which stage you are in and when so that you will understand why you feel the way you do and that any difficulties you are experiencing are temporary, a process you are going through rather than a constant situation.

The first stage is usually referred to as the excitement stage or the 'honeymoon' stage. Upon arriving in a new environment, you'll be interested in the new culture, everything will seem exciting, everyone will seem friendly and helpful and you'll be overwhelmed with impressions. During this stage you are merely soaking up the new landscape, taking in these impressions passively, and at this stage you have little meaningful experience of the culture.

But it isn't long before the honeymoon stage dissolves into the second stage - sometimes called the withdrawal stage. The excitement you felt before changes to frustration as you find it difficult to cope with the problems that arise. It seems that everything is difficult, the language is hard to learn, people are unusual and unpredictable, friends are hard to make, and simple things like shopping and going to the bank are challenges. It is at this stage that you are likely to feel anxious and homesick, and you will probably find yourself complaining about the new culture or country. This is the stage which is referred to as 'culture shock'.

Culture shock is only temporary, and at some point, if you are one of those who manage to stick it out, you'll transition into the third stage of cultural adjustment, the 'recovery' stage. At this point, you'll have a routine, and you'll feel more confident functioning in the new culture. You'll start to feel less isolated as you start to understand and accept the way things are done and the way people behave in your

new environment. Customs and traditions are clearer and easier to understand. At this stage, you'll deal with new challenges with humor rather than anxiety.

The last stage is the 'home' or 'stability' stage - this is the point when people start to feel at home in the new culture. At this stage, you'll function well in the new culture, adopt certain features and behaviors from your new home, and prefer certain aspects of the new culture to your own culture.

There is, in a sense, a fifth stage to this process. If you decide to return home after a long period in a new culture, you may experience what is called 'reverse culture shock'. This means that you may find aspects of your own culture 'foreign' because you are so used to the new culture that you have spent so long adjusting to. Reverse culture shock is usually pretty mild - you may notice things about your home culture that you had never noticed before, and some of the ways people do things may seem odd. Reverse culture shock rarely lasts for very long.

- ..... 1. Some people will find the process of adapting to a new country easier than others.
- ..... 2. Knowing about these four stages will help people adjust to a new culture more quickly.
- ..... 3. People can ease culture shock by learning about the language and customs before they go to the new culture.
- ..... 4. Culture shock is another name for cultural adjustment.
- ..... 5. The first stage is usually the shortest.
- ..... 6. In the first stage, people will have a very positive impression of the new culture.
- ..... 7. Many people will leave the new culture while they are in the second stage.
- ..... 8. By the third stage, people do not experience any more problems with the new culture.
- ..... 9. In the fourth stage, people speak the new language fluently.
- ..... 10. Reverse culture shock is as difficult to deal with as culture shock.

### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST.

**Choose the correct option A, B, C or D to complete the passage. (10 points)**

Music is universal - it is produced by all cultures. Some scientists believe that music came before speech and (1) ..... as a development of making calls. In fact, there is (2) ..... theory that the earliest languages were chanted or sung rather than spoken. Indeed, in some cultures, music is a form of (3) ..... history. The Aboriginal Australians, for example, use music as a means to (4) ..... on histories of the land and spirits to the next generation.

New evidence suggested that music does not just satisfy the feel-good factor but it is also good for the brain. A study of intellectually (5) ..... children showed that they could recall more (6) ..... after it was given to them in a song than after it was read to them as story.



Researchers also report that people score better on a standard intelligence (7) ..... after listening to Mozart. The so-called "Mozart effect" has also been (8) ..... by findings that rats (9) ..... up on Mozart run faster through a complex network of paths or passages, known as a maze. Overall, it seems that in most instances people who suffer from any form of mental (10) ..... benefit from listening to music.

- |                 |              |                |                |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. was       | B. swelled   | C. reacted     | D. arose       |
| 2. A. one       | B. every     | C. such        | D. that        |
| 3. A. enjoying  | B. making    | C. recording   | D. stating     |
| 4. A. move      | B. pass      | C. hand        | D. happen      |
| 5. A. disabled  | B. inactive  | C. incapable   | D. disordered  |
| 6. A. facts     | B. knowledge | C. memory      | D. information |
| 7. A. form      | B. scheme    | C. examination | D. test        |
| 8. A. supported | B. given     | C. marked      | D. remembered  |
| 9. A. held      | B. brought   | C. stood       | D. set         |
| 10. A. badness  | B. hurt      | C. illness     | D. pain        |

## B. WRITTEN TEST

### I. Verb tenses / forms (10 points)

It once (1/ believe) ..... that being overweight (2/ be) ..... healthy, but nowadays few people (3/ subscribe) ..... to this viewpoint. While many people (4/ fight) ..... the battle (5/ reduce) ..... weight, studies are being conducted (6/ concern) ..... the appetite and how it (7/ control) ..... by both emotional and biochemical factors. Some of the conclusion of these studies may give insight into how (8/ deal) ..... with weight problems. For example, when (9/ ask) ..... about their eating habits in times of stress, several hundred people said they reacted to stressful situations by eating. Further investigations with both human and animals indicated that it (10/ not be) ..... food that relieves tension but rather the act of chewing.

- |                         |                       |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. has been believed | B. believed           | C. was once believed    | D. is believed        |
| 2. A. was               | B. is                 | C. will be              | D. has been           |
| 3. A. are subscribed    |                       | B. have been subscribed |                       |
|                         | C. to subscribe       | D. subscribe            |                       |
| 4. A. fight             |                       | B. are fighting         |                       |
|                         | C. have been fighting | D. are being fought     |                       |
| 5. A. to reduce         | B. reducing           | C. reduced              | D. reduce             |
| 6. A. to concern        | B. concerned          | C. concern              | D. concerning         |
| 7. A. to control        | B. to be controlled   | C. is controlled        | D. controlled         |
| 8. A. to be dealt       | B. to deal            | C. to have dealt        | D. to have been dealt |
| 9. A. asking            | B. having asked       | C. asked                | D. being asking       |
| 10. A. is not           | B. was not            | C. had been             | D. would be           |

## II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS.

Choose the best word from A, B, C or D that fits each blank (10 points).

- I meant to sound confident at the interview but I'm afraid I came ..... as dogmatic.
- I can lend you five pounds to help you ..... until you've had time to go to the bank.
- He looks much older. His financial worries seem to have taken a terrible toll ..... his health.
- His parents have fallen ..... again and do not speak to each other.
- Although he didn't say anything, they inferred his view ..... his attitude.
- The completion of the tunnel has been held ..... owing to a strike.
- Will you please take ..... what you just said? It was very rude.
- There's no point in telephoning him. He's certain to have left ..... now.
- As his aunt's only beneficiary, he came ..... a fortune on her death.
- I could tell he was pleased ..... the expression on his face.

## III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

Supply the correct word form to complete the following sentences.

- Politicians are also concerned about climate change and there are now regular summits on the subject, attended by representatives from around 180 of the world's (industry) ..... countries.
- His efforts have helped us to become the (profit) ....., successful company.
- It is said that the problem of rapid climate change has been caused by too drastic (forest) .....
- in some parts in the world, gender discrimination still exists because people may think that promoting women to the top jobs will be the results of feelings of (secure) ..... in men.
- Her fashion sense was usually described as colorful, but on the night of the party, Tanya's outfit was (character) ..... modest.
- Although the professor's lectures were regarded by many as so boring that they regularly put students to sleep, he ignored all (criticize) ..... and refused to make any changes.
- Mr. Powers was so innocent that he believed even the strangest excuses of his (insincere) ..... employees.
- Although Zachary is much too (experience) ..... for the managerial position, he is a willful young man and stubbornly refuses to withdraw his application.
- Excited about winning the award, Marcia walked up to the podium and delivered an animated (accept) ..... speech.
- Since the townspeople were so (satisfy) ..... various methods to lessen the situation were debated.



**IV. THERE ARE 10 MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE.  
UNDERLINE THESE MISTAKES AND CORRECT THEM (10 points).**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Water scarcity is fast becoming one of major limiting factors in world crop production. In many areas, poor agricultural practices have led to increased desertification and the loss of former arable lands.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1. ....  |
| Consequently, those plant species are well adapted to surviving in dry climates are being looked at for an answer in developing more efficient crops to grow in marginally arable lands.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 2. ....  |
| Plants use several mechanics to ensure their survival in desert environments. Some involve purely mechanical and physical adaptations, such as the shape of the plant's surface, small leaf size, and extensive root system. Some of adaptations are related with chemical mechanism. Many plants, such as cactuses, have internal gums which give them water retaining properties. Another chemical mechanism is that of the epicuticular wax layer. This wax layer acts like a cover to protect the plant which prevents loss of internal moisture. | 3. ....  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 4. ....  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 5. ....  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 6. ....  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 7. ....  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 8. ....  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 9. ....  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 10. .... |

**V. OPEN CLOZE TEST:**

**Fill a suitable word in each blank to complete the passage (10 points).**

Many thousands of children have (1) ..... in their homes. As a result some children die. The most common accidents are with (2) ..... and hot water. Small children often touch pots of (3) ..... water on the stove. The pots fall over and the hot water falls on the children and (4) ..... them. Some children like to (5) ..... with fire. They enjoy striking matches or throwing things on fire to make it burn brightly. If the fire gets too big, it gets out of (6) ..... Then the house (7) ..... fire. It is very (8) ..... to play with matches. When a child strikes a match, the flame soon burn near his (9) ..... Then he (10) ..... the match on the floor. Many houses catch fire in this way.

**VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION.**

**For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the word given. This word must not be altered in any way (10 points).**

- It appears that they sent us the wrong information. (HAVE)  
They seem .....
- In the end, I had to get a lift with a colleague. (DID)  
What .....
- The students' riotous behaviors should have been severely punished. (PUNISHMENT)  
The students deserved .....
- At 3 p.m. the visiting football team still did not arrive yet. (SIGN)  
There was still .....
- He had no idea at all that the police were watching him. (UNAWARE)  
He was quite .....

- No matter what color you choose, we can supply it. (WHATEVER)  
We can.....
- I left without saying goodbye as I didn't want to disturb the meeting. (THAN)  
Rather .....
- Even though I admire his courage, I think he is foolish. (AS)  
Much .....
- The film didn't come up to my expectations. (SHORT)  
The film fell .....
- Although he was not guilty they executed him. (WAS)  
In spite of his .....

**TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN VỊ THANH – HẬU GIANG**

**CÂU HỎI 1: PHONOLOGY: (10pts)**

**Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

- |                |               |               |            |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. blessed  | B. curried    | C. crooked    | D. kicked  |
| 2. A. horrific | B. horrible   | C. horizontal | D. complex |
| 3. A. pizza    | B. sizzle     | C. drizzle    | D. muzzle  |
| 4. A. layer    | B. prayer     | C. betrayer   | D. sprayer |
| 5. A. decoy    | B. perishable | C. benzene    | D. supreme |

**Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.**

- |                  |                |                |                  |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 6. A. condolence | B. obstinacy   | C. communism   | D. painstakingly |
| 7. A. Aborigine  | B. agriculture | C. theatergoer | D. caretaker     |
| 8. A. Arabic     | B. aerobics    | C. lunatic     | D. politics      |
| 9. A. intimacy   | B. commentary  | C. preferable  | D. amphibian     |
| 10. A. volunteer | B. absentee    | C. committee   | D. employee      |

**CÂU HỎI 2: VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE: (20pts)**

**I. Choose and circle the correct answer among A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence below. (10pts)**

- If you are not too tired, we could have a \_\_\_\_\_ of tennis after lunch.  
A. match      B. play      C. game      D. party
- \_\_\_\_\_ accepting your job offer, I'd like to know a bit more about the company.  
A. In advance      B. In order      C. Until      D. Before
- I don't feel well, but I don't know what's the matter \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A. with      B. for      C. to      D. of
- It's too early in the \_\_\_\_\_ to expect many visitors to the town.  
A. term      B. season      C. time      D. day
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a complete mystery how they ever got there in that car.  
A. There      B. that      C. It      D. This
- I love this painting of an old man. He has such a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ smile.  
A. childlike      B. childish      C. childhood      D. childless



7. Come \_\_\_\_\_, children! Get your coats on or you'll be late for school.  
A. to B. across C. along D. over
8. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ a language if you don't try to speak it.  
A. to learn B. to learning C. learn D. learning
9. The doctor told him to keep \_\_\_\_\_ sweets and chocolate to lose weight.  
A. off B. up C. back D. at
10. Don't forget our appointment. You'd better put it in your \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. notebook B. calendar C. directory D. diary
11. I wish you'd tell me what I..... do in this difficult situation  
A. shall B. would C. should D. ought
12. A competitor may submit any number of entries \_\_\_\_\_ each one is accompanied by a packet top.  
A. supposing B. notwithstanding C. assuredly D. provided
13. He earns his living by \_\_\_\_\_ old paintings.  
A. reviving B. restoring C. reforming D. replenishing
14. The majority of nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rarity B. minority C. scarcity D. minimum
15. Although he was under no \_\_\_\_\_ the shopkeeper replaced the defective battery free of charge.  
A. urgency B. guarantee C. obligation D. insistence
16. To be a good short story writer one needs, among other things, a very \_\_\_\_\_ imagination.  
A. vivid B. living C. bright D. sparkling
17. This ticket \_\_\_\_\_ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.  
A. confers B. entitles C. grants D. credits
18. This book gives a brief \_\_\_\_\_ of the history of the castle and details of the art collection in the main hall.  
A. outline B. reference C. article D. research
19. Mark is very set in his ways, but John has a more \_\_\_\_\_ attitude to life.  
A. changeable B. flexible C. moveable D. fluid
20. All three TV channels provide extensive \_\_\_\_\_ of sporting events.  
A. vision B. coverage C. broadcast D. network

### CÂU HỎI 3: READING

**READING 1:** Choose from the list A-I the sentence which best summarizes each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0)

#### Emotional Intelligence

0:.....I.....

Imagine three children. The first is top of the class at maths but has few social graces and even fewer friends. The second is artistic and does well enough in her other lessons but easily loses interest and is rather lazy. The third child puts in twice as much work to get the same results, but has a sunny personality and works brilliantly in

groups. Which child do you think has the best chance of succeeding in life?

1:.....

Most of us would automatically choose the third child. We know that to do well in the adult world you must work hard - but you must also be a pleasure to work hard with. Academic intelligence alone is not going to get you very far. Character matters, too. But until recently most experts studying intelligence believed that it was impossible to measure, and so ignored it.

2:.....

Now, however, psychologists have identified several types of emotional intelligence. One is "emotional management", or being in charge of your own emotions. This includes the ability to cheer yourself up after a big setback, pull yourself out of a depression, or even to stop, relax and go out for a walk when you've lost your temper. Although we like to think of anger as a way of getting rid of strong emotions, psychologists have found that expressing anger increases it. If, by contrast, you have a cooling-off period, that's exactly what happens.

3:.....

Another kind of emotional intelligence is how good you are at delaying rewards. A remarkable experiment to show the links between this skill and life success was carried out by a psychologist at Stanford University in California. In stage one he put a series of four-year-olds in a room with a researcher. The researcher would say he was leaving the room and tell the children that they could have two sweets if they could wait until he came back, but only one if they couldn't wait the required 20 minutes. Some couldn't while others could.

4:.....

Twelve to fourteen years later, the team tracked the children down. It found that the ones who had been able to wait were far more socially skilled and independent than the ones who had settled for an instant reward: as adolescents, the latter still had trouble postponing pleasures. They tended to be more argumentative, had low opinions of themselves and dealt badly with stress.

5:.....

The last two kinds of emotional intelligence involve other people. The first of these people skills is empathy - the ability to imagine and share another person's feeling as if they were your own. If you are good at reading your own feelings, then you are likely to be good at reading other people's

6:.....

If you can't, your chances of success in life are limited. You won't do well in politics or business if you're not sensitive to other people's emotions. You won't get very far as a parent if you can't imagine what children might be feeling. You can best appreciate the importance of empathy if you consider the types of people who lack it. These include violent criminals and murderers.

7:.....

The last type of emotional intelligence builds on self-management skills as well as empathy. It's about handling relationships without being taken over by them.



People who are highly intelligent emotionally make personal connections easily and are good at taking the heat out of explosive situations. These are hard skills to measure, but if you have ever talked your way out of a difficult situation, you'll know how important they are.

- A. They studied them again in their teens.
- B. You can understand other people's emotions.
- C. They know how to calm other people down.
- D. You are likely to fail at work and at home if you do not have this ability.
- E. It is not enough just to get good marks.
- F. You can change the way you are feeling if you want to.
- G. They tested them at a very early age.
- H. People without emotional intelligence have no feelings.
- I. Different people have different characters

**READING 2: Read the passage and choose the best answer.**

### ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVIST

Paul Watson is an environmental activist. He is a man who believes that he must do something, not just talk about doing something. Paul believes in protecting endangered animals, and he protects them in controversial ways. Some people think that Watson is a hero and admire him very much. Other people think that he is a criminal. On July 16, 1979, Watson and his crew were on his ship, the Sea Shepherd.

Watson and the people who worked on the Sea Shepherd were hunting on the Atlantic Ocean near Portugal. However, they had a strange prey, instead of hunting for animals, their prey was a ship, the Sierra. The Sea Shepherd found the Sierra, ran into it and sank it. As a result, the Sierra never returned to the sea. The Sea Shepherd, on the other hand, returned to its home in Canada. Watson and his workers thought that they had been successful. The Sierra had been a whaling ship which had operated illegally. The captain and crew of the Sierra did not obey any of the international laws that restrict whaling. Instead, they killed as many whales as they could, quickly cut off the meat, and froze it. Later they sold the whale meat in countries where it is eaten. Watson tried to persuade the international whaling commission to stop the Sierra. However, the commission did very little, and Paul became impatient. He decided to stop the Sierra and other whaling ships in any way that he could. He offered to pay \$ 25,000 to anyone who sank any illegal ship, and he sank the Sierra. He acted because he believes that whales must be protected. Still, he acted without the approval of his government; therefore, his actions were controversial.

Paul Watson is not the only environmental activist. Other men and women are also fighting to protect the Earth. Like Watson, they do not always have the approval of their governments, and like Watson, they become impatient. Yet, because of their concern for environment, they will act to protect it.

1. An environmental activist is someone who .....
  - A. does something to protect the earth.
  - B. runs into whaling ships.
  - C. talk about protecting endangered species.
  - D. is hero, like Watson.

2. When something is controversial, .....
  - A. everyone disagrees with it.
  - B. everyone agrees with it.
  - C. people have different ideas about it.
  - D. people protect it.
3. The members of a ship's crew are the people .....
  - A. who work on the ship.
  - B. who work on airplanes.
  - C. on a ship, including the passengers.
  - D. who own the ship.
4. The main idea of the first paragraph is .....
  - A. Watson is a hero to some people.
  - B. Paul Watson is a controversial activist.
  - C. activists are people who do something.
  - D. Watson does not believe in talking.
5. The Sea Shepherd was hunting .....
  - A. the Atlantic Ocean.
  - B. whales.
  - C. the Sierra.
  - D. Portugal.
6. The Sierra did not return to the sea because .....
  - A. the whales ate it.
  - B. it was sold in Portugal.
  - C. The Sea Shepherd sank it
  - D. None is correct.
7. The author implies that Watson lives in .....
  - A. Portugal.
  - B. a ship on the Atlantic
  - C. The Sierra
  - D. Canada
8. The Sierra were acting illegally because they were .....
  - A. not obeying international laws.
  - B. whaling
  - C. whaling and selling whales.
  - D. All are correct.
9. The main idea of paragraph three is .....
  - A. the Sierra sold whale meat in some countries.
  - B. the people on the Sierra did not obey international laws.
  - C. the people on the Sierra killed as many whales as they could.
  - D. whaling is illegal according to international laws.
10. Watson ran into the Sierra because he .....
  - A. wanted to stop the ship's crew from whaling.
  - B. was impatient with the government's actions.
  - C. wanted to protect the whales from the whalers.
  - D. All of the above are correct.

**CÂU HỎI 4: Read the passage below and decide which answer best fits each space. Circle the letter A, B, C, or D against the number of each item (1-15) for the word or phrase you choose.**

Canada is a massive country full of wide-open spaces. With scenery that is truly magnificent, it is without doubt one of the great unspoilt areas of the world. If you have the (1)..... make sure you go to Niagara Falls, which are the top attraction in North America and one of the most spectacular (2)..... anywhere. Visitors who are not easily (3)..... can take a boat ride to the edge of the roaring falls, almost right (4)..... the massive torrent of white water. Or walk through rock-cut tunnels for a terrific close-up look from behind the falls, a view familiar from the many film (5)..... taken there.



These tunnels are as near as anyone is likely to want to (6)..... to Niagara Falls. In 1960 a seven-year-old boy (7).....a little way upstream was playing happily in the water when he suddenly found himself (8)..... difficulties. There had been (9)..... rain and the river was very full, but nobody noticed that he was (10)..... danger until it was too late.

- |                |            |            |            |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. occasion | B. chance  | C. success | D. fortune |
| 2. A. visions  | B. sights  | C. looks   | D. scenes  |
| 3. A. scared   | B. feared  | C. thrown  | D. shocked |
| 4. A. down     | B. beneath | C. low     | D. further |
| 5. A. pictures | B. photos  | C. images  | D. shots   |
| 6. A. get      | B. arrive  | C. reach   | D. land    |
| 7. A. in       | B. on      | C. at      | D. of      |
| 8. A. with     | B. in      | C. by      | D. on      |
| 9. A. hard     | B. strong  | C. deep    | D. heavy   |
| 10. A. in      | B. on      | C. into    | D. with    |

#### CÂU HỎI 5: VERB TENSES (10 pts)

Put the verbs in brackets into the suitable tenses

It (1. be )..... a Monday morning in the office and, as usual, everyone was busy sorting through their mail before starting work. The other staff (2. Notice) .....that Nicky, one of the computer operators, (3. look )..... rather miserable recently and they wondered what might have happened to make her so depressed. Suddenly Nicky accidentally (4. knock).....over a cup of coffee. As she (5. clear )..... up the mess, the girl sitting next to the (6. happen)..... to glance at Nicky's right hand. There was a large swelling at the wrist. "What on earth (7. do )..... you ..... to yourself? Does it hurt?" asked the girl. "Yes, it (8. do)..... I think I (9. Injure)..... it using the computer," replied Nicky. "I think you'd better go and let the doctor examine it," said the girl. "Let's hope there (10. be )..... no permanent damage to your hand."

**CÂU HỎI 6: Complete the following sentences using the verbs given in the box. You have to use the correct tenses of the verbs and the appropriate particles.**

|      |       |       |     |       |
|------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| GIVE | DRAW  | BRING | GET | COME  |
| PUT  | SHOUT | NOTE  | ADD | DRIFT |

- The lady..... the bus, walked toward the shop and entered it.
- The victim didn't have the least idea how he..... the plane crash.
- I'll tell you what, she will soon..... the secret.....
- The serious face of teacher..... the lazy student..... cheating in the exam room.
- The goalkeeper asked something and the captain..... a reply.
- I think a sip of wine can..... him.
- His comment only..... her resentment toward him.
- At the moment they..... a plan for their next picnic.
- After the argument, they were..... from each other.
- The students were trying to..... the explanation given by the famous lecturer.

#### CÂU HỎI 7: WORD FORM (10 pts)

##### Jump To The Beat

Rebounding – a user-friendly, soft-impact type of (0)...fitness...training- is a FIT  
(1)....example of the fact that vigorous exercise does not have to be high POWER  
Impact. Praised by the fitness experts as superior to (2)....., the shock- JOG  
Absorbing mat cushions you (3)..... while protecting joints and ligaments GENTLE  
from jarring blows and (4)..... strain. EXCEED  
Many of us, without knowing it, experienced the (5).... of rebounding in EXCITE  
Childhood as we bounced (6)....., and often forbiddenly, up and down STEADY  
on our parents' beds. Although the bed has been (7)..... by an elastic mat on PLACE  
our four legs (the rebounder), even in (8)..... I can testify to the fact that ADULT  
bouncing is still brilliant.  
(9)....., with rebounding we get more benefit out of each breath we take. BASIC  
The direct, vertical (10)..... of rebounding make constant use of gravity, MOVE  
So you are effectively working with natural resistance.

**CÂU HỎI 8: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space.**

#### TEACHING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

I started my teaching career in a big secondary school in Britain, where I was teaching French. It wasn't as satisfying (1)..... I'd expected it to be, mainly because all the pupils had already decided that French was the (2)..... boring subject on the timetable. The idea of doing the job for the rest of my life was (3)..... a terrifying picture that I decided to retrain to teach English to foreign students. It was the best decision I have (4)..... made and my life now is completely different (5)..... my miserable time at that school in England. I'm working in a private language school on the Mediterranean and it's fantastic! The students (6)..... motivated than my classes in England and they're (7)..... interested in the subject that it's a pleasure to come in and teach them. The hours aren't the same (8)..... in Britain either – we don't start until 10.30 in the morning and we usually have (9)..... two hours for lunch, which is very relaxing. The only small disadvantage is the salary – I earn a bit (10)..... than I did before – but working in such a wonderful job, who cares?

**Câu hỏi 9: Most of the lines in this text contain an unnecessary word. A few of the lines are correct. Read the text carefully, find the extra words and mark them. Tick any lines that are correct. Two examples are given.**

- |               |                                                                  |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| .....if.....0 | Some said if the continent of Europe has beautiful cities        |
| .....00       | and England has beautiful villages. It is certainly true that    |
| .....1        | England has that many villages which as beautiful, largely       |
| .....2        | because of the people who live in them are retired. They move    |
| .....3        | from towns when they would have made money, buy a                |
| .....4        | country cottage and spend the rest of their lives improving it.  |
| .....5        | On the continent of Europe its villages are working              |
| .....6        | communities. The people are too busy for making a living to      |
| .....7        | worry what their villages look like. So what is about English    |
| .....8        | cities? London is a really exciting place, and it has fine parks |



- .....9 and buildings. But some English cities there are certainly not  
 .....10 very impressive, and none was planned with a particular care.  
 .....11 However, a surprising number are fascinating and charming.  
 .....12 This is perhaps because they grew up almost by accident. York  
 .....13 is one example among many. In the addition to its huge  
 .....14 cathedral with its wonderful ancient glass and magnificent  
 .....15 stonework, York is full up of old buildings and unplanned old  
 streets, where you can explore for weeks.

### CÂU HỎI 10. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

1. Absolute secrecy was crucial to the success of the mission.  
→ *Without* .....
2. Immediately after his arrival home a water-heater exploded.  
→ *Hardly* .....
3. I don't really like her, even though I admire her achievements.  
→ *Much* .....
4. Martin may not be very well but she still manages to enjoy life.  
→ *Martin's poor* .....
5. I enjoy being the boss of a small company. (FISH)  
→ .....
6. The success of our local theater has made our city famous. (MAP)  
→ .....
7. After two hours the bride had still not arrived. (SIGN)  
→ .....
8. Don't wait to be asked if you want a sandwich! (HELP)  
→ .....
9. He maintained his position against his adversary. (GROUND)  
→ .....
10. I daren't turn on the television because the baby might wake up. (FEAR)  
→ .....

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HUỖNH MÃN ĐẠT – KIÊN GIANG

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

#### I. PHONOLOGY: (10 points)

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- |                 |               |               |               |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. encourage | B. ecotourism | C. tournament | D. gourmand   |
| 2. A. released  | B. ceased     | C. pleased    | D. increased  |
| 3. A. soldiers  | B. clothes    | C. signals    | D. landscapes |
| 4. A. apartheid | B. ethnic     | C. cathedral  | D. thorough   |
| 5. A. exhausted | B. cheetah    | C. rhinoceros | D. alcoholic  |

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other three

- |                 |               |             |               |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 6. A. original  | B. mysterious | C. variety  | D. academic   |
| 7. A. existence | B. musician   | C. document | D. contribute |
| 8. A. dessert   | B. conserve   | C. harpoon  | D. outpost    |
| 9. A. nostalgic | B. register   | C. industry | D. stimulate  |
| 10. A. marine   | B. survey     | C. unique   | D. pipette    |

### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 points)

1. We took..... of the fine weather and spent the day on the beach.  
A. chance B. advantage C. occasion D. effect
2. Although the cyclist was unhurt, his bicycle was..... between the lorry and the wall.  
A. clapped B. crushed C. split D. banged
3. The school was closed for a month because of a serious..... of fever.  
A. outcome B. outburst C. outset D. outbreak
4. After questioning the man for six hours, the police..... the information they wanted.  
A. seized B. regained C. recovered D. obtained
5. They are leaving the district, so they have put their house up for.....  
A. purchase B. offer C. sale D. trade
6. Thousands of steel ..... were used as a framework of the new office block.  
A. beams B. girders C. stakes D. piles
7. The ceiling fans were on, but unfortunately they only ..... the hot, humid air.  
A. stirred up B. cut back C. turned into D. poured through
8. Give me a word..... with S.  
A. beginning B. begins C. began D. begin
- 9..... some countries have ruined their agriculture, squandering money on uneconomic factories, the Ivory Coast has stuck to what it is good.  
A. After B. During C. When D. While
10. He..... a policeman; he's much too short.  
A. can't be B. must be C. looks like D. should be
11. He is a little bit..... in his left ear, but if you speak clearly he will hear what you say.  
A. disabled B. deaf C. diseased D. dead
12. She remembered the correct address only..... she had posted the letter.  
A. since B. afterwards C. following D. after
13. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are always..... with each other about money.  
A. annoying B. arguing C. discussing D. shouting
14. The children did not know the..... by which the game was played.  
A. facts B. laws C. orders D. rules
15. It's an awful..... your wife couldn't come. I was looking forward to meeting her.  
A. harm B. sorrow C. shame D. shock
16. He enjoyed the dessert so much that he accepted a second..... when it was offered.  
A. load B. pile C. helping D. sharing
17. The music..... the composer's joy of life.  
A. appeals B. attracts C. expresses D. arouses



18. If only he..... told us the truth in the first place, things wouldn't have gone so wrong.  
 A. had B. has C. would have D. should have
- 19..... you have no key, you will have to get back before I go out.  
 A. Although B. Provided C. As D. Unless
20. You should iron out the ..... in that dress.  
 A. wrinkles B. crumples C. folds D. creases

### III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)

Langston Hughes was one of the greatest American writers of the twentieth century. He was born in Joplin, Missouri, and moved to Cleveland at the age of fourteen. Several years later he spent one year in Mexico before attending Columbia University in New York. For a few years after that he roamed the world as a seaman, visiting ports around the world and writing some poetry. He returned to the United States and attended Lincoln University, where he won the Witter Bynner Prize for undergraduate poetry. After graduating in 1928, he traveled to Spain and to Russia with the help of a Guggenheim fellowship.

His novels include *Not Without Laughter* (1930) and *The Big Sea* (1940). He wrote an autobiography in 1956 and also published several collections of poetry. The collections include *The Weary Blues* (1926), *The Dream Keeper* (1932), *Shakespeare in Harlem* (1942), *Fields of Wonder* (1947), *One Way Ticket* (1947), and *Selected Poems* (1959). A man of many talents, Hughes was also a lyricist, librettist, and a journalist. As an older man in the 1960s he spent much of his time collecting poems from Africa and from African-Americans to popularize black writers. Hughes is one of the most accomplished writers in American literary history, and he is seen as one of the artistic leaders of the Harlem Renaissance, the period when a neighborhood that was predominantly black produced a flood of great literature, music, and other art forms depicting daily city life for African-Americans.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. The life of Langston Hughes B. The Harlem Renaissance  
 C. African-American writers D. American twentieth-century writers

2. The word "roamed" as used in line 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. traveled B. soared C. floated D. walked

3. As used in line 4, which of the following words could best replace the word "ports"?

- A. islands B. ships C. friends D. harbors

4. To which of the following movements might "Shakespeare in Harlem" refer to?

- A. the Civil War B. the Harlem Riots  
 C. the Harlem Renaissance D. the Civil Rights Movement

5. What provided Hughes with assistance for his travel to Spain and Russia?

- A. his career as a soldier B. his career as a soldier  
 C. a literary fellowship D. a college study program

6. The word "talents" in line 11 could be replaced by which of the following?  
 A. desires B. abilities C. strategies D. careers
7. According to the author, what did Hughes do during the later years of his life?  
 A. write short stories B. popularize African-American writers  
 C. advocate racial equality D. write about life in Harlem
8. Which of the following could best replace the word "accomplished" as used in line 14?  
 A. successful B. prolific C. brilliant D. imagination
9. The author uses the word "flood" in line 15 to refer to  
 A. a drought B. an outpouring C. a cloudburst D. a streak
10. According to the passage, Langston Hughes was all of the following **EXCEPT**  
 A. a novelist B. a poet C. an historian D. a journalist
2. Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank or answer the question. (10 points)

#### First impressions count

- A. Traditionally uniforms were -and for some industries still are- manufactured to protect the worker. When they were first designed, it is also likely that all uniforms made symbolic sense - those for the military, for example, were originally intended to impress and even terrify the enemy; other uniforms denoted a hierarchy - chefs wore white because they worked with flour, but the main chef wore a black hat to show he supervised.
- B. The last 30 years, however, have seen an increasing emphasis on their role in projecting the image of an organisation and in uniting the workforce into a homogeneous unit-particularly in 'customer facing' industries, and especially in financial services and retailing. From uniforms and workwear has emerged 'corporate clothing'. "The people you employ are your ambassadors," says Peter Griffin, managing director of a major retailer in the UK. "What they say, how they look, and how they behave is terribly important." The result is a new way of looking at corporate workwear. From being a simple means of identifying who is a member of staff, the uniform is emerging as a new channel of marketing communication.
- C. Truly effective marketing through visual cues such as uniforms is a subtle art, however. Wittingly or unwittingly, how we look sends all sorts of powerful subliminal messages to other people. Dark colours give an aura of authority while lighter pastel shades suggest approachability. Certain dress style creates a sense of conservatism, others a sense of openness to new ideas. Neatness can suggest efficiency but, if it is overdone, it can spill over and indicate an obsession with power. "If the company is selling quality, then it must have quality uniforms. If it is selling style, its uniforms must be stylish. If it wants to appear innovative, everybody can't look exactly the same. Subliminally we see all these things," says Lynn Elvy, a director of image consultants House of Colour.



- D. But translating corporate philosophies into the right mix of colour, style, degree of branding and uniformity can be a fraught process. And it is not always successful. According to Company Clothing magazine, there are 1000 companies supplying the workwear and corporate clothing market. Of these, 22 account for 85% of total sales-£380 million in 1994.
- E. A successful uniform needs to balance two key sets of needs. On the one hand, no uniform will work if staff feel uncomfortable or ugly. Giving the wearers a choice has become a key element in the way corporate clothing is introduced and managed. On the other, it is pointless if the look doesn't express the business's marketing strategy. The greatest challenge in this respect is time. When it comes to human perceptions, first impressions count. Customers will size up the way staff look in just a few seconds, and that few seconds will colour their attitudes from then on. Those few seconds can be so important that big companies are prepared to invest years, and millions of pounds, getting them right.
- F. In addition, some uniform companies also offer rental services. "There will be an increasing specialisation in the marketplace," predicts Mr Blyth, Customer Services Manager of a large UK bank. The past two or three years have seen consolidation. Increasingly, the big suppliers are becoming 'managing agents', which means they offer a total service to put together the whole complex operation of a company's corporate clothing package - which includes reliable sourcing, managing the inventory, budget control and distribution to either central locations or to each staff member individually. Huge investments have been made in new systems, information technology and amassing quality assurance accreditations.
- G. Corporate clothing does have potential for further growth. Some banks have yet to introduce a full corporate look; police forces are researching a complete new look for the 21st century. And many employees now welcome a company wardrobe. A recent survey of staff found that 90 per cent welcomed having clothing which reflected the corporate identity.

**The passage First Impressions Count has seven paragraphs A-G**

**Which paragraphs discuss the following points?**

**Write the appropriate letters A-G in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.**

**Example**

*the number of companies supplying the corporate clothing market (Answer D)*

1. different types of purchasing agreement
2. the original purposes of uniforms
3. the popularity rating of staff uniforms
4. involving employees in the selection of a uniform
5. the changing significance of company uniforms
6. perceptions of different types of dress

**Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer of the passage? In boxes 7-10 on your answer sheet write:**

**YES (Y) if the statement agrees with the writer's views**

**NO (N) if the statement contradicts the writer's views**

**NOT GIVEN (NG) if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this**

7. Uniforms were more carefully made in the past than they are today.
8. Uniforms make employees feel part of a team.
9. Most businesses that supply company clothing are successful.
10. Uniforms are best selected by marketing consultants.

|    |    |    |    |     |
|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5.  |
| 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

**Read the following passage and choose the best option to complete the blank. (10 points)**

##### Environmental Concerns

Earth is the only place we know of in the universe that can support human life. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ human activities are making the planet less fit to live on. As the western world (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on consuming two-thirds of the world's resources while half of the world's population do so (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to stay alive we are rapidly destroying the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ resource we have by which all people can survive and prosper. Everywhere fertile soil is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ built on or washed into the sea. Renewable resources are exploited so much that they will never be able to recover (6) \_\_\_\_\_. We discharge pollutants into the atmosphere without any thought of the consequences. As a result the planet's ability to support people is being (7) \_\_\_\_\_ at the time when rising human numbers and consumption are (8) \_\_\_\_\_ increasingly heavy demands on it.

The Earth's natural resources are there for us to use. We need food, water, air, energy, medicines, warmth, shelter and minerals to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ us fed, comfortable, healthy and active. If we are sensible in how we use the resources they will (10) \_\_\_\_\_ indefinitely.

But if we use them wastefully and excessively they will soon run out and everyone will suffer.

- |                 |               |            |               |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. Although  | B. Still      | C. Yet     | D. Despite    |
| 2. A. continues | B. repeats    | C. carries | D. follows    |
| 3. A. already   | B. just       | C. for     | D. entirely   |
| 4. A. alone     | B. individual | C. lone    | D. only       |
| 5. A. sooner    | B. neither    | C. either  | D. rather     |
| 6. A. quite     | B. greatly    | C. utterly | D. completely |
| 7. A. stopped   | B. narrowed   | C. reduced | D. cut        |
| 8. A. doing     | B. having     | C. taking  | D. making     |
| 9. A. hold      | B. maintain   | C. stay    | D. keep       |
| 10. A. last     | B. stand      | C. go      | D. remain     |



## B. WRITTEN TEST

### I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10 points)

1. You should have been more careful. You (avoid) \_\_\_\_\_ having had this accident.
2. Not until later did they discover that the picture (steal) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I waited under the clock! - So did I, but I didn't see you! We (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ under different clocks.
4. She was breathing fast and deep, as if she (run) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It is very cold. Mr. Taylor, who has been ill recently, is walking along the road without a coat. He (wear) \_\_\_\_\_ a warm coat.
6. He got angry because he hadn't been accustomed to (make) \_\_\_\_\_ fun like that before.
7. The price of gold is said (go up) \_\_\_\_\_ now.
8. A number of students (please) \_\_\_\_\_ to be given the rewards by the headmaster last week.
9. Don't hesitate (ask) \_\_\_\_\_ me for help when necessary.
10. Most films are made (show) \_\_\_\_\_ in the theatre.

### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

Complete each of the following sentences with one suitable preposition or particle.

1. Can't we go out to a disco? I don't want to stay \_\_\_\_\_ all evening.
2. There was an article in the newspaper that I wanted to cut \_\_\_\_\_ and keep.
3. I didn't have key, but luckily someone was here to let me \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The car drew \_\_\_\_\_ and the driver got out.
5. I often turn \_\_\_\_\_ late every night.
6. He often goes \_\_\_\_\_ on his promises.
7. The warm weather has put \_\_\_\_\_ the harvest.
8. People only make \_\_\_\_\_ with him because of his wealth.
9. Sometimes she gets decked \_\_\_\_\_ in black jeans.
10. This car could do \_\_\_\_\_ a good polish.

### III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words.

1. I think it's sheer \_\_\_\_\_ to get married in church if you don't believe in God. (hypocrite)
2. My brother lives in an attractive \_\_\_\_\_ part of Paris. (reside)
3. I can't convict a man of crime on \_\_\_\_\_ evidence alone. (circumstance)
4. Without the \_\_\_\_\_ of several large firms, the festival couldn't take place. (patron)
5. The minister gave \_\_\_\_\_ answer to the interviewer's questions. (evade)
6. There will be no pay rise in the \_\_\_\_\_ future. (see)

7. India is a \_\_\_\_\_ country. (linguistics)
8. I am afraid he is more of a \_\_\_\_\_ than a help. (hinder)
9. His bad behavior in several study sessions resulted in his \_\_\_\_\_ from school. (expel)
10. Pluto is said to be the \_\_\_\_\_ planet of the solar system. It is the farthest- away planet of all. (out)

### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

There are ten mistakes in the following passage. Find and correct them.

One of the most urgent environment problems in the world today is the short of clean water. Having clean drinking water is a basic human right. But acid rain, industrial pollution and garbage have made many sources of water indrinkable. Lakes, reservoirs and even entire seas have become vast pools of poisonous.

Lake Baikal in Russia is one of the largest lakes in the world. It contains a rich various of animals and plants, including 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world. But they are being destroyed by the massive volumes of industrial effluent which poor into the lake every day. Even where law existed, the government did not have the power to enforce them. Most industries simple ignore the regulations. The Mediterranean Sea occupies 1% of the world's water surface. But it is the dumping ground for 50% of all marine pollution. Almost 16 countries regularly throw industrial wastes a few miles off shore.

Water is free for everyone. A few years ago people thought that the supply of clean water in the world was limitless. Today, many water supplies have been ruined by pollution and sewage. Clean water is now scarce, and we are at least beginning to respect this precious source. We should do anything now.

| Mistake | Correction | Mistake | Correction |
|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1.      |            | 6.      |            |
| 2.      |            | 7.      |            |
| 3.      |            | 8.      |            |
| 4.      |            | 9.      |            |
| 5.      |            | 10.     |            |

### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word.

During the teenage years, many young people can at (1) \_\_\_\_\_ be difficult to talk to. They often seem to dislike (2) \_\_\_\_\_ questioned. They may seem unwilling to talk about their work in school. This is a normal (3) \_\_\_\_\_ at this age, though it can be very hard for parents to understand. It is a part of becoming (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of teenagers trying to be adults while they are (5) \_\_\_\_\_ growing up. Young people are usually more willing to talk if they believe that questions are asked out of real interest and not (6) \_\_\_\_\_ people are trying to check (7) \_\_\_\_\_ on them.



Parents should do their best to talk to their sons and daughters about school and future plan but not push them to talk if they don't want to. Parents should also watch for the danger signs: some children in (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to be adults may experiment (9) \_\_\_\_\_ sex, drugs, alcohol or smoking. Parents need to watch for any signs (10) \_\_\_\_\_ unusual behaviour which may be connected with these and get help if necessary.

## VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

1. It's sad, but unemployment is unlikely to go down this year.

Sad \_\_\_\_\_

2. We must think about ways of improving the transport system.

Thought \_\_\_\_\_

3. It was his lack of confidence that surprised me.

What \_\_\_\_\_

4. I got bored with the match halfway through.

I lost \_\_\_\_\_

5. I bought it without thinking about it first. (SPUR)

6. The disagreement is a lot of fuss about nothing. (TEACUP)

7. I treated him in the same way as he had treated me. (PAID)

8. She firmly believed John to be telling the truth.

It \_\_\_\_\_

9. They suddenly realized that they were on the verge of a bankrupt. (DAWNED)

It \_\_\_\_\_

10. Although he had his legs cut off after a serious accident, he competed in the Olympic Games and won a medal. (PREVENT)

His legs being \_\_\_\_\_

THE END

## B. LỚP 11

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU  
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN

ĐỀ CHÍNH THỨC

KỶ THI OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4

LẦN THỨ XVIII – NĂM 2012

Khóa ngày 07 tháng 4 năm 2012

Môn thi: Tiếng Anh lớp 11

Thời gian làm bài: 180 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề

Chú ý:

– Đề thi này có 10 trang.

– Học sinh làm bài mỗi phần trên một tờ giấy riêng.

– Không được sử dụng bất cứ tài liệu nào để làm bài.

## A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

### I. PHONOLOGY

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group. (5 pts)

- |                           |                      |                      |                       |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. consider <u>ate</u> | B. candid <u>ate</u> | C. associ <u>ate</u> | D. adequ <u>ate</u>   |
| 2. A. w <u>ar</u> ranty   | B. w <u>a</u> sabi   | C. w <u>al</u> lop   | D. w <u>an</u> der    |
| 3. A. san <u>ct</u> uary  | B. man <u>k</u> y    | C. san <u>gu</u> ine | D. redund <u>an</u> t |
| 4. A. m <u>o</u> dal      | B. m <u>o</u> del    | C. m <u>o</u> dest   | D. m <u>o</u> dern    |
| 5. A. bath <u>i</u> ng    | B. meth <u>o</u> d   | C. bath <u>r</u> oom | D. width <u>th</u>    |

2. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the others in the list. (5 pts)

- |                     |                  |                  |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. disinter      | B. cadaver       | C. cathedral     | D. attorney     |
| 7. A. substantial   | B. technological | C. exponential   | D. infiltration |
| 8. A. monetary      | B. paralysis     | C. protagonist   | D. analogous    |
| 9. A. arithmetic    | B. assassinate   | C. agriculture   | D. controvert   |
| 10. A. tuberculosis | B. mathematician | C. communication | D. inheritance  |

### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

☛ Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. (20 pts)

- What happened \_\_\_\_\_ their car broke down on the motorway so they didn't get to Jo's wedding on time.  
A. to be that      B. being that      C. was that      D. to that
- The restaurant is popular with film stars and the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. like      B. same      C. similar      D. such
- I'm sorry to \_\_\_\_\_, but did you happen to mention the same "Fiona"?  
A. butt in      B. cut you      C. intercede      D. jump
- John was \_\_\_\_\_ something under his breath, but I didn't catch what he said.  
A. whispering      B. muttering      C. growling      D. swallowing
- Don't take it as \_\_\_\_\_ that you'll be promoted in your job; other colleagues stand a good chance too.  
A. fixed      B. standard      C. read      D. word



5. Don't waste time to worry about the sentences you can not complete. Try them again later.
6. If you aren't sure, make a sensible guess. Don't leave any spaces blank.
7. Finally, read the sentences to check that they make sense and are grammatically accuracy.
8. Don't forget that you must not change the key word on any way.

Answer: 0- Reading – Read

#### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST: Fill in each gap with One suitable word. (10pts)

##### MY MOST EMBARRASSING MOMENT

When I was 18, I got a job with a television company. I was in a small office with three other girls and there was a boy (1) \_\_\_\_\_ upstairs we all fancied. He seemed very cool and sophisticated because, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ us, he actually got to meet the stars. None of us thought we (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a chance with him but we used to try to chat him up whenever he paid a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to our department. Then one day, quite unexpectedly he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ me to a big charity dinner at an expensive hotel. I couldn't believe my (6) \_\_\_\_\_. All the big stars were going to be there. So I had to look my best. I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ up spending a fortune on a new dress, shoes and hairstyle.

As we walked into the hotel, cameras were (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and I felt like a real celebrity. We went up a long, wide flight of stairs just like in a scene from the movies. But as we (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the top, one of my new leather-soled shoes slipped on the red carpet. I fell backwards and went head over (10) \_\_\_\_\_ down the stairs, landing in a heap at the bottom. I was unhurt but badly shaken and extremely embarrassed. My partner took one look at me and decided he had better take me home.

#### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. (20pts)

1. Because of his conviction for fraud, the trainer lost his licence.  
– His conviction for fraud \_\_\_\_\_
2. You'll have to spend at least \$ 500 to get that sort of camera.  
– You won't \_\_\_\_\_
3. The mistake arose because of inaccurate accounting.  
– It was from \_\_\_\_\_
4. We had to postpone the meeting because of bad weather.  
– Bad weather led \_\_\_\_\_
5. You cannot make use of this offer after 15 December.  
– This offer is only \_\_\_\_\_
6. The managing director suggested not appointing any new staff. FREEZE  
– \_\_\_\_\_
7. They hate each other intensely. SWORN  
– \_\_\_\_\_
8. There is no need to be so upset about the result. SHED.  
– \_\_\_\_\_
9. It is by no means certain that he was responsible for the crime. QUESTIONABLE  
– \_\_\_\_\_
10. The house is dirty because no one bothers to keep it clean. TROUBLE  
– \_\_\_\_\_

## Phần II

### ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4 LẦN XVIII – NĂM 2012

#### A. LỚP 10

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU  
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN

KỶ THI OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THỐNG 30/4  
LẦN THỨ XVIII – NĂM 2012

#### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

##### I. PHONOLOGY (10 marks)

1. d. 2. a. 3. a. 4. b. 5. c. 6. c. 7. b. 8. c. 9. c. 10. d

##### II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 marks)

11. c 12. b 13. b 14. c 15. a 16. c 17. a 18. b 19. c 20. a  
21. d 22. c 23. c 24. a 25. c 26. b 27. a 28. b 29. c 30. d

##### III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 marks)

31. c 32. d 33. a 34. b 35. a 36. d 37. c 38. c 39. b 40. d

##### IV. READING COMPREHENSION (20 marks)

Fill in each gap in the passage with one suitable sentence from A-J

41. F 42. J 43. D 44. B 45. H 46. I 47. E 48. A 49. G 50. C

Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions below.

51. c 52. d 53. b 54. a 55. b 56. c 57. d 58. c 59. c 60. a

#### B. WRITTEN TEST

##### I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (20 marks)

Supply the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

- |                           |                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. will have been waiting | 2. am thinking / have been thinking |
| 3. should there be        | 4. will be rising                   |
| 5. will have been         | 6. can't have been                  |
| 7. should be withdrawn    | 8. to have been painted             |
| 9. are always making      | 10. should have visited             |

Complete the following passage with the correct forms or tenses of the verbs given.

- |                       |                    |              |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 11. Utterly exhausted | 12. nailed         | 13. having   | 14. has since made |
| 15. is contemplating  | 16. aims           | 17. has been | 18. arguing        |
| 19. helped            | 20. has encouraged |              |                    |

##### II. WORD FORMS (20 marks)

Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words given.

- |                  |                   |                   |                  |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 21. misdiagnosis | 22. liven         | 23. invariably    | 24. guidelines   |
| 25. crystalline  | 26. inexhaustible | 27. deforestation | 28. breathlessly |
| 29. downsized    | 30. belies        |                   |                  |

Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words given.

- |                  |                  |                    |                  |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 31. increasingly | 32. townspeople  | 33. enlarged       | 34. discontinued |
| 35. handmade     | 36. governmental | 37. differentiated | 38. specialty    |
| 39. undergoing   | 40. prospered    |                    |                  |



### III. GAP-FILLING (10 marks)

- |             |          |               |               |             |
|-------------|----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 41. as      | 42. that | 43. acquiring | 44. so-called | 45. contact |
| 46. corners | 47. it   | 48. mean      | 49. may       | 50. very    |

### IV. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10 marks)

- |         |             |            |          |         |
|---------|-------------|------------|----------|---------|
| 51. up  | 52. against | 53. around | 54. away | 55. off |
| 56. out | 57. through | 58. up     | 59. on   | 60. ut  |

### V. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (10 marks)

61. Bruce likened the situation at work to a family argument.
62. When she sold the jewelry at such a low price, she was taken for a ride.
63. What if we make no changes at all for the time being?
64. Rumor has it that we will have a new manager.
65. They arrived at their destination safe and sound.
66. At this moment, I am preoccupied with my university thesis.
67. Can you cast/shed/throw any light on how Jack made enough money to buy his new house?
68. If I had taken/accepted the job I was offered in January, I would be on twice the salary I am now/I would be earning twice as much as I am now.
69. Our boss is intent on not giving (us) the pay rise.
70. There has been a considerable fall in the value of sterling in the past week.

### VI. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 marks)

- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Line 1: limited → limiting       | Line 5: with → to        |
| Line 6: development → developing | Line 9: pure → purely    |
| Line 11: leafed → leaf           | Line 14: Other → Another |
| Line 17: from → of               | Line 23: is → is         |
| Line 24: increasing → increase   | Line 25: so → such       |

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG – TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. D. 2. B. 3. B. 4. B. 5. C. 6. D. 7. A. 8. B. 9. B. 10. C.

#### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

- |                   |               |             |                 |        |        |        |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 11. B. so much    | 12. D. what a | 13. D. from | 14. A. not even |        |        |        |
| 15. B. overhauled | 16. C.        | 17. B.      | 18. C.          |        |        |        |
| 19. D.            | 20. B.        | 21. C.      | 22. B.          | 23. A. | 24. B. | 25. C. |
| 26. B.            | 27. D.        | 28. a.      | 29. C.          | 30. B. |        |        |

### III. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and do as directed.

#### PASSAGE 1:

31. B. 32. D. 33. B. 34. B. 35. B. 36. D. 37. D. 38. B. 39. C. 40. C.

#### PASSAGE 2:

41. iii 42. v 43. i 44. vi 45. viii 46. ii 47. C 48. A 49. D 50. B

### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST

Reading the following passage and choose the options that best complete the blanks.

- |                    |                  |                   |                   |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 51. B. fulfillment | 52. D. thrilling | 53. B. grain      | 54. B. cherishing |
| 55. D. approach    | 56. A. drop      | 57. C. acquainted | 58. B. Beyond     |
| 59. A. facilitates | 60. B. reminisce |                   |                   |

### B. WRITTEN TEST

#### I. VERB TENSES AND VERB FORMS

1. It's about time the government **did** (do) something about the sewage system which **hasn't been upgraded** (not upgrade) for years.
2. Mr. Nam asked that a trustee (should) **be appointed** to take control of the company. (appoint)
3. Critics say the mayor is too busy **campaigning to do** his job properly. (campaign / do)
4. To perform this operation, the surgeons use a laser with a beam **measuring** 0,1 millimeter.
5. When she found her dog **eating** her birthday cake, she couldn't but **kick** it out. (eat/ kick)
6. If there aren't any tickets left when we reach the front of the queue, we **will have been waiting** (wait) all the time for nothing.
7. It is highly desirable that from every product in regular production, samples **be withdrawn** periodically.

#### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. My boss is biased **towards/ against** me, which explains why I'll never get promoted if I stay with this company.
2. People who eat an unhealthy diet are susceptible **to** all kinds of illnesses and diseases.
3. Is there any evidence **to** the contrary?
4. The noisy children were frightened **into** holding their tongues by the terrible accident.
5. Do you know the girl **with** long hair? - Yes, she is a girl **of** few words.
6. We spent an hour trying to puzzle **out** the answer to this problem.
7. We have to finish **off** our essays for homework tonight.
8. Has your toothache passed **off** yet?
9. The two brothers set off in quest **of** gold.

#### III. WORD FORMS

Supply the correct form of the word in the bracket in each sentence.

1. The private school feared losing its **accreditation** with the state's university system. (credit)
2. It was found that some aromas made people feel drowsy, others made them feel **uplifted**. (lift)
3. The workers who were **downsized** during the recession badly need help from the government. (size)
4. That the child behaved **endearingly** made the couple happy. (dear)
5. His behaviour in his father's presence caused his **disinheritance** and his sister ended up inheriting the whole family fortune. (inherit)
6. His performance in the match today **belies** his reputation as a great player. (lie)
7. She is very efficient and **unfailingly** polite to the customers. (fail)



8. The tsunami has caused **incalculable** damage to the Japanese. (calculate)
9. The TV serial presented a scene of happy **domesticity**. (domestic)
10. Tuition at private universities has become **astronomical**. (astronomy)

#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

There are ten mistakes in the following paragraph. Find them then give the correction:

Cooperation is the common endeavor of two or more people to perform a task or reach a jointly cherished goal. **Unlikely** (Like) competition and conflict, there are different forms of cooperation, based on group organization and **altitudes** (attitudes).

In the first form, known **for** (as) primary cooperation, group and individual fuse. The group contains **mainly** (nearly) all of each individual's life. The rewards of the group's work are shared with each member. There is an interlocking identity of individual, group, and task performed. Means and goals become **ones** (one), for cooperation itself is valued.

While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterate societies, secondary cooperation is characteristic of many modern societies. In secondary cooperation, individuals devote only part of their lives **for** (to) the group. Cooperation itself is not a value. Almost (**most**) members of the group feel loyalty, but the welfare of the group is not the first consideration. Members perform tasks so that they can separately enjoy the fruits of their cooperation in the form of salary, prestige, or power. Business offices and **professionally** (professional) athletic teams are examples of secondary cooperation.

In the third type, called tertiary cooperation or accommodation, latent conflict underlies the **sharing** (shared) work. The willingness of the cooperating parties is purely opportunistic; the organization is loose and fragile. Accommodation involves common means to achieve antagonistic goals; it breaks **away** (down) when the common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goals. This is not, strictly **spoken** (speaking), cooperation at all, and hence the contradictory term *antagonistic cooperation* is sometimes used for this relationship.

#### V. OPEN CLOZE

- |          |           |              |                   |             |
|----------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| (1) off  | (2) court | (3) causing  | (4) imprisonment. | (5) flagged |
| (6) from | (7) cubic | (8) expected | (9) dead          | (10) other  |

#### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Returning from the battle, they didn't have two pennies/halfpennies/beans to rub together.
2. I ....count myself very lucky to have escaped from that crash.
3. Our boss ....is intent on not giving (us).... the pay rise.
4. I'd thought about it for some time and decided to give it a go.
5. It was disgraceful that Barbara had turned her back on one of her oldest and closest friends.
6. Watchfully ....standing behind him were his bodyguards.
7. Thought must ....be given to ways of ....
8. It was ...not until some time later that I realized the full implications of what had happened.
9. Sally was let .....off with a warning because it was her first offence.
10. Nobody is to .....blame for the fact that../ the match cancellation.

### TRƯỜNG THPT MẠC ĐÌNH CHI – TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

#### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

##### I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. A

##### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20pts)

11. C 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. C 16. A 17. A 18. D 19. A 20. C  
21. B 22. D 23. C 24. C 25. D 26. B 27. D 28. A 29. C 30. C

##### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

31. A 32. D 33. A 34. A 35. C 36. B 37. C 38. D 39. C 40. A  
41. C 42. B 43. B 44. D 45. C 46. B 47. A 48. D 49. B 50. D

##### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

51. B 52. C 53. D 54. C 55. A 56. D 57. B 58. A 59. A 60. A

#### B. WRITTEN TEST

##### I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. had known (will have known)  | 6. explain                       |
| 2. got (gets)                   | 7. had been working (had worked) |
| 3. doesn't rain (didn't rain)   | 8. will have been                |
| 4. leaves (left)                | 9. will travel (are travelling)  |
| 5. are forever misunderstanding | 10. arrives                      |

##### II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10pts)

- |           |         |         |            |         |
|-----------|---------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1. around | 2. down | 3. out  | 4. with    | 5. away |
| 6. for    | 7. on   | 8. back | 9. through | 10. off |

##### III. WORD FORMS (10pts)

- |                   |                  |                |                    |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. underestimated | 2. Inter-racial  | 3. unconscious | 4. interchangeable |
| 5. overbooked     | 6. self-effacing | 7. nondescript | 8. disconcerting   |
| 9. recollection   | 10. overhauled   |                |                    |

#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

- |                                        |                                                        |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. impact <u>in</u> → impact <u>on</u> | 2. <u>went</u> are the days → <u>gone</u> are the days |
| 3. cannot be always → cannot always be | 4. <u>have</u> improved → <u>has</u> improved          |
| 5. truth → true                        | 6. are <u>opened</u> → are <u>open</u>                 |
| 7. itself → themselves                 | 8. visual → visually                                   |
| 9. for <u>the</u> fact → for fact      | 10. <u>so</u> long as → <u>as</u> long as              |

#### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

- |                 |                        |                     |                   |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ones         | 2. make/produce/create | 3. put              | 4. powered/driven |
| 5. operated/ran | 6. type/sort/kind      | 7. rising/returning | 8. opened         |
| 9. sinks        | 10. Thus/Therefore     |                     |                   |

#### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

1. Man was able to control his environment in a new way/further after/through the/his discovery of how to light /kindle fires.



- It is easy for members of the same social class to communicate with one another/among themselves.
- What gives (away) people's social background (away) is what they eat, not their table manners.
- She gave the policeman as accurate an answer as she could.
- Education costs the average family surveyed £28,246 over the years.
- We did not have to put pressure on him for too long before he agreed.
- It will be a long time before mini-skirts are fashionable again.  
Mini-skirts won't be fashionable again for a long time.
- The telephonist was to blame for the fact that they didn't get the message.
- Births rather than deaths cause the high proportion of the old.
- Marjorie Proops is recognized as Britain's most famous advice columnist.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG THẾ VINH – ĐỒNG NAI

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### I. PHONOLOGY (10 pts)

- |         |      |      |      |      |
|---------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. 1. A | 2. D | 3. A | 4. D | 5. C |
| 2. 1. D | 2. C | 3. C | 4. B | 5. C |

#### II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 pts)

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D  | 2. C  | 3. B  | 4. A  | 5. C  | 6. A  | 7. B  | 8. A  | 9. C  | 10. C |
| 11. A | 12. B | 13. D | 14. B | 15. A | 16. C | 17. A | 18. B | 19. B | 20. C |

#### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)

- |         |        |       |       |      |       |        |       |       |       |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 1. B | 2. D   | 3. B  | 4. C  | 5. C | 6. C  | 7. D   | 8. B  | 9. A  | 10. A |
| 2. 1. X | 2. VII | 3. IX | 4. VI | 5. V | 6. IV | 7. III | 8. XI | 9. II | 10. I |

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

- |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. D | 6. B | 7. D | 8. A | 9. B | 10. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

### B. WRITTEN TEST

#### I. (10pts)

- |                                           |                               |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. should have prepared                   | 2. has lost                   |
| 3. would be                               | 4. was made to lie            |
| 5. being appointed/ having been appointed | 6. were sitting               |
| 7. has spoiled – should have closed       | 8. be drawn / should be drawn |
| 9. to be admitted                         | 10. is said to be going       |

#### II. (10pts)

- |           |           |             |        |               |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------|---------------|
| 1. in     | 2. about  | 3. on       | 4. in  | 5. from       |
| 6. of     | 7. for    | 8. of       | 9. in  | 10. to (with) |
| 11. in    | 12. about | 13. through | 14. in | 15. with      |
| 16. about | 17. for   | 18. for     | 19. of | 20. to        |

#### III. (10pts)

- |                              |                  |                 |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. eyeful                    | 2. monosyllables | 3. famished     |
| 4. disoriented/disorientated | 5. act           | 6. undone       |
| 7. uncharacteristic          | 8. formality     | 9. disheartened |
| 10. intolerable              |                  |                 |

#### IV. (10pts)

- |                             |                                             |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. the law → a law          | 2. in other measures → among other measures |
| 3. rather than → other than | 4. a Basque language → the Basque language  |
| 5. lingual → linguistic     | 6. tolerable → tolerant                     |
| 7. reverse → reversal       | 8. along → but                              |
| 9. usage → use              | 10. protests → protest                      |

#### V. (10pts)

- |          |         |            |           |              |
|----------|---------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. made  | 2. roof | 3. devices | 4. energy | 5. installed |
| 6. being | 7. from | 8. for     | 9. not    | 10. ways     |

#### VI. (20pts)

- There being no more questions, I think we can end the meeting.
- What's more, I would like to choose my own clothes.
- Urgent action must be taken to solve the problem of homelessness.
- If it hadn't been for my father's money, we couldn't have managed.
- The procedure is as follows.
- Don't stand on ceremony.
- The film fell short of my expectations.
- Generosity is his middle name.
- I think his theory stands to reason.
- In the area, Thailand is head and shoulders above all other countries in football.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HÙNG VƯƠNG – BÌNH DƯƠNG

### PART A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### I. PHONOLOGY. (10pts)

- A. 1. D; 2. B; 3. C; 4. A; 5. B  
B. 1. D; 2. A; 3. B; 4. C; 5. A

#### II. READING COMPREHENSION. (20 pts)

READING 1: 11. D; 12. A; 13. B; 14. B; 15. C; 16. D; 17. D; 18. A; 19. D; 20. C

READING 2: 21. D; 22. A; 23. B; 24. C; 25. A; 26. A; 27. B; 28. C; 29. A; 30. C

#### III. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10pts)

31. A; 32. B; 33. A; 34. C; 35. D; 36. A; 37. B; 38. C; 39. D; 40. C

### PART B: WRITTEN TEST

#### I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10pts).

- |                                 |                   |                       |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| (1) are created;                | (2) endowed;      | (3) including;        | (4) fanned; |
| (5) engulfed                    | (6) was hit;      | (7) devastating;      |             |
| (8) to have successfully made;  | (9) be cheated;   | (10) wouldn't be      |             |
| (11) must have forgotten;       | (12) wouldn't be; | (13) to have seen;    |             |
| (14) unidentified;              | (15) flying;      | (16) sinking;         |             |
| (17) will always be remembered; | (18) to defend;   | (19) should have had; |             |
| (20) renewed                    |                   |                       |             |

#### II. PREPOSITIONS/PHRASAL VERBS. (10pts)

- |                 |           |        |         |         |        |        |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. After (upon) | 2. to     | 3. by  | 4. For  | 5. with | 6. of  | 7. to  |
| 8. in           | 9. of     | 10. By | 11. out | 12. of  | 13. Of | 14. in |
| 15. with        | 16. about | 17. on | 18. of  | 19. up  | 20. in |        |



### III. WORD FORMS. (20pts)

- A.  
1. tyranny 2. lies/ lying 3. likelihood 4. armed 5. passers  
6. stolen 7. populous 8. weightlifting 9. bread-winner 10. deficiency

- B.  
1. pollution 2. effects 3. problem 4. resources 5. transforming  
6. wasteland 7. population 8. protecting 9. wildlife 10. environment

### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION. (10pts)

- being (line 2) which (line 3) was (line 4) has (line 5) the (line 6)  
he (line 8) after (line 8) As(line 9) that (line 10) only (line 14)

### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST. (20pts)

1. by 2. for/on 3. Although/ though / while 4. worth  
5. the 6. only/ just 7. in/on /at 8. had 9. else  
10. silence 11. would/could 12. over 13. should/all  
14. up 15. enough 16. possibly 17. The  
18. great / enormous/(etc.) 19. managed 20. nothing

### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION. (20pts)

1. The film star avoided recognition/ being recognised by wearing/ putting on dark glasses  
2. No matter what you are, try to lead a life of virtue – Truth, Charity and Bravery.  
3. It came as no surprise to us (to hear) (that) he had been successful/(had) succeeded.  
4. Jean's mother complimented her/Jean on her/ the lovely new dress.  
5. Only after all the guests had gone home, could we relax/ were we able to relax.  
6. The councillor gave frank answers to every question/ The councillor was frank in the way he answered every question.  
7. He is reputed to have been (sent) to prison/ in prison  
8. Most stores will accept a credit card as an alternative to cash.  
9. There is no/ isn't any difference in / between our opinions / between us (on the subject)  
10. Local residents expressed/ voiced their disapproval of the new traffic scheme.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THẮNG LONG – ĐÀ LẠT

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### PART 1. PHONOLOGY (10 marks)

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. D

#### PART 2. VOCBULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 marks)

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. A  
11. A 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. A 16. A 17. C 18. A 19. A 20. C

#### PART 3. READING COMPREHENSION (20 marks)

##### Passage 1

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. C

##### Passage 2

1. spelling and pronunciation 2. five hundred years 3. shape and dimensions  
4. jazz 5. Fans 6. five thousand 7. visual depictions  
8. the lute 9. authenticity 10. solid-body

### PART 4. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 marks)

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. D

### B. WRITTEN TEST

#### PART 1. VERB TENSES/ VERB FORMS (10 marks)

1. be made 2. should have spent 3. Should there be 4. made / to have been  
5. were spinning 6. not having been invited  
7. indicating/ had been broken 8. will have gone

#### PART 2. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 marks)

1. out 2. into 3. up 4. out 5. to 6. off 7. back 8. on 9. on 10. in

#### PART 3. WORD FORMS (10 marks)

1. beneficiary 2. salesmanship 3. defame 4. preparedness  
5. sporting 6. disorientated 7. broad-minded 8. breathlessly  
9. ex-prisoners 10. paranormal

#### PART 4. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 marks)

1. the second → a second 2. and (intricate) → an (intricate)  
3. is functioned → functions 4. presenter → representative  
5. promised → promising 6. signature → signing  
7. to investigate → investigating 8. for → in  
9. reciprocates → reciprocate 10. personnel → personal

#### PART 5. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 marks)

1. whether 2. put 3. in 4. union 5. free  
6. but 7. enable 8. most 9. make 10. of

#### PART 6. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 marks)

1. Many's the time (that) I heard her use those words  
2. Very good as/though Owen is as a player, Rooney is better.  
3. If I had taken / accepted the job I was offered in January, I would be on twice the salary (I am now) / I would be earning twice as much as I am now  
4. The old lady was robbed of her handbag.  
5. Refusal to give a breath sample to the police could lead to your arrest  
6. .... are under no obligation to attend.....  
7. ....some international flights are/will be subject to.....  
8. .... all ears to the president's speech  
9. .... is within easy walking distance of .....  
10. .... was carbon copy of .....

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN DU – ĐẮK LẮK

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### I. PHONETICS (10 ms)

✎ Pick out the word whose sound is different from that of the others in each group.

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A

✎ Pick out the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others in each group.

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. D



## II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20ms)

|       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C  | 2. B  | 3. D  | 4. C  | 5. B  | 6. D  | 7. B  | 8. C  | 9. C  | 10. C |
| 11. D | 12. C | 13. D | 14. D | 15. D | 16. C | 17. A | 18. C | 19. D | 20. D |

## III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

Read the passage carefully and then choose the best answer to each of the questions below.

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. A | 4. F | 5. B | 6. C | 7. F | 8. G | 9. T | 10. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer for each question. (10 ms.)

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. D | 4. C | 5. D | 6. C | 7. B | 8. A | 9. B | 10. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

## IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ms)

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D | 6. C | 7. D | 8. B | 9. A | 10. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

## B. WRITTEN TEST

### I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10ms)

- grow
- was first made
- took
- started
- was done
- developed
- called
- spent
- has been used
- used

### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10ms)

- holds ...against
- do... over
- go down
- went out
- stick around
- put out
- carry on
- get down
- try out
- look up

### III. WORD FORMS (10ms)

- Devastating
- developing
- industrialised
- majority
- deforestation
- environmental
- pollution
- accidentally
- severely
- angry

### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

- acquiring → acquired
- explicitness → explicitly
- few → a few
- and → to
- but → and
- vocation → vocational
- like → as
- assumption → assume
- certainly → certain
- intention → intended

### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ms)

- with
- speaking
- distinct
- sounds
- exist
- curiosity
- surgeon
- known
- observation
- specialised

### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

- An increasing number of travellers are being stopped by customs officials this week.
- No fewer than 2,000 visitors/people a month must visit/use the new leisure centre to make a profit
- The moment I decided to get up to dance, the band decided to stop playing.
- Mr. Draynor attributed his success to hard work.
- I picked up a fair amount/knowledge/bit of the language simply by listening to the other people.
- At this moment I am preoccupied with my university thesis.
- There are some occasions when I wish that I hadn't come to live in this city.
- The firm went into liquidation after failing to win the contract.
- The terrible scream made my blood run cold.
- When she sold the jewellery at such a low price, she was taken for a ride.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HÙNG VƯƠNG – GIA LAI

## A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

### I. PHONOLOGY (10points)

- D
- A
- D
- A
- A
- B
- B
- B
- B
- A

### II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

- B
- C
- D
- B
- A
- A
- C
- A
- A
- C
- A
- D
- C
- D
- B
- A
- B
- D
- D
- D

### III. READING (20points)

#### Reading 1

- D
- B
- B
- D
- C
- B
- A
- C
- C
- D

#### Reading 2

- B
- D
- B
- C
- D
- B
- B
- A
- C
- D

### IV. GUIDED CLOSE TEST (10points)

- D
- B
- D
- D
- B
- C
- C
- A
- B
- C

## B. WRITTEN TEST

### I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10points)

- lived
- was living
- wouldn't ride
- paid
- to give
- will see
- not to forget
- not have
- had had
- taking

### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10points)

- for
- for
- into
- by
- under
- in
- On
- up
- on
- off

### III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

- disorganised
- humanitarian
- initiative
- hesitation
- headquarters
- livelihoods
- injuries
- foundation
- deaden
- relieved

### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

- both → either
- changed → changing
- though → but
- was → has
- at → on
- evaluating → evaluated
- this → these
- little → few
- extinct → extinction
- Much → Many

### V. OPEN CLOSE TEST (10 points)

- existing
- makes
- professional
- in
- what
- worth
- less
- majority
- items
- mind

### VI. Sentence transformation (20 points)

- I never thought that we'd have legal problems. **crossed**  
It **never crossed my mind that we'd have legal problems.**
- Could you tell me where you were last night, Mr Johnson? **account**  
Could you **give an account of your whereabouts last night, Mr Johnson?**
- The journalist pretended that she was a parent of one of the children. **false**  
The journalist **gave the false impression that she was a parent of the children.**
- I'm grateful that you looked after my mother so well.  
Thank you **for having looked after my mother so well.**
- Alan worked too hard at the office, and this led to his illness.  
Alan's illness **was the result of his working too hard.**



6. I would love to live in Paris for a year.  
If only I could live in Paris for a year!
7. Does he know enough French to work as a translator?  
Is his knowledge of French good enough for him to work as a translator?
8. The disagreement is a lot of fuss about nothing. TEACUP  
the disagreement is a storm in a teacup
9. A government official leaked the story to the world press. WIND  
the world press got wind of the story from a government official
10. There's nothing new about defence alliances. HILLS  
defence alliances are as old as the hills.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN TẤT THÀNH – KON TUM

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

#### I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

##### Pronunciation

1. C      2. B      3. B      4. D      5. D

##### Stress pattern

6. A      7. B      8. B      9. C      10. C

#### II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20pts)

1. D   2. D   3. B   4. D   5. A   6. A   7. C   8. B   9. C   10. C  
11. D   12. B   13. B   14. B   15. A   16. C   17. B   18. B   19. D   20. C

#### III. READING

##### Reading 1: (10 pts)

1. C   2. D   3. D   4. A   5. B   6. B   7. D   8. D   9. B   10. C

##### Reading 2: (10 pts)

1. E   2. J   3. F   4. A   5. K   6. D   7. B   8. L   9. H   10. C

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. B   2. A   3. C   4. D   5. B   6. A   7. C   8. D   9. D   10. A

### B. WRITTEN TEST

#### I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

1. shouldn't/ oughtn't have written - have been - haven't had  
- should/would have telephoned - have forgot(ten)
2. Stood - trying - not to weep - heard - climbing

#### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

1. about   2. through   3. out   4. around   5. with  
6. down   7. Behind   8. out   9. off   10. into

#### III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

1. misjudged   2. guarantor   3. victimized   4. tastefully  
5. explorative/ exploratory   6. untreated   7. disadvantaged  
8. ex-prisoners   9. additives   10. enthusiastically

#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

1. therefore → however  
3. like → as  
5. classifying → classified  
2. although → despite  
4. common → commonly  
6. flowered → flowering

7. With → For

9. last → least

8. replant → be replanted

10. that → X

#### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. themselves   2. who   3. declared   4. completely   5. expressed  
6. for   7. had   8. sure   9. become/be   10. be

#### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

1. He is making quite a name for himself as an interviewer.  
2. It's not your obligation to do it if you don't want to.  
3. The staff did not take to the new boss at all.  
4. He left the stage to the accompaniment of loud applause.  
5. I'm telling you this for fear that you might make a mistake.  
6. I am beginning to get more and more annoyed by his behaviour.  
7. Urgent action must be taken to solve the problem of homelessness.  
8. The annual rainfall in/for the northeast of Britain is higher than that in the southeast.  
9. The very thought of his face at that moment makes me laugh.  
10. Births rather than deaths lead to/ cause/ result in the high proportion of the old.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – BÌNH ĐỊNH

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. D   2. B   3. C   4. A   5. C   6. A   7. D   8. D   9. A   10. A

#### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20pts)

1. A   2. C   3. A   4. D   5. D   6. C   7. C   8. B   9. B   10. C  
11. D   12. A   13. D   14. D   15. D   16. D   17. C   18. C   19. C   20. A

#### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20pts)

##### Reading 1: (10pts)

1. B   2. C   3. A   4. C   5. D   6. D   7. C   8. B   9. A   10. C

##### Reading 2: (10pts)

1. (ii)   2. (i)   3. (v)   4. (iv)   5. mass tourism  
6. the benefits/ the advantages   7. low-key/ smaller-scale developments

#### IV. GUIDED, CLOZE TEST (10pts)

1. D   2. D   3. A   4. D   5. C   6. B   7. A   8. C   9. C   10. A

### B. WRITTEN TEST

#### I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10pts)

1. is having   2. needn't have gone   3. act   4. kicks   5. has been  
6. should have told   7. had been looking for   8. have been shopping/ have shopped  
9. will have known   10. covers

#### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10pts)

1. for   2. for   3. in   4. for   5. for   6. by   7. on   8. to   9. in   10. with

#### III. WORD FORMS (10pts)

1. meaningful   2. therapeutic   3. stressful   4. uneventful   5. atmospheric  
6. distasteful   7. enthusiastic   8. resentful   9. unrealistic   10. hypocritical



#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

- |                    |                                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. where → what    | 2. The young people → Young people | 3. many → much         |
| 4. to → about      | 5. in → at                         | 6. the school → school |
| 7. work → job      | 8. activity → activities           | 9. work → working      |
| 10. grow → grow up |                                    |                        |

#### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

- |          |                       |            |               |         |
|----------|-----------------------|------------|---------------|---------|
| 1. since | 2. less               | 3. someone | 4. conclusion | 5. back |
| 6. under | 7. recommend/ suggest | 8. some    | 9. lead       | 10. gap |

#### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

1. They decided to delay their project due to the bad weather.
2. In no way can I come to her wedding next Saturday.
3. No beaches in the world are said to be more beautiful than those in Hawaii.
4. Were they to offer you the scholarship, would you accept?
5. They tried to deceive me, but I saw through their true intentions and realized that they wanted to rob me of my money.
6. You should talk your brother-in-law into buying this car because it is such a bargain.
7. The price was exorbitant! I'm afraid the advertising agency really ripped you off for the commercial.
8. The legal advisors of the companies met to draw up the initial version of the partnership contract.
9. He is just a budding playwright, but he has already his own theatre company and they are putting on a play in our city next week.
10. Unfortunately, there are still a lot of instances of xenophobia in the world and people of different origins are often looked down on in both their professional and their private lives.

### TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO – BÌNH THUẬN

#### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

##### I. Phonology (10 points)

Part 2: 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C

Part 2: 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. D

##### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 points)

1. D 2. D 3. D 4. D 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. C  
11. A 12. A 13. A 14. A 15. A 16. B 17. B 18. B 19. B 20. B

##### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

###### Part 1:

###### Passage 1 (10 points)

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. C

###### Passage 2 (10 points)

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. B

###### Part 2: Questions 6-10

6. True 7. True 8. False 9. Not given 10. False

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

- |                    |                |                  |                |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. B (susceptible) | 2. D (risk)    | 3. D (behaviour) | 4. A (choice)  |
| 5. B (deteriorate) | 6. D (elderly) | 7. C (storage)   | 8. B (earlier) |
| 9. B (maturity)    | 10. D (put)    |                  |                |

#### B. WRITTEN TEST

##### I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 points)

- |                        |                                       |                         |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. having been treated | 2. needn't have bought                | 3. had not been invited |
| 4. must have got       | 5. has spoiled                        | 6. should have closed   |
| 7. arrives             | 8. be evaluated (should be evaluated) |                         |
| 9. is always talking   | 10. has been expelled                 |                         |

##### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

- |          |         |            |         |             |
|----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. in    | 2. into | 3. apart   | 4. away | 5. about    |
| 6. round | 7. to   | 8. forward | 9. by   | 10. through |

##### III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

- |                            |                |                  |                 |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. unforeseen              | 2. uninhabited | 3. infamous      | 4. impassable   |
| 5. invaluable              | 6. illegible   | 7. irresponsible | 8. dissatisfied |
| 9. mistreated / maltreated | 10. undaunted  |                  |                 |

##### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Line 1: a → the           | Line 11: with → against |
| Line 2: wanted → unwanted | Line 17: when → whether |
| Line 4: in → from         | Line 18: a → the        |
| Line 6: desire → desired  | Line 21: slow → slowed  |
| Line 10: help → make      | Line 22: cutting → cut  |

##### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

- |                      |                |        |                        |
|----------------------|----------------|--------|------------------------|
| 1. hardly / scarcely | 2. restricted  | 3. on  | 4. after               |
| 5. ought             | 6. no / little | 7. Nor | 8. fatigue / tiredness |
| 9. intellectually    | 10. full       |        |                        |

##### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

###### Part 1.

1. I'm sure she didn't do it on purpose.  
→ She can't **have done it on purpose**.
2. Driving fast is dangerous, whether you are an experienced driver or not.  
→ However **experienced you are, driving fast is dangerous**.
3. Helen was upset because she saw Peter with another girl.  
→ It was **because she saw Peter with another girl that Helen was upset / that upset Helen**.
4. We had no idea how serious the situation was.  
→ Little **did we know how serious the situation was**.
5. A rise in temperature in the next century seems likely.  
→ In all **likelihood / In all probability there will be a rise in temperature in the next century**.

###### Part 2.

1. I can visit my friend in Japan at any time.  
→ I **have an open invitation** to visit my friend in Japan.

(open)



2. Mary owed her success to her parents.  
→ Mary **had her parents to thank** for her success.

3. I promise that I will return the money to you.  
→ I **give you my word of honour** that I will return the money to you.

4. It's very difficult for him to bring up a family when he is unemployed.  
→ It is **no picnic** for him to bring up a family when he is unemployed.  
→ Bringing up a family when he is unemployed is **no picnic**.

5. The system used the most advanced techniques at the time.  
→ The system was **state of the art**.

(thank)

(honour)

(picnic)

(art)

## TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN TRÃI – NINH THUẬN

### PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60 POINTS)

#### I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

- A. 1. A    2. A    3. C    4. B    5. A  
B. 6. A    7. A    8. A    9. C    10. D

#### II. VOCABULARY and STRUCTURES (20 points)

1. C    2. A    3. C    4. D    5. A    6. B    7. B    8. D    9. B    10. D  
11. A    12. A    13. B    14. A    15. B    16. A    17. D    18. A    19. D    20. A

#### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 POINTS)

##### Passage 1:

1. A    2. D    3. A    4. C    5. D    6. B    7. A    8. C    9. C    10. B

##### Passage 2:

1. B    2. A    3. B    4. C    5. D    6. B    7. D    8. A    9. B    10. A

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE

1. D    2. B    3. D    4. D    5. B    6. A    7. C    8. B    9. C    10. D

### PART B: WRITTEN TEST (70 POINTS)

#### I. VERB TENSES AND VERB FORMS (10 points)

1. to have lost    2. hadn't been invented    3. being invited  
4. to have been built    5. didn't tell    6. had he taken  
7. have been hoping    8. didn't expect / are you doing    9. am always having

#### II. FILL EACH BLANK WITH A SUITABLE PREPOSITION OR PARTICLE (10 points)

1. out    2. over    3. out    4. on    5. with    6. up    7. up    8. out    9. up    10. on

#### III. WORD FORMS

1. bravery    2. household    3. conservation    4. worthless  
5. uncertainly    6. intentional    7. sensitive    8. homeless  
9. reduction    10. poisonous

#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

1. make → makes    2. advertisings → advertising  
3. seriously → serious    4. live → lives  
5. an → the    6. themselves → them  
7. revisions → reviews    8. play → plays  
9. what → which/ that    10. at → about.

### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. before    2. where    3. question  
5. identify/announce    6. whom    4. made  
8. loss    9. in    7. happened/chanced  
10. be

### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. We're going to have the house painted at the weekend.  
2. There was too much noise for me to concentrate.  
3. There are more than a thousand employees in the factory where (in which) I work.  
4. By the age of twenty Mackenzie had written four best-sellers.  
5. It is two years since she left university.  
6. Jenny used to play tennis better than she does now.  
7. Nothing but the complete story would satisfy Tim. (Nothing but the complete story was enough for Tim.)  
8. Not until twenty-five years later did Michael return to his hometown.  
9. You should have called the doctor at once.  
10. So long as you arrive before eleven, I can meet you.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ KHIẾT – QUẢNG NGÃI

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE (60pts)

#### I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

1. D    2. B    3. C    4. A    5. D    6. A    7. B    8. C    9. A    10. D

#### II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (20pts)

11. C    12. A    13. A    14. C    15. B    16. B    17. B    18. D    19. D    20. C  
21. D    22. B    23. A    24. A    25. C    26. B    27. A    28. D    29. C    30. D

#### III. READING (20pts)

##### READING-1 (10pts)

31. A    32. B    33. D    34. A    35. A    36. C    37. A    38. D    39. B    40. C

##### READING 2 (10pts)

41. D    42. C    43. A    44. B    45. D    46. B    47. A    48. B    49. D    50. C

##### READING 3 (10pts)

1. I    2. C    3. E    4. B    5. H    6. D    7. G    8. A    Not needed: F

### B. WRITTEN TEST (70 pts)

#### I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

1. is pouring    2. are stopping    3. is trying    4. has been  
5. are you meeting    6. am meeting    7. will be rising    8. will have been  
9. needn't have done    10. was wearing

#### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

1. about    2. across    3. at    4. away    5. aside  
6. down    7. by    8. back    9. in    10. up

#### III. WORD FORM (10pts)

1. appreciated    2. member    3. deserted    4. festive    5. symptomatic  
6. customary    7. products    8. mixture    9. ironic    10. majority

#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10pts)

1. exciting    2. vacationers    3. because of    4. are    5. nature  
6. variety    7. shoppers    8. scattered    9. enthusiasts    10. beach



## V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10pts)

- |           |                 |             |            |             |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. for    | 2. early        | 3. gathered | 4. planted | 5. build    |
| 6. demand | 7. experimented | 8. control  | 9. help    | 10. climate |

## VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

### Section 1: (10pts)

- Get in touch with the Social Services department if you have any further problems.
- The Mayor was chairing the meeting.
- With the exception of Philip, everyone else at the meeting was a party member.
- A rise of 5p in the cost of/ for boat rides was proposed by Councilors Williamson.
- Directly-elected councilors make up county and district councils.

### Section 2: (10pts)

- Tom was anxious to avoid queuing/having to queue for tickets, so he bought them by phone.
- Who put you in touch with me?
- Bruce likened the situation at work to a family argument.
- They couldn't reach a decision on/of where to go on holiday.
- The prisoner broke loose from his cell in the middle of the night.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN – KHÁNH HÒA

## A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

### I. PHONOLOGY: (10 ms)

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. B

### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20ms)

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. A  
11. B 12. B 13. A 14. A 15. A 16. A 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. A

### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20ms)

#### 1. (10ms)

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. A

#### 2. (10ms)

- |                  |               |                 |                  |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. ruins         | D. remains    | 2. dwellings    | A. homes         |
| 3. installations | C. facilities | 4. utilize      | D. use           |
| 5. up-to-date    | A. modern     | 6. blending     | C. mixture       |
| 7. therefore     | A. thus       | 8. plaza        | D. public square |
| 9. housing       | D. containing | 10. distinctive | B. unique        |

### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10ms)

- |              |                |                |                     |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. D. picked | 2. C. symptoms | 3. C. recovery | 4. A. contemplating |
| 5. A. puts   | 6. B. hold     | 7. C. bitterly | 8. A. condition     |
| 9. B. blame  | 10. C. build   |                |                     |

## B. WRITTEN TEST

### I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10ms)

- have been waiting / are working
- have occurred / have been
- has been deteriorating / is planning
- has been threatening / hasn't hurt / think / need

## II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (10ms)

- |                |                   |                |               |               |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. comply with | 2. reach          | 3. argue about | 4. begin with | 5. approve of |
| 6. object to   | 7. defend against | 8. face        | 9. regard as  | 10. enjoy     |

## III. WORD FORMS (10ms)

- |                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. RELATE → RELATIVELY    | 6. SURFACE → UNSURFACED       |
| 2. HARSH → HARSHNESS      | 7. HOSPITALITY → INHOSPITABLE |
| 3. ALLEGE → ALLEGEDLY     | 8. CAPRICE → CAPRICIOUS       |
| 4. SUSPECT → UNSUSPECTING | 9. TEND → TENDANCY            |
| 5. HAZARD → HAZARDOUS     | 10. RAGE → RAGING             |

## IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10ms)

- |                                |                                              |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. am → have been              | 11. are being → are                          |
| 2. have begun → began          | 12. am not understanding → don't understand  |
| 3. had given → give/have given | 13. has written → wrote                      |
| 4. wrote → was writing         | 14. hadn't sent → didn't send                |
| 5. has knocked → knocked       | 15. will be → would be                       |
| 6. has been → was              | 16. hadn't been → hasn't been                |
| 7. has been → was/would be     | 17. didn't meet → haven't met                |
| 8. is caring → cares           | 18. hadn't been having → haven't been having |
| 9. am thinking → think         | 19. have finished → will have finished       |
| 10. is raining → rains         | 20. I'll work → I'll be working              |

## V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10ms)

- |          |              |          |         |            |
|----------|--------------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1. role  | 2. supplying | 3. would | 4. them | 5. protect |
| 6. needs | 7. plants    | 8. carry | 9. from | 10. their  |

## VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20ms)

- It was not until their performance on the Ed Sullivan Show that The Beatles started to be internationally known.
- What if we make no changes at all for the time being?
- Had it not been for the death of the Prime Minister, the bill would have been passed/ got through.
- The Watsons are having their dishwasher repaired.
- Kate was the youngest girl to swim a length of the pool.
- I couldn't keep a straight face when he told me of his plan.
- I'd made up my mind, but at the last minute I got/ had cold feet.
- He admits he's just a small cog in a big wheel.
- In the event of his not coming, the meeting will be put off till next week.
- This school-leaver is not sufficiently qualified for such a demanding job, is he/ she?

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LƯƠNG VĂN CHÁNH – PHÚ YÊN

## A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

### QUESTION 1:

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. D 9. A 10. A

### QUESTION 2:

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. B  
11. C 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. A 16. B 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. C



### QUESTION 3:

1. B 2. C 3. D 4A 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. D 9. A 10. A

### QUESTION 4:

1. J 2. H 3. G 4E 5. A 6. I 7. C 8. K 9D 10. B

### QUESTION 5:

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. A

## B. WRITTEN TEST

### QUESTION 1:

- Hurry up. The train is **leaving**/is about to leave.
- When he was a child, he **would buy/used to buy** his mother a bunch of flowers on her birthday.
- I **was going to** phone you yesterday ,but I forgot.
- I haven't decided yet about whether to buy a new car or a second hand one. But I **am thinking/ have been thinking** about it.
- Not only **did Henry break** his leg, but he also injured his shoulders.
- The school Principal suggested that he **(should)be awarded** a scholarship.
- I would rather you **did not watch** television while I am reading.
- You **should/ could have visited** Aunt Mary while you were in Paris.
- It **can't have been** Anna who cooked that food. She was out all day yesterday.
- It's necessary that he **(should)pay** more attention to his child.

### QUESTION 2:

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. D

### QUESTION3:

- |                    |                   |                  |                    |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 theorize –       | 2 knowledgeable – | 3. misdiagnosis– | 4. requisitioned – |
| 5. theoretically   | 6. discoloring –  | 7. laborious –   | 8. liven –         |
| 9. inexhaustible – | 10. beheaded      |                  |                    |

### QUESTION 4:

- |                        |                     |                                  |            |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| 4. whose→those         | 7. that →those      | 10. is→ were                     | 13. of →to |
| 16. our → we           | 18. look for → find | 19.them all → throw them all out |            |
| 22. sensitive→sensible | 25.more→ Ø          | 26.essentially→ essential        |            |

### QUESTION 5:

- |                   |           |                       |           |                  |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1.wait            | 2.problem | 3.releases            | 4. profit | 5. fares         |
| 6. levels /grades |           | 7. come/rise/increase |           | 8. Unfortunately |
| 9. considered     |           | 10. disappear         |           |                  |

### QUESTION 6:

- We always **buy in bulk** in order to make more profit.
- The staff were upset that they **had been kept in the dark** about the company's plans.
- They arrived at their destination **safe and sound**.
- The council has given **the go- ahead** to start building.
- Don't **make a mountain out of a molehill**.
- Many's the time that** I've made stupid mistakes like that.
- My brother is **feeling a bit under the weather** these days.
- But for his command of the local dialect**, we would have been kept in prison.
- We can take our time**. The play doesn't start until 7.30.
- You put your foot in it** when you asked him where his wife was. Didn't you realize that she was dead?

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BÌNH KHIÊM – QUẢNG NAM

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### I. PHONOLOGY: 10 pts

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. D | 4. C | 5. B  |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. A | 9. A | 10. D |

#### II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE: 20 pts

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 2. B  | 3. A  | 4. A  | 5. D  | 6. A  | 7. C  | 8. D  | 9. D  | 10. C |
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. B | 14. D | 15. C | 16. A | 17. D | 18. B | 19. B | 20. A |

#### III. READING

##### Reading1: 10 pts

- |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. D | 6. B | 7. A | 8. C | 9. A | 10. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

##### Reading 2: 10 pts

- |                        |           |              |               |        |       |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|--------|-------|
| 1. iv                  | 2. vii    | 3. i         | 4. ix         | 5. iii | 6. vi |
| 7. projectors, screens | 8. warmth | 9. equipment | 10. e-theatre |        |       |

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST: 10 pts

- |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. A | 6. C | 7. D | 8. A | 9. B | 10. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

## B. WRITTEN TEST

### I. VERB TENSES / FORMS: 10 pts

- |                |                |                     |                    |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. is done     | 2. are         | 3. will have become | 4. has been trying |
| 5. was founded | 6. wanted      | 7. is               | 8. has raised      |
| 9. given       | 10. has helped |                     |                    |

### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS: 10 pts

- |               |             |              |              |               |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. cleaned up | 2. make out | 3. broke up  | 4. clear out | 5. bring up   |
| 6. hand over  | 7. keep up  | 8. leave out | 9. cross off | 10. cross out |

### III. WORD FORMS: 10 pts

- |                |                  |                 |                  |             |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. parting     | 2. slightly      | 3. relationship | 4. professional  | 5. greeting |
| 6. familiarity | 7. hospitability | 8. embarrassed  | 9. inappropriate | 10. elderly |

### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. strict → strictly    | 2. that → which       |
| 3. receiving → received | 4. masses → mass      |
| 5. so → such            | 6. high → height      |
| 7. little → few         | 8. depend → depending |
| 9. and → or             | 10. slow → slowly     |

### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. message / statement   | 2. advertiser / manufacturer |
| 3. introduces / produces | 4. Fortunately / However     |
| 5. transfer / move       | 6. hours / services          |
| 7. on                    | 8. proponents / supporters   |
| 9. intrude / penetrate   | 10. ourselves / everyone     |

### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

#### Part 1:

- An increased number of travelers are being stopped by customs officials this week.
- Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.
- The moment I decided to get up to dance, the band decided to stop playing.



4. At no time did he suspect that the bicycle had been stolen.
5. Other than to offer to lend her some money, how could I help?

#### Part 2:

6. his achievements are unsurpassed.
7. pulled a face as he swallowed.
8. will take longer than originally planned, which is.
9. whetted my appetite for the rest of.
10. not to drive for fear of.

### TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN CHÂU TRINH – ĐÀ NẴNG

#### A. TRẮC NGHIỆM

##### I. PHONOLOGY (10 điểm)

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. B

##### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 điểm)

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. C  
11. C 12. B 13. A 14. D 15. B 16. C 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. C

##### III. READING COMPREHENSION. (20 điểm)

###### READING 1:

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C

###### READING 2: (10 điểm)

1. F 2. F 3. NG 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. NG 9. T 10. F

##### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 điểm)

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A

#### B. TỰ LUẬN

##### I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10 điểm)

1. participating / has reached 2. to tell / had  
3. will have replaced / will also be doing / done 4. were told / were repairing  
5. needn't have borrowed

##### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 điểm)

1. by 2. for 3. down 4. for 5. about  
6. down 7. off 8. up 9. down 10. off

##### III. WORD FORMS (10 điểm)

1. commemorates 2. impermissible 3. periodically 4. preconceived  
5. activist 6. acknowledge 7. multiracial 8. attractiveness  
9. invariably 10. disorganizing

##### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 điểm)

1. overweigh → overweight 2. obsess → obsessing 3. gain → lose  
4. with → to 5. talking → talked 6. bleeding → blood  
7. effect → affect 8. in → at 9. while → when 10. were → are

##### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 điểm)

1. viewers 2. major 3. off 4. charge 5. end  
6. was 7. with 8. that 9. do 10. broadcasting

### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 điểm)

#### \*Structures

##### EXERCISE 1:

1. Little did I expect to be offered such a large sum of money.
2. The novel is based on a true story.
3. The thought of going abroad has never crossed my mind.
4. Under the cover of darkness, the soldiers entered the castle.

#### \* Key words

##### EXERCISE 2:

1. That matter can be left over until the committee meets next week.
2. You shouldn't fall on deaf ears.
3. I think that your question is a piece of cake.
4. We had to stop building when the money gave out.
5. There was a good turnout for the annual general meeting of the village bowls club.
6. I couldn't pin Julie down to a definite answer.

### TRƯỜNG CHUYÊN LONG AN – LONG AN

#### PART A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

##### I. PHONOLOGY (5 points)

- A. 1. A, 2. D, 3. D, 4. A, 5. D  
B. 1. D, 2. C, 3. C, 4. A, 5. B

##### II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURES (10 points)

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. B 10. B  
11. B 12. C 13. C 14. D 15. A 16. C 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. C

##### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

###### Passage 1:

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. C

###### Passage 2:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. D

##### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. D

#### PART B: WRITTEN TEST

##### I. VERB FORMS (10 points)

1. is this happening 2. have been 3. be experiencing 4. had  
5. believe  
6. have gradually been changing/ have been gradually changing  
7. have created 8. lets 9. holds 10. Will.....keep

##### II. PREPOSITION(S) OR PARTICLE(S) (5 points)

1. out 2. across 3. back 4. from 5. in  
6. forward 7. on 8. away 9. off 10. about

##### III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

1. characteristic 2. recognizable 3. unceremoniously 4. independent  
5. extraordinary 6. rigidity 7. zealous 8. conservative  
9. surrounding 10. increasingly



#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

1. young – youth
2. him- himself
3. did- done
4. Germany- German
5. stood- standing
6. stinging- stung
7. there- where
8. popularly- popular
9. appearance- appearing
10. lately- later

#### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

1. apart
2. them
3. such
4. as
5. themselves
6. over/by
7. at
8. matter
9. up
10. from

#### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (10 points)

1. enthusiastic about the games that the noise level at the party was unbearable.
2. that Evan is younger than the others in his class, he is doing very well at school
3. shouldn't/ought not to have been put in the washing machine
4. himself not to/never becoming a professional footballer
5. you will be head and shoulders above the
6. have a faintest idea
7. had butterflies in her stomach before the
8. came up with the best solution
9. poked fun at Alice's
10. are averse to the use

### TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TIỀN GIANG – TIỀN GIANG

#### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

##### I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. B

##### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURES

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. D
12. D
13. D
14. A
15. C
16. B
17. C
18. B
19. A
20. A

##### III. READING COMPREHENSION

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. C
6. D
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. C
11. B
12. C
13. C
14. D
15. D
16. A
17. D
18. B
19. A
20. A, E, F

##### IV. GUIDED CLOSE TEST

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. D

#### B. WRITTEN TEST

##### I. VERB TENSES OR FORMS

1. Founded
2. had walked
3. are
4. to help
5. locking
6. to have been given
7. being kept waiting
8. to be introduced
9. should have prepared
10. hadn't left

##### II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS.

1. up
2. out
3. in
4. in
5. forward
6. for
7. with
8. to
9. away
10. away

##### III. WORD FORMS

1. commemorative
2. insurmountable
3. dispassionate
4. non-flammable
5. unemployable
6. insensitivity
7. invariably
8. Overexpenditure
9. immortality
10. (forth-)coming

#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

##### DISNEY WORLD

Disney world was constructed more than a decade ago in 27400 acres of partial swam land in center Florida. Eight thousand of these acres form a wildlife habitat not accession to the 130 million people from around the world who have been to Disney World for its opening.

The park opens at 9A.M and shuts down at various hours, depend upon the time of year – six, nine, or midnight. On a busy day as many as 90000 visitors may be in the park, but there are so many activities ready that there is plenty of room for everybody. The Magic Kingdom is the main section, but there are hotels, restaurants, a lagoon, and a huge lake with four and a half miles of beaches where visitors swim or paddle around in rent boats. A reasoning estimate of the cost person day is about \$60, exclusion transportation costs to Orlando.

0. in → on

1. partial → partially
2. center → central
3. accession → accessible
4. for → since
5. depend → depending
6. ready → available
7. rent → rented
8. reasoning → reasonable
9. day → daily
10. exclusion → excluding

#### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

|            |                  |        |            |            |
|------------|------------------|--------|------------|------------|
| 0. without | 1. that          | 2. its | 3. however | 4. In / At |
| 5. like    | 6. with / having | 7. a   | 8. less    | 9. because |

#### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION.

1. It never crossed my mind that I could win the first prize in this competition.  
It never occurred to me that I could win the first prize in this competition.
2. So bright was the student that he could solve all the math problems.
3. Impressed as we were by the new cinema, we found it rather expensive.
4. They have yet to find out what the cause of the accident was.  
They have yet to find out what caused the accident.
5. His unconvincing denial of the accusation led me to believe that he was guilty.
6. My husband has brought home the bacon since I broke my leg.
7. The teacher had a cow when she realized nobody had done the homework.
8. Francis opted computing in preference to marketing for his next course.
9. Her lack of experience counted against her when she applied for promotion.  
Her inexperience counted against her when she applied for promotion.
10. My brother is head over heels for his new girlfriend.

### TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN BÌNH KHIÊM – VĨNH LONG

#### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60 điểm)

##### I. PHONOLOGY (mỗi câu 1đ)

1. A
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. D
7. D
8. C
9. A
10. A

##### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURES (mỗi câu 1đ)

11. B
12. A
13. A
14. D
15. D
16. A
17. A
18. C
19. A
20. C
21. D
22. B
23. B
24. D
25. A
26. A
27. D
28. D
29. A
30. A



### III. READING COMPREHENSION (mỗi câu 1đ)

#### READING 1

31. B 32. A 33. D 34. C 35. A 36. C 37. B 38. B 39. C 40. C

#### READING 2

41. No 42. Not given 43. No 44. No 45. Yes  
46. Yes 47. Not given 48. A 49. D 50. C

### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (mỗi câu 1đ)

51. A 52. B 53. C 54. D 55. A 56. C 57. B 58. B 59. A 60. C

### B. WRITTEN TEST (70 điểm)

#### I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (mỗi câu 1đ)

1. have never got
2. decided
3. had been constantly going/ had constantly gone
4. were already waiting
5. turned
6. would have preferred
7. completely failed
8. were being closely monitored/ were closely monitored
9. changed
10. am not thinking

#### II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS (mỗi câu 1đ)

11. back on 12. off 13. up to 14. to 15. about
16. in 17. to 18. over 19. for 20. at

#### III. WORD FORMS (mỗi câu 1đ)

21. inoperable 22. criminologist 23. makeshift 24. intimidated
25. by-products 26. piles-up 27. enthronement 28. fragmentary
29. volunteerism 30. well-meaning

#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (mỗi câu 1đ)

31. to → for
32. does → is
33. a same → the same
34. in that → in which
35. many a → such a
36. expressing → expressed
37. requires → requiring
38. interpreting that → interpreting that
39. the one → the ones
40. another → other

#### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (mỗi câu 1đ)

41. has 42. around 43. following 44. far 45. However 46. course
47. including 48. stored 49. those 50. constituting

#### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (mỗi câu 2đ)

51. Bill was on the verge of speeding when he saw the patrol man.
52. Many's the time that I have made stupid mistakes like that.
53. Rumour has it that we will have a new manager.
54. There is none of us but wishes to help you.
55. Follow this advice and you will find yourself in hot water.
56. He has done stupid things before, but this really takes the biscuit.
57. What conclusions have you drawn from this experience?
58. It seems that John has half a mind about going picnicking with us.
59. They are sworn enemies.
60. I know I can bring Dave round to my way of thinking on this matter.

### TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRÀ VINH – TRÀ VINH

#### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

##### I. PHONOLOGY (10 points)

1. A 2. A /et/ or /eit/ 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C
7. A 8. D 9. B 10. D

##### II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20 points)

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. D
11. B 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. C 17. D 18. B 19. D 20. D

##### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

###### READING 1:

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. B

###### READING 2:

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. A

##### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. D 9. A 10. B

### B. WRITTEN TEST

#### I. VERB FORMS / TENSES (10 points)

1. was filled 2. had been delivered 3. to hear 4. having been fired 5. entered
6. had finished 7. was writing 8. will come 9. am kept 10. will be waiting

#### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

1. away 2. in for 3. off 4. forward 5. away with
6. out 7. up on 8. in 9. out of 10. down

#### III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

1. disqualified 2. bloody 3. comparatively 4. confidential 5. widespread
6. precision 7. overthrow 8. downpour 9. breakthroughs 10. bypass

#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

1. on their own work → their own work
2. learn to talk → learning to talk
3. if correcting → if corrected
4. around him uses → around him use
5. compared → compare
6. let it alone → let alone
7. if he was made to → unless he was made to
8. dependent of → dependent on
9. if he wants them → if he wants it
10. and doing → or doing

#### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

1. of 2. why 3. as 4. that/ which 5. important
6. Without 7. such 8. sunshine 9. besides 10. enough

#### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

1. I am finding it increasingly difficult to read without my glasses.
2. I have had enough of his behavior.
3. We were taken aback by the news.
4. I should have been told about these changes earlier.
5. This solution is out of the question as far as we are concerned.
6. Because I wasn't used to making speeches, I was very nervous.
7. The neighbors will keep an eye on our house while we are away.



8. There was a poor turnout at the last match of the season.
9. Under no circumstances would he leave the house without locking the door.
10. No sooner had the thieves touched the safe than tear gas was released.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN QUANG ĐIỀU – ĐỒNG THÁP

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

#### I. PHONOLOGY (10pts)

- Phonetics* 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B  
*Stress pattern* 1. D 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. D

#### II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20pts)

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. B  
 11. C 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. D 16. A 17. A 18. B 19. D 20. C

#### III. READING

##### Reading 1: (10 pts)

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. C 10. C

##### Reading 2: (10 pts)

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. B

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B

### B. WRITTEN TEST

#### I. VERB TENSES/FORMS (10pts)

1. remembers 2. went 3. managed 4. continued  
 5. had had 6. has also produced 7. have made 8. have seen  
 9. witnessed 10. earns

#### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 pts)

1. up to 2. in 3. away 4. down with 5. of  
 6. for 7. away with 8. of 9. on 10. out with

#### III. WORD FORMS (10 pts)

1. uninvited 6. jewellery / jewelry 2. preventative / preventive  
 7. likelihood 3. advisable 8. typical  
 4. valuable 9. security 5. intruder 10. watchful

#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 pts)

1. take up a sport 2. are going to be working  
 3. will have to change 4. no space, a  
 5. I'll come back 6. the light (no 'the')  
 7. went on 8. which was long and uncomfortable,  
 9. at the best of times, 10. turned down

#### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. down 2. off/away/down 3. with 4. hand(s)  
 5. up/out 6. left 7. later/ ago/ afterwards 8. from/out of  
 9. leaves/ flowers 10. those

### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 pts)

1. They are sworn enemies.
2. I'd be grateful if you cast an eye over these figure.
3. Throughout his life he was deceitful and treacherous.
4. James Hogg Ltd. is the exclusive supplier of this product. / This product is exclusive to James Hogg Ltd.
5. Jane stands on a good chance of being promoted.
6. Such was the great demand that they had to reprint the book immediately.
7. They can't have been playing in this weather.
8. He made threats of violence against the officers.
9. Knowledge of the details is limited/restricted to the managing director and the chief.
10. You won't get that sort of camera for less than £500.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÝ TỰ TRỌNG – CẦN THƠ

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

#### I. PHONOLOGY

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. D

#### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. A  
 11. A 12. C 13. D 14. A 15. B 16. C 17. D 18. C 19. B 20. A

#### III. READING COMPREHENSION

##### Passage 1:

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. D

##### Passage 2:

1. F 2. A 3. D 4. NG 5. N 6. Y 7. NG 8. N 9. C 10. C

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. D 9. B 10. C

### B. WRITTEN TEST

#### I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS

1. to produce 2. Having rented 3. stood 4. didn't have  
 5. written 6. was hailed 7. was to bring 8. is  
 9. conferred 10. was granted

#### II. PREPOSITIONS & PHRASAL VERBS

1. under 2. over 3. across 4. apart 5. off  
 6. in 7. by 8. to 9. up against 10. at

#### III. WORD FORMS

1. unprovoked 2. playwright 3. contemporary 4. thoughtfully  
 5. enclosing 6. updated 7. prominent 8. long-term  
 9. sworn 10. wittily

#### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. Line 2: ever → never  
 2. Line 4: highly spending → high-spending  
 3. Line 6: defining → definition  
 4. Line 7: Like → as  
 5. Line 9: of → to  
 6. Line 11: inhabitation → inhabitants  
 7. Line 13: character → characteristic  
 8. Line 14: acts → actions  
 9. Line 17: its → their  
 10. Line 22: economics → economies



## V. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. unless 2. unharmed 3. to 4. tourists 5. save  
6. featured 7. date 8. pouring 9. visible 10. off/ away

## VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

- Clay-modelling was timetabled for/ scheduled for/ took up half the afternoon.
- Many's the time that I heard her use those words.
- Is it the first time you have used gestures to communicate?
- On no account are the contestants to be disturbed.
- You drove me to distraction with your silly question.
- They were all ears to the president's speech.
- I think you have been ripped off, old son.
- Your story does not tie in with the facts.
- I took a lot of trouble over this letter.
- He conned me out of a lot of money/ He conned me into giving him a lot of money.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN THỊ MINH KHAI – SÓC TRĂNG

### A. PHẢN TRÁC NGHIỆM

#### CÂU HỎI 1: (10 điểm)

- I. Pronunciation: 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D

- II. Word stress: 1. D 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B

#### CÂU HỎI 2: (20 điểm)

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. A 10. B  
11. A 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. D 16. A 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. B

#### CÂU HỎI 3: (20 điểm)

##### READING 1:

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. A

##### READING 2:

1. FALSE 2. TRUE 3. TRUE 4. TRUE 5. TRUE  
6. FALSE 7. FALSE 8. FALSE 9. TRUE 10. FALSE

#### CÂU HỎI 4: (10 điểm)

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. B

### B. PHẢN TỰ LUẬN

#### CÂU HỎI 1: (10 điểm)

1. a. see / will see b. be heard c. hadn't burnt / hadn't been burnt  
d. would never have been erected e. took / takes  
2. a. to cry / crying b. to stop c. was doing  
d. making e. threw / throwing

#### CÂU HỎI 2: (10 điểm)

1. up 2. up 3. for 4. round / around 5. after  
6. at 7. in 8. by 9. in 10. with

#### CÂU HỎI 3: (10 điểm)

1. invariably 2. alternatively 3. descriptive 4. absence  
5. observations 6. opinionated 7. fairness 8. enthusiasm  
9. unpredictable 10. irregular

## CÂU HỎI 4: (10 điểm)

1. including – include  
3. much – more  
5. complicate – complicated  
7. look as – look like  
9. to make – to do

## CÂU HỎI 5: (10 điểm)

1. which 2. so 3. heard 4. happened 5. reasons  
6. Secondly 7. without 8. set 9. measures 10. as

## CÂU HỎI 6: (20 điểm)

1. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that its meaning stays the same.  
Begin the new sentence with the word(s) given.

- a. With a view to winning the first prize, he tried hard.  
b. Mrs. Jones has been operated on many times.  
c. Only after a twelve-hour delay did their flight leave / take off.  
d. I'd rather you didn't give me an injection.  
e. This work must be finished / must be completed by six o'clock.

2. Complete the second sentence so that its meaning is closest to that of the first sentence. Use the bold word and DO NOT alter the given word.

- a. needn't have (been) b. surprisingly easy to c. are out of order  
d. don't sympathize with e. I don't regret choosing

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THOẠI NGỌC HẦU – AN GIANG

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

#### I. PHONOLOGY

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. A

#### II. Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. A  
11. B 12. C 13. D 14. C 15. D 16. B 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. D

#### III. READING COMPREHENSION.

##### Reading 1:

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. C

##### Reading 2:

1. TRUE 2. NOT GIVEN 3. TRUE 4. FALSE 5. NOT GIVEN  
6. TRUE 7. NOT GIVEN 8. FALSE 9. NOT GIVEN 10. FALSE

#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST.

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C

### B. WRITTEN TEST.

#### I. VERB TENSES / FORMS (10 points)

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. A

#### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS.

1. over 2. out 3. on 4. out 5. from 6. up 7. back 8. by 9. into 10. by



### III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

- |                         |                  |                  |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. industrialized       | 2. profitable    | 3. deforestation | 4. insecurity    |
| 5. uncharacteristically | 6. criticism     | 7. insincere     | 8. inexperienced |
| 9. acceptance           | 10. dissatisfied |                  |                  |

### IV. THERE ARE 10 MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE. (10 points).

- |                                                  |                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. one of the major                              | 2. increased → increasing                                         |
| 3. former → formerly                             | 4. plant species are well ... → plant species <b>that</b> are ... |
| 5. surviving → survival                          | 6. to grow in → to grow on                                        |
| 7. several mechanics → several mechanisms        |                                                                   |
| 8. some of adaptations → some of the adaptations |                                                                   |
| 9. related with → related to                     | 10. acts like → acts as                                           |

### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST:

- |              |            |              |            |           |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. accidents | 2. fire    | 3. hot       | 4. burns   | 5. play   |
| 6. controls  | 7. catches | 8. dangerous | 9. fingers | 10. drops |

### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION.

1. They seem to have sent us the wrong information.
2. What I did in the end was to get a lift with a colleague.
3. The students deserved severe punishment for their riotous behaviors.
4. There was still no sign of the visiting football team at 3 p.m.
5. He was quite unaware (of the fact) that the police were watching him/of the police watching him.
6. We can supply whatever color you choose.
7. Rather than disturb the meeting, I left without saying goodbye.
8. Much as I admire his courage, I think he is foolish.
9. The film fell short of my expectations.
10. In spite of his innocence, he was executed.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN VỊ THANH – HẬU GIANG

### CÂU HỎI 1: PHONOLOGY: (10pts)

1. D 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C

### CÂU HỎI: VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE: (20pts)

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. D  
11. C 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. C 16. A 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. B

### CÂU HỎI 3: READING (20 pts)

#### I. READING 1

1. E 2. F 3. G 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. C

#### II. READING 2

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. D 9. B 10. D

### CÂU HỎI 4: GUIDED CLOSE TEST (10pts)

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. A

### CÂU HỎI 5: VERB TENSES (10 pts)

- |                 |                |                     |            |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. was          | 2. had noticed | 3. had been looking | 4. knocked |
| 5. was clearing | 6. happened    | 7. have (you) done  | 8. does    |
| 9. have injured | 10. is         |                     |            |

### CÂU HỎI 6: PHRASAL VERB (10pts)

- |                   |                 |                  |               |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. got off        | 2. came through | 3. give- away    | 4. put-off    |
| 5. shouted back   | 6. Brigh-round  | 7. Adds/added to | 8. Drawing up |
| 9. Drifting apart | 10. Note down   |                  |               |

### CÂU HỎI 7: WORD FORM (10 pts)

- |               |             |              |              |               |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Powerful   | 2. Jogging  | 3. Gently    | 4. Excessive | 5. Excitement |
| 6. Unsteadily | 7. Replaced | 8. Adulthood | 9. Basically | 10. Movements |

### CÂU HỎI 8: OPEN CLOSED(10pts)

- |         |         |         |              |            |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------|------------|
| 1. as   | 2. most | 3. such | 4. Ever      | 5. from/to |
| 6. more | 7. so   | 8. as   | 9. overabout | 10. less   |

### CÂU HỎI 9: ERROR IDENTIFICATION(10pts)

- |         |          |          |       |        |         |              |
|---------|----------|----------|-------|--------|---------|--------------|
| 1. that | 2. of    | 3. would | 4. □  | 5. its | 6. for  | 7. is        |
| 8. □    | 9. there | 10. a    | 11. □ | 12. □  | 13. the | 14. □ 15. up |

### CÂU HỎI 10. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20pts)

1. → **Without** absolute secrecy, the mission wouldn't have succeeded.
2. → **Hardly** had he arrived home when a water-heater exploded.
3. → **Much** as I admire her achievement, I don't really like her.
4. → **Martin's poor** health doesn't prevent/stop him from enjoying life.
5. → I enjoy being a big fish in a small pond.
6. → The success of our local theater has put our city on the map.
7. → After two hours there was still no sign of the bride.
8. → Help yourself to a sandwich.
9. → He held/kept/stood his ground against his adversary.
10. → I daren't turn on the television for fear of waking the baby up.

## TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN HUỖNH MÃN ĐẠT – KIÊN GIANG

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

#### I. PHONOLOGY: (10 points)

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. B

#### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE (20 points)

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. D 10. A  
11. B 12. D 13. B 14. D 15. C 16. C 17. C 18. A 19. C 20. D

### III. READING COMPREHENSION

#### 1. Reading 1

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. C

#### 2. Reading 2

1. F 2. A 3. G 4. E 5. B 6. C 7. NG 8. Y 9. N 10. NG



#### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 points)

1.C 2.C 3.B 4.D 5.C 6.D 7.C 8.D 9.D 10.A

#### B. WRITTEN TEST

##### I. VERB TENSES/ FORMS (10 points)

1. could have avoided
2. had been stolen
3. must have waited
4. had been running
5. should have been wearing
6. being made
7. to be going up
8. were pleased
9. to ask
10. to be shown

##### II. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 points)

Complete each of the following sentences with one suitable preposition or particle::

1. in
2. out
3. in
4. up
5. in
6. back
7. forward
8. up
9. up
10. with

##### III. WORD FORMS (10 points)

1. hypocrisy
2. residential
3. circumstantial
4. patronage
5. evasive
6. foreseeable
7. multi-lingual
8. hindrance
9. expulsion
10. outermost/ outmost

##### IV. ERROR IDENTIFICATION (10 points)

| Mistake        | Correction    | Mistake      | Correction |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. environment | environmental | 6. poor      | pour       |
| 2. short       | shortage      | 7. simple    | simply     |
| 3. indrinkable | undrinkable   | 8. for       | to         |
| 4. poisonous   | poison        | 9. least     | last       |
| 5. various     | variety       | 10. anything | something  |

##### V. OPEN CLOZE TEST (10 points)

Fill in each of the following blanks with ONE suitable word.

1. times
2. being
3. development
4. independent
5. still
6. because
7. up
8. trying
9. with
10. of

##### VI. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (20 points)

1. Sad as it is, unemployment is unlikely to go down this year.
2. Thought must be given to ways of improving the transport system.
3. What I found surprising was his lack of confidence.
4. I lost my interest in the match halfway through.
5. I bought it on the spur of the moment.
6. The disagreement is a storm in a teacup.
7. I paid him back in his own coin.
8. It was her firm belief that John was telling the truth.
9. It suddenly dawned on them that they were on the verge of a bankrupt.
10. His legs being cut off did not/could not prevent him from competing in the Olympic Games and winning a medal.

#### B. LỚP 11

SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO BÀ RỊA - VŨNG TÀU  
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN

KÌ THI OLYMPIC TRUYỀN THÔNG 30/4  
LẦN THỨ XVIII - NĂM 2012  
Khóa ngày 07 tháng 4 năm 2012  
Môn thi: Tiếng Anh lớp 11

#### A. A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

##### I. PHONOLOGY

1. 1.C. 2.B. 3.D. 4.A. 5.A.
2. 6.A. 7.A. 8.A. 9.B. 10.D.

##### II. VOCABULARY & STRUCTURE

- 1.C. 2.A. 3.A. 4.B. 5.C. 6.D. 7.C. 8.C. 9.A. 10.A.
- 11.B. 12.C. 13.B. 14.A. 15.A. 16.D. 17.A. 18.B. 19.B. 20.B.

##### III. READING COMPREHENSION

###### Reading 1

- 1.C. 2.D. 3.B. 4.B. 5.D. 6.A. 7.C. 8.B. 9.A. 10.B.

###### Reading 2

1. I. A good home makes this possible
2. D. underlies all psychological treatment
3. F. Learning to wait for things
4. J. the first independent steps
5. C. or without any learning opportunities
6. E. By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents
7. A. in their degree of strictness or indulgence
8. G. as much as the child's own happiness and well-being
9. B. consistency is very important in parental teaching
10. H. when they grow old enough to think for themselves

##### IV. GUIDED CLOZE TEST (10 pts)

1. B. at risk
2. D. recommends
3. C. Published
4. A. outlook
5. A. supports
6. B. shifting
7. C. moisture
8. D. alter
9. C. breadbasket
10. B. unlikely

#### B. WRITTEN TEST

##### I. VERB TENSE

Put each verb in brackets in the correct tense or form (10 pts)

1. to be read/ reading
2. waiting
3. should have informed
4. asking
5. to keep
6. making
7. hadn't been
8. accounts
9. must have forgotten
10. to turn